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A NEW
SCHOOL DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

EMBRACING A CAREFULLY PREPARED VOCABULARY OF WORDS IN POPULAR
USE, TOGETHER WITH TABLES EXHIBITING THE PRONUNCIATION
OF ANCIENT AND MODERN BIOGRAPHICAL AND GEO-
GRAPHICAL NAMES, SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES,
CHRISTIAN NAMES, &C., &C.

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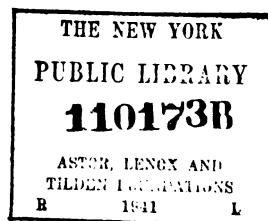
JOSEPH E. WORCESTER, LL.D.

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I



PREFACE.

SINCE the publication in 1835 of Dr. Worcester's "Elementary Dictionary of the English Language" (known as "Worcester's School Dictionary"), great changes have occurred in the vocabularies of words in common use, many that were then more or less current having now become comparatively obsolete, and very many that were then unknown having become permanently ingrafted upon our language. And although since its first issue considerable improvements have from time to time been made in the "Elementary Dictionary,"—notably its revision and enlargement in 1860,—yet so marked have been the changes of late in our rapidly expanding language, that to meet the present order of things it has been determined to supersede that work by one so essentially new as to embrace such of the principal new words now in common use as will be likely to be referred to, together with such modifications in the definitions of certain words *not* new as the most modern usage requires.

The present volume is offered to the public as fulfilling these conditions, with the assurance that in its construction great pains have been taken in the preparation of the vocabulary proper, in addition to which will be found embodied in the volume a table of Words and Phrases from Foreign Languages (French, Greek, Latin, Spanish, etc.), with translations into English; tables exhibiting the pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Latinized Geographical, Biographical, and Mythological Names; a table giving the pronunciation of the Names of Distinguished Men of Modern Times; a table of the Pronunciation of Modern Geographical Names; a table of Abbreviations used in Writing and Printing; and tables of Weights, Measures, and Moneys, including the Metric System, and the Official Valuation of Foreign Coins.

It is believed by the publishers that the volume will be found to be exceptionally complete in all the requirements of a SCHOOL DICTIONARY.

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REMARKS ON THE KEY.

' When the marks of pronunciation are affixed to words in their proper orthography, in this Dictionary, without repelling them, the vowels which are not marked are silent; thus, *a* in *bēat*, *hēar*; *e* in *āble*, *gīve*, *hārden*; *i* in *pāin*, *hōiser*; and *o* in *fōllōw*, are not sounded.

A great part of the words of the English language that have more than two syllables have more than one syllable in some degree accented, or pronounced more distinctly than the rest; yet this difference in distinctness is not made apparent by the usual modes of marking the words. In this notation, the vowels in the syllables which have either the primary or the secondary accent have a mark placed over them, denoting a distinct sound; while those which are more feebly uttered have a dot placed under them.

The *first*, or *long*, sound of each of the vowels, marked thus, *ā*, *ē*, *ī*, *ō*, *ū*, is styled its *alphabetic* or *name* sound. The sound of the letter *y*, when used as a vowel, is the same as that of *i*; but as a vowel it begins no English word in common use.

The *long* sound of the vowels is generally indicated, in monosyllables, by a silent *e* at the end of the word, preceded by a single consonant; as in *fale*, *mele*, *pine*, *note*, *tube*, *type*. The vowels have regularly the long sound if final in an accented syllable; as in *ba'sis*, *le'gal*, *br'at*, *son'o'rous*.

The *second*, or *short*, sound of the vowels is generally indicated, in monosyllables, by the absence of mute *e* at the end of the word; as in *fat*, *met*, *pin*, *not*, *tub*, *hyp*. It is also the usual sound of a vowel in an accented syllable which ends with a consonant; as in *aban'don*, *atten'tive*, *exhib'it*, *lacon'ic*, *reluc'tant*, *lyr'ical*.

The *fourth* sound of the vowels, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*, and the *third* sound of *y* (called, with respect to *e*, *i*, *u*, and *y*, *short and obtuse*), marked thus, *ä*, *ë*, *ï*, *ö*, *ü*, *ÿ*, are the *short* sounds of these several vowels when followed by *r* in a monosyllable or in an accented syllable; as, *far*, *hard*; *her*, *herd*; *fir*, *firkin*; *north*, *normal*; *fur*, *burden*; *myrrh*, *myrtle*: but when the succeeding syllable begins with *r*, or the sound of *r*, as in *perry*, *péril*, the vowel has the proper short sound. The difference between the sound of the vowels, when thus situated, and their proper short sound will be readily perceived by the following examples: *mān*, *mārrōw*; *mār*, *mārket*;—*mēn*, *mērry*; *hēr*, *mērchant*;—*fīn*, *mīrror*; *fīr*, *ēircle*;—*nōt*, *bōrrōw*; *nōr*, *bōrder*;—*hūn*, *hūrry*; *fūr*, *hūrdle*.

Vowels marked with the dot underneath, thus, *a*, *g*, *i*, *q*, *u*, *x*, are found only in syllables which are not accented, and over which the organs of speech pass slightly and hastily in pronouncing the words in which they are found. It is to be observed that this mark is employed to indicate a *slight stress of voice* in uttering the appropriate sound of the vowel, rather than to note any particular quality of sound.

A, unaccented, at the end of a word, approaches the Italian sound of *a* in *father*, as in the words *algebra*, *comma*, *idea*.

The *third* sound of the letter *a*, marked thus, *ä*, is its *long* sound qualified by being followed by the letter *r*; as in *care*, *pare*, *fare*. The diphthong *ai*, followed by *r*, has precisely the same sound, as in *fair*, *pair*; so, also, in some cases, has the diphthong *ea*, as in *bear*, *pear*. This sound of the letter *a* is the same as that of the letter *e* in *heir*, *there*, *where*.

The *fifth* sound of *a*, marked thus, *ä*, is an *intermediate* sound of this letter between its short sound, as in *fat*, *man*, and its Italian sound, as in *far*, *father*; this sound being somewhat shorter than the Italian sound of *a*. With respect to the class of words which, in this Dictionary, have this mark, there is much diversity of treatment among orthoepists.

There is a considerable number of words in which *a* has the sound of short *o*, as in *not*. This sound occurs chiefly in words in which *a* is preceded by *qu*, *u*, or *wh*; as, *quadrangle* (*quōd-rangle*), *quality* (*quālity*), *swallow* (*swōllow*).

The letter *e* has, in several words, the same sound as *a* in *fare*; as in *heir*, *there*, *where*; but *were* is properly pronounced *wēr*. In *clerk* and *sergeant*, it has, according to all the English orthoepists, the sound of *a* in *dark* and *margin*; yet in this country it is not uncommon to pronounce these words more in accordance with their orthography, as *clēr*k and *sēr*geant.

The sound of the letter *e* is generally suppressed in the preterites of verbs, and in particles in *ed*, when the *e* is not preceded by *d* or *t*; as, *feared*, *praised*, *admired*, *tossed*, *suppressed*, *pronounced*, *feard*, *praisd*, *admir'd*, *tosd*, *suppresst*. But adjectives ending in *ed*, unless they are participles as well as adjectives, commonly preserve the sound of *e* before *d*, as in *naked*, *ragged*, *striped*, *wicked*, *wretched*, &c. In the following words, *beloved*, *blessed*, *cursed*, *learned*, and *winged*,

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The sound of *e* before *d* is suppressed when the words are used as verbs or participles, and it is sounded when they are used as adjectives.

The long sound of the letter *i* is heard not only in monosyllables ending with a mute *e*, as in *file*, *time*, &c., but also in *pint*, *child*, *mild*, *wild*; *bind*, *blind*, *find*, *kind*, *mind*, *rind*, &c.

There is a class of words, mostly derived from the French and Italian languages, in which *i* retains the sound of long *e*; as, *antique*, *unique*, *bombazine*, *quarantine*, *ravine*, *routine*, *fascine*, *fatigue*.

In words which terminate in *ile* and *ine*, with the accent on the penultimate syllable, the *i* in the final syllable is generally short; as, *fertile*, *hostile*, *adamantine*, *intestine*, &c. The following are exceptions: *edile*, *exile*, *gentile*, *pentile*, *feline*, *ferine*, *confine*, and a few others. Also when the accent is on the antepenult, words ending in *ile* generally have the *i* short; as, *juvenile*, *puerile*, &c.; but it is long in *camomile*, *reconcile*, *eolipile*.

With respect to words ending in *ine*, and having the accent on the antepenultimate, there is much uncertainty as to the quantity of the *i*; and in relation to a number of such words there is much disagreement among orthoepists; yet the general rule inclines to the long sound of *i* in the termination of this class of words.

When *i* ends an initial syllable without the accent, and the succeeding syllable begins with a consonant, the *i* is generally short or indistinct, as if written *e*; as in *ciety*, *divine*, *finance*: but the exceptions to this rule are numerous, among which are *biquadrate*, *chirography*, *biography*, *divaricate*, *librarian*, *primeval*, *tribunal*, *vitality*, and many others, in which the *i* is pronounced long.

There is a class of monosyllables ending in *f*, *ft*, *ss*, *st*, and *th*, in which *o* is marked with the short sound in most pronouncing dictionaries, though some orthoepists give it the sound of broad *a* (as in *fall*) in the following words: *off*, *often*, *offer*, *coffee*, *scoff*, *aloft*, *loft*, *soft*, *cross*, *loss*,

loss, *cost*, *frost*, *lost*, *broth*, *cloth*, *froth*, *cough*, and *trough*. To these some others might, with equal propriety, be added; as, *offspring*, *dross*, *gloss*, *moss*, *moth*, *wroth*. Before *ss*, *st*, and *th*, the letter *o* is frequently sounded *aw*: as in *moss*, *gloss*, &c., *lost*, *cost*, &c., *broth*, *cloth*, &c. In such cases a medium between the extremes is the practice of the best speakers. The sound of *o* is somewhat prolonged also in *gone* and *begone*, and in some words ending in *ng*; as, *long*, *along*, *prong*, *song*, *strong*, *thong*, *throng*, *wrong*.

There are some words in which *o* has the same sound as *u* in *bull*, or *oo* in *good*; namely, *bosom*, *wolf*, *woman*, *Wolsey*, *Wolverhampton*. It has the sound of short *u* in *done*, *son*, &c.; and the sound of *u* as in *hurt* in *word*, *work*, *worth*, &c.

U, at the beginning of words, when long, has the sound *yu*, as in *use*.—With respect to the manner of designating the sound of the vowel *a* when it comes immediately after the accent, as in the words *educate*, *nature*, *natural*, &c., there is much diversity among orthoepists. In this work the letter *u*, when it is not accented, and at the same time has the sound *yü*, or *yu*, is generally marked *ü*. It is obvious to any observer that there are many words of this class in which the *u* may have either the long sound (*yü*) or the obscure sound (*yu*).

When *u* is preceded by *r* in the same syllable, it has the sound of *oo* in *fool*, and it is thus marked, as in *rule*, *true*. This sound is given to *u* thus situated by all the principal orthoepists.

Y, at the end of a word, preceded by a consonant, is commonly pronounced short and indistinct, like indistinct *e*; as, *policy*, *palpably*, *lately*, *colony*, &c. The exceptions are monosyllables; as, *by*, *dry*, *cry*, *fly*, &c., with their compounds, *avery*, *hereby*, *whereby*, &c.; also verbs ending in *fy*; as, *fortify*, *magnify*, *testify*, &c.; also *ally*, *ap- ply*, *comply*, *imply*, *supply*, *multiply*, *reply*, *occupy*, and *prophecy*; in all which it has the long sound.

SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS AND TRIPHTHONGS.

A diphthong is the union of two vowels, pronounced by a single impulse of the voice; as, *oi* in *voice*, *ou* in *sound*.

A triphthong is the union of three vowels, pronounced by a single impulse of the voice; as, *ieu* in *adieu*, *ieu* in *view*.

A proper diphthong is one in which both vowels are sounded; as, *oi* in *voice*, *ou* in *sound*.

The diphthongs which begin with *e*, *i*, or *u*, namely, *ea*, *eu*, *ew*, *ia*, *ie*, *io*, *ua*, *ue*, *ui*, and *uo*, differ from the rest; and they may be called *semi-consonant diphthongs*; being pronounced as if *y*

consonant were substituted in place of *e* or *i*; as, *ocean* (ose'-yan), *poniard* (pon'yard); and as if *u* consonant were substituted in place of *u*; as, *assuage* (as-ewage'), *languid* (lan'gwid), &c.

An improper diphthong has only one of the vowels sounded; as, *ea* in *heat*, *oa* in *coal*. In the present work, when only one vowel in any diphthong receives a diacritical mark, that vowel is the one which is to be sounded, and the unmarked vowel is silent.

E is a Latin diphthong, and is in this work pronounced like *e* in Latin. In English it is used almost exclusively in words of Latin or Greek origin; and it is commonly long, as in *pæan*, but sometimes is short, as in *Dædalus*.

AI.—The usual sound of this diphthong is the same as long *a*; as in *pail*, *pain*, pronounced like *pale*, *pane*. It has the sound of short *e* in *said* and *saith*, and in *again* and *against*; that of short *a* in *plaid* and *railery*; that of long *i* in *aisle*; and in a final unaccented syllable it has the obscure sound of the indistinct short *i*, as in *fountain*, *mountain*, *curtain*, &c.

AU.—The common sound of this diphthong is the same as that of broad *a*, or *aw*,—*caul* and *haul* being pronounced exactly like *call* and *hall*. But when these letters are followed by *n* and another consonant, the sound is changed, in a number of words, to that of the Italian *a* in *far* and *farther*; as, by most of the orthoepists, in the following words: *aunt*, *daunt*, *flaunt*, *gaunt*, *gounlet*, *haunch*, *haunt*, *laugh*, *launch*, *laundress*, *paunch*, *sauter*, *slaunch*. Some orthoepists pronounce a part of these words with the sound of broad *a*, as most of them do the word *vaunt*, and many of them the word *taunt*. In the word *draught*, this diphthong has according to some orthoepists the sound of *a* in *far*, and according to others the short sound of *a* in *fat*; in *gauge*, the sound of long *a* (as in *page*); in *haulboy*, the sound of long *o*; and in *cauliflower*, *laudanum*, and *laurel* it is by some orthoepists pronounced with the sound of short *o*, and by others with the sound of broad *a*.

AW.—This diphthong has the sound of broad *a*,—*bawl* and *ball* being pronounced exactly alike.

AY.—This diphthong has the sound of long *a*, as in *pay*, *hay*, &c.; except in *quay*, which is pronounced *kā*. It has the sound of short *e* in *says*; and in *Sunday*, *Monday*, &c., the last syllable is pronounced as if written *Sundy*, &c.

EA.—The regular sound of this diphthong is that of long *e*, as in *beat*, *hear*, pronounced like

beet, *here*; but there are many words in which it has the sound of short *e*; as, *head*, *dead*, *ready*, &c. In some words it has the sound of short and obtuse *e*, as in *earn*, *heard*, *pearl*, &c. In a few words it has the sound of long *a*; as in *break*, *steak*, *great*. In some words it has the sound of *a* in *far*; as in *heart*, *hearten*, *heartly*, *hearth*, *hearken*; and when unaccented it has only an obscure sound, as in *vengeance*, *sergeant*. Some words, like *bear*, *pear*, and *swear*, are variously marked by orthoepists. Most writers give them the sound of *ai* in *pair* (*ā*); but others give them the sound of *a* long, as heard in *fate*, *late*.

EAU.—This triphthong is used only in words derived from the French. In *beauty* it has the sound of long *u*; but its regular sound is that of long *o*, as in *beau*, *bureau*, *flambeau*, &c.

EE.—This diphthong is pronounced like long *e*; the principal exceptions are *been* and *breeches*, pronounced *bīn* and *brītohes*. The contractions *e'er* and *ne'er*, for *ever* and *never*, are pronounced as if written *air* and *nair*; but by some orthoepists the sound of long *a* is assigned to them.

EI.—This diphthong has most commonly the sound either of long *a* or of long *e*. It has the sound of long *a*, in *deign*, *eight*, *feign*, *feint*, *freight*, *skain*, *veil*, *vein*, *weigh*, *weight*, &c., and the sound of *ā* in *heir*, *their*. It has the sound of long *e* in *ceil*, *ceiling*, *conceit*, *conceive*, *deceit*, *dooceit*, *inveigle*, *perceive*, *receive*, *receipt*; commonly also in *either*, *neither*, and *leisure*. It has the sound of long *i* in *height*, *heighten*, and *sleight*; of short *e* in *heifer* and *nonpareil*; and in an unaccented syllable it has an indistinct sound of *i*, as in *foreign*, *forfeit*, *sovereign*, *surfeit*.

EO.—This diphthong is pronounced like long *o* in *yeoman* and *yeomanry*, and like long *e* in *people*; like short *e* in *jeopard*, *leopard*, *feoffer*; like broad *o* (as in *nor*) in *georgic*; and when unaccented it has the indistinct sound of *u* or *o*, as in *bludgeon*, *sturgeon*, *scutcheon*, and the indistinct sound of *i* or *o*, as in *pigeon*, *widgeon*.

EU.—This diphthong is almost always sounded like long *u*, as in *feud*, *deuce*.

EW.—This diphthong is almost always sounded like long *u*, or *eu*, as in *few*, *hew*, *new*; but if *r* precedes it, it takes the sound of *oo*, or of *u* in *rule*, as in *brew*, *crew*, *drew*. In the words *show* and *strew* (written also *show* and *strow*) this diphthong has usually the sound of long *o*, as it also has in a few other words.

EY.—This diphthong has commonly the sound of long *a*, as in *hey*, *dey*, *prey*, *survey*. In *key* and

ley it has the sound of long *e*; and when unaccented it has the slight sound of *e*, as in *galley*, *valley*, &c.

IA.—This diphthong, in the terminations *ial*, *ian*, and *iard*, often forms but one syllable, the *i* being sounded like consonant *y*; as, *Christian*, *filial*, *poniard*, pronounced as if written *Christ-gan*, *fil'yal*, *pon'yard*. In some words it has the obscure sound of indistinct short *i*, as in *carriage*.

IE, IO, IEU, IEW.—The regular sound of the diphthong *ie* is that of long *e*, as in *chief*, *fief*, *fieid*, *fiend*, *grenadier*, &c. It has the sound of long *i* in *die*, *pie*, *vie*, &c.; and the sound of short *e* in *friend*.—The diphthong *io* occurs in many words in the termination *ion*. When *i*, in this termination, is preceded by a liquid, *ion* is pronounced like *yun*, as, *million*, *minion*. The terminations *sion* and *tion* are pronounced like *shun*, as, *version*, *nation*; but when the *i* is preceded by *s* or *x*, *ion* is pronounced *yun*, as, *question*. The triphthong *ieu* is found in only a few words, which are from the French, as, *adieu*, *lieu*, *pur-lieu*; and it has the sound of long *u*.—The triphthong *iew* occurs only in *view*, *review*, *interview*, and *purview*.

OA.—The regular sound of this diphthong is that of long *o*, as in *boat*, *coat*, &c.; but in *broad*, *abroad*, and *great* it has the sound of broad *a*.

OE.—This diphthong is derived from the Latin or Greek, and it is retained in but few words used in English. It is found in *assafoetida*, where it is pronounced like short *e*; and in *oedema*, *oesophagus*, *antæci*, also in *fœtus* (often written *fetus*), in which it has the sound of long *e*.

OI, OY.—The sound of these diphthongs is the same: it is noted in this Dictionary by the combined sound of broad *o* (as in *nor*) and short *i* or *y*, as *böil*, *böy*.

OO.—The regular sound of this diphthong is heard in *moon*, *food*, *stoop*; and it is the same as that of single *o* in *move*, *prove*. This diphthong has a shorter sound (the same as the sound of *u* in *bull*, or of single *o* in *wolf*) in the words ending in *ook*, as, *book*, *brook*, *cook*, *crook*, *look*; also in *foot*, *good*, *hood*, *stood*, *wood*, *wool*, &c. This diphthong has the sound of long *o* in *door*, *floor*, and *brooch*; and of short *u* in *blood* and *flood*.

OU.—This is the most irregular diphthong in the language. Its most common or regular sound is that in which both letters are heard, as in *bound*, *sound*, *cloud*, *loud*, *our*, *shout*, *south*, &c.

This diphthong has the sound of short *u* in *country*, *cousin*, *couple*, *double*, *trouble*, *southern*,

touch, *young*, &c. It has the sound of *o* in *move*, or *oo* in *moon*, in *accoutre*, *aggroup*, *group*, *croup*, *delour*, *lourney*, *tournament*, *through*, *uncouth*, *you*, *your*, *youth*, and also in various other words derived from the French. It has the sound of long *o* in *court*, *account*, *courtier*, *course*, *concourse*, *though*, *dough*, *mould*, *moult*, *mourn*, *shoulder*, *smoulder*, *poult*, *poultice*, *poultry*, *soul*, &c. It has the sound of broad *a*, as in *ball*, or *o*, as in *nor*, in *bought*, *brought*, *fought*, *ought*, *nought*, *sought*, *besought*, *thought*, *verought*. It has the sound of *u* in *bull*, or of *oo* in *good*, in *could*, *should*, *would*. It has the sound of short *o* in *hough*; also (or, according to some orthoepists, of broad *a*) in *cough* and *trough*, rhyming with *off* and *scoff*.

OW.—The regular sound of this diphthong, the same as the regular sound of *ou*, is heard in *how*, *now*, *down*, *town*, *tower*, &c. It has the sound of long *o* in *below*, *bestow*, *blow*, *crow*, *flow*, *flown*, *owner*, *show*, *snow*, *stow*, *throw*, *thrown*, &c.; also in the following words, in some of their senses: *bow*, *low*, *lower*, *mov*, *shower*, *soar*.

When this diphthong forms an unaccented syllable, it has the slight sound of long *o*, as in *borrow*, *follow*, *follower*.

UA.—When both of the letters of this diphthong are sounded, they have the power of *wa*, as in *equal*, *language*, *persuade*, *suavity*. In some words the *u* is silent, as in *guard*, *guardian*, &c.

UE.—When these letters are united in a diphthong, and are both sounded, they have the power of *we*, as in *consuetude*, *demeetude*, *manne-tude*, *conquest*. In some words the *u* is silent, as in *guerdon*, *guess*, *quest*. When this diphthong is final, the *e* is in many words silent, as in *due*, *hue*, *purdue*, *value*, &c.; and in some words both letters are silent, as in *league*, *fatigue*, *harangue*, *decatalogue*, *demagogue*, *dialogue*, &c.—In the termination *ogue*, the *o* is short when preceded by *g* or *l*, as, *demagogue*, *dialogue*,—except *collögue*; but when any other consonant precedes *o*, it is long, as, *brögue*, *rögue*, *vögue*, *prörögue*.

UI.—These letters, when they are united in a diphthong and both are sounded, have the power of *wi*, as in *anguish*, *languid*, *vanguish*. In some words the *u* is silent, as in *guide*, *guinea*; and in others the *i* is silent, as in *juice*, *fruit*, &c.

The Consonants are divided into *mutes* and *semi-vowels*. The mutes cannot be sounded at all without the aid of a vowel. They are *b*, *d*, *k*, *p*, *t*, and *c* and *g* hard. The semi-vowels have an imperfect sound of themselves. They are *f*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *v*, *z*, and *c* and *g* soft. The four semi

vowels, *l*, *m*, *n*, and *r*, are also called *liquids*, because they readily unite with other consonants, flowing, as it were, into their sounds. The following consonants are styled *dentals*, namely, *d*, *j*, *s*, *t*, *z*, and *g* soft, being pronounced chiefly by the aid of the teeth; *d*, *g*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *n*, and *q* are called *palatals*, from the use made of the palate in pronouncing them; *b*, *p*, *f*, *v*, and *m* are called *labials*, being pronounced chiefly by the lips; *m*, *n*, and the digraph *ng* are called *nasals*, being sounded through the nose; and *k*, *g*, *c* and *g* hard are called *gutturals*, being sounded by the throat. The consonants *b*, *d*, *f*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *p*, *v*, also *w* and *y* when used as consonants, have each one uniform sound, except *d*, which in the termination *ed*, in many preterites and participles, takes the sound of *t*, as in *mized*, pronounced *mizt*, and *f* in the preposition *of*, in which it has the sound of *v*.

C.—This letter is hard, and sounds like *k*, before *a*, *o*, and *u*; and it is soft, and sounds like *s*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*, except in *septic* and *scirrhous* and their derivatives, in which it is hard, like *k*. When *c* comes after the accent, and is followed by *ea*, *ia*, *io*, and *eous*, it takes, like *s* and *t* under the same circumstances, the sound of *sh*; as, *ocean*, *social*, *tenacious*, *celacious*. In the words *discern*, *sacrifice*, and *suffice*, and in several words derived from them, *c* has the sound of *s*.

CH.—The regular English sound of this digraph is the same as that of *ch*; as in *chair*, *child*, *rich*, *church*. In words derived from the Greek and Latin languages the digraph *ch* is generally hard like *k*, as in *anchor*, *character*, *chasm*; and in words derived from the French it has the sound of *sh*, as in *chaise*, *machine*.

G.—*G*, like *c*, has two sounds, one hard, and the other soft. It is hard before *a*, *o*, and *u*; and before *e*, *i*, and *y* it is sometimes hard.

The words *longer* (the comparative of *long*), *stronger*, *younger*, *longest*, *strongest*, and *youngest* are pronounced as if written with *gg*. Thus, *longer*, the comparative of *long*, is pronounced *long'ger*.

GH.—In this digraph, at the beginning of a word, the *h* is silent, as in *ghost*, *ghastly*, *gherkin*; at the end of a word both letters are commonly silent, as in *high*, *nigh*, &c. In some words this digraph has the sound of *f*, as in *enough*, *rough*; in some it has the sound of *k*, as in *hough*, *lough*. In *slough* it is sometimes silent, and sometimes has the sound of *f*.

GET.—In this termination the letters *gh* are always silent, as in *fight*, *right*, *height*, &c.; except

in *draught*, which is pronounced, and in some of its senses written, *draft*.

H.—This letter is a note of aspiration, and it is silent at the beginning of a number of words; as, *heir*, *heirress*, *honor*, *honesty*, *honorable*, *hostler*, *hour*, &c. In *hospital*, *humble*, *humor*, *humorous*, *humorsome*, *herb*, *herbage*, &c., according to some orthoepists it is silent, and according to others it is sounded. It is always silent after *r*; as in *rheum*, *rhetoric*, *rhapsody*, &c.

N.—*N* has two sounds, one simple and pure, as in *man*, *not*, the other compound and mixed, or nasal, called also by Walker its "ringing sound," which is heard in *king*, *angle*, *thank*, *concord*, *banquet*, *anxious*. This sound is given to *n* in many words, when this letter precedes *k*, *c* or *g* hard, *qu*, or *x*. It is accurately expressed as it is written, when *g* follows *n* at the end of a word, as *king*, *hangy*; but in other cases the sound of *g* is interposed between the *n* and the succeeding letter; as, *angle* (ang'gle), *thank* (thangk), *concord* (cong'cord), *banquet* (bang'quet). In many words in which a syllable ending with *g* hard is followed by another syllable, the sound of *g* is given to the two syllables; as, *stronger* (strong'ger), *anger* (ang'ger), *finger* (fing'ger). But in *bringer*, *hanger*, *ringer*, *singer*, *slinger*, *springer*, and *stringer*, *g* is sounded only in the first syllable.

Q.—*Q* is always followed by *u*, and the digraph *qu* has commonly the sound of *kw*, as in *queen*, *quill*, *quart*; but in many words, mostly derived from the French, it has the sound of *k*.

R.—The letter *r* has a jarring or trilling effect on the tongue, and is never silent. It has a peculiar influence both on the long and on the short sound of the vowels. It has the effect, under certain circumstances, to change the short sound of *a*, as in *man*, into its Italian sound, as in *far*, and the short sound of *o*, as in *not*, into its broad sound, like broad *a*, as in *nor*; and it has a corresponding effect on the short sound of the other vowels.

S.—The regular or genuine sound of *s* is its sharp, sibilant, or hissing sound, like *c* soft, as in *son*, *this*. It has also a flat or soft sound (called by some its *vocal* sound), the same as that of the letter *z*, as in *wise*, *his*. In the prefix *dis*, *s* in some cases has its flat, soft, or vocal sound, as in *disarm*, *disdain*, *dismal*, &c. *S* takes the sound of *sh* in words ending in *sion* preceded by a consonant, as in *diversion*, *passion*, &c.; also in *censure*, *sensual*, &c. *S* has the sound of *zh* in the termination *sion* preceded by a vowel, as in *evasion*;

also in a number of words in which *s* is preceded by an accented vowel and followed by the termination *ure*, as in *measure*.

T, like *s* and *c*, is aspirated when it comes immediately after the accent, and is followed by the vowels *ia*, *ie*, or *io*, taking the sound, in these cases, of *sh*; as in *partial*, *patient*, *nation*.

TH.—This digraph has two sounds; one hard, as in *thin*, *think*, *earth*, *breath*, &c.; the other flat, soft, or vocalized, as in *this*, *then*, *breathe*, &c.

X.—The regular sound of *x* is its sharp sound, like *ks*; as, *excellent*, *execute*, *expect*, *tax*.

It has a flat or soft sound, like *gz*, when the next syllable following begins with an accented vowel, as in *exalt*, *example*, &c. It has the sound of *s* when it is the initial letter of a word.

Z has the same sound as flat or soft *s*. It is aspirated, taking the sound of *zh*, in a few words; as, *glazier*, *azure*, *seizure*.

ACCENT.—All the words of the English language, of more than one syllable, have one accented syllable; and most polysyllabic words have not only a syllable with a primary accent, but also one with a secondary accent.

Many words of three and of four syllables have only one accented syllable; as, *sensible*, *celebrity*, &c. But some have a secondary accent almost as strong as the primary, and almost all words of more than four syllables have both a primary and a secondary accent, and some words of seven or eight syllables have two secondary accents; as, *incomprehensibility*.

There is a considerable number of dissyllables which, when used as nouns or adjectives, have the accent on the first syllable, and when used as verbs, on the second; as, *conduct*, *con-duct*; *present*, *pre-sent*, &c.

Words ending in *ia*, *iac*, *ial*, *ian*, *eous*, and *ious* have the accent on the preceding syllable; as, *regalia*, *demoniac*, *imperial*, *meridian*, *epontaneous*, *melodious*. If *c*, *g*, *s*, *t*, or *x* precedes the vowels *e*

or *i* in these terminations, these vowels are generally blended with the vowel or vowels which follow, being pronounced with them in one syllable; as, *beneficial*, *magician*, *farinaeous*.

Words ending in *acal* and *ical* have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable; as, *heliacal*, *zodiacal*, *alphabetical*, *fanatical*, *geographical*, *poetical*, &c.

Words ending in *ic* generally have the accent on the penultimate syllable; as, *algebraic*, *metallic*, *harmonical*, *paralytic*. If a consonant immediately precedes the *i*, the vowels in the accented syllable are short, except the vowel *u*, which is long if it is followed by a single consonant; as, *cherubic*, *telluric*, &c. But if *u* is followed by two consonants it is sometimes short; as, *fustic*, *rustic*; and sometimes long; as, *rubric*, *lubric*. The following words, which are exceptions to this rule, have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable: *arsenic* (as a noun), *arithmetical*, *bishopric*, *catholic*, *choleric*, *ephemeral*, *heretic*, *lunatic*, *politic*, *rhetoric*, and *turneric*.

Words of three or more syllables, ending in *cal*, have their accent on the antepenultimate syllable; as, *boREAL*, *corporeal*, *incorporeal*, *cinereal*, *lacREAL*, *linREAL*, *ordeal*; except *hymeneal*, which has the penultimate accent.

Of words ending in *ean*, many, being conformed to the English analogy, have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable; as, *cerberean*, *subterranean*, *Tartarean*; but the following are pronounced in the best usage with the accent on the penultimate: *adamantean*, *antipodean*, *Atlantean*, *colossean*, *Epicurean*, *European*.

Words ending in *tude*, *efy*, *ify*, *ety*, *ity*, *graphy*, *logy*, *loquy*, *ally*, *metry*, *tomy*, *meter*, *gonal*, *fluuous*, *fluent*, and *parous* have their accents on the antepenultimate.

Words of three or more syllables, ending in *ulous*, *inous*, *erous*, and *orous*, have the accent on the antepenult; except *canorous* and *sonorous*.

RULES OF ORTHOGRAPHY.

Verbs of one syllable, ending with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel (as, *plan*), and verbs of two or more syllables ending in the same manner and having the accent on the last syllable (as, *regret*), double the final consonant of the verb on assuming an additional syllable;

as, *plan*, *planned*; *regret*, *regretted*. But if a diphthong precedes the last consonant (as in *join*), or if the accent is not on the last syllable (as in *suffer*), the consonant is not doubled.

There is an exception to the last clause of the preceding rule with respect to most of the verbs

ending in the letter *l*, which, on assuming an additional syllable, are allowed, in the best usage, to double the *l*, though the accent is not on the last syllable; as, *travel*, *travelling*, *travelled*, *travel-ler*; *libel*, *libelling*, *libelled*, *libeller*, *libellous*. But the derivatives of *parallel* are written without doubling the final *l*. The nouns *petal*, *peril*, *novel*, *dial*, and *viol*, on assuming an additional syllable, do not double the *l*; as, *petalous*, *novelist*.

The verb *to bias* commonly doubles the *s* on assuming an additional syllable; as, *biassing*, *biased*, *biasser*; as also the verb *to worship*, in like manner, commonly doubles the *p*; as, *worship*, *worshipping*, *worshipped*, *worshipper*.

Most of the words in the English language which end in *ise*, and almost all of those which end in *ie*, are verbs; and with regard to a number of these verbs there is a diversity in usage in relation to this termination, the same verbs sometimes ending in *ise* and sometimes in *ie*. But the following rule is generally observed:

Verbs derived from Greek verbs ending in *ίζω*, and others formed after the same analogy, have the termination *ise*; as, *agonise*, *characterise*;—but words from the French *prendre* have the termination *ie*; as, *apprise*, *surprise*, *enterprise*.

In the words *catechise* or *catechize*, *criticise* or *criticize*, *patronise* or *patronize*, *recognise* or *recognize*, most dictionaries give the termination *ise*.

There are a few verbs which are derived from nouns ending in *th* hard or sharp, as in *thin*, and which have *e* added to *th*, making the sound of *th* soft or vocal, as in *this*. Such are the following: from *bath*, *bathe*; from *breath*, *breathe*; from *cloth*, *clothe*; from *loath*, *loathe*; from *sheath*, *sheathe*; from *sooth*, *soothe*; from *swath*, *swathe*.

Verbs ending in *ie* change the *ie* into *y* on adding *ing*; as, *die*, *dying*; *lie*, *lying*; *tie*, *tying*; *vie*, *tying*. Verbs ending with a single *e* omit the *e* when *ing* is added; as, *place*, *placing*; *relate*, *relating*. The following words are exceptions: *dye* (to color), *dyeing*; *hoe*, *hoeing*; *shoe*, *shoeing*; and when *ing* is added to the words *singe*, *singeing*, and *tinge*, the *e* is properly retained, as, *singeing*, *singeing*, and *tingeing*, in order to distinguish these participles from *singing*, *swinging*, etc. All verbs ending in *y* preceded by a consonant retain the *y* on adding *ing*; as, *spy*, *spying*; *deny*, *denying*; but when *ed* is added, the *y* is changed into *i*; as, *spy*, *spied*; *deny*, *denied*; and when *s* is added, the *y* is changed into *ie*: as, *spy*, *spies*; *deny*, *denies*. Verbs ending in *y* preceded by another vowel on adding *ing*, *ed*, or *s* do not change the *y*

into *i*; as, *delay*, *delaying*, *delayed*, *delays*. The following words are exceptions: *lay*, *laid*; *pay*, *paid*; *say*, *said*; *stay*, *stayed* or *staid*.

The greater part of verbal nouns end in *er*, as, from *advertise*, *advertiser*; but many of them end in *or*, as, from *imitate*, *imitator*; from *instruct*, *instructor*; and some are seen in both forms, as, *visitor*, *visiter*.—The verbal nouns from *beg* and *lie* are irregularly formed *beggar* and *liar*. From *peddle* the regular verbal noun would be *peddler*; but it is commonly written *pedler*, and *pedlar*.

There is a class of words ending in *tre*, as *centre*, *metre*, &c., which are by some written *center*, *meter*, &c.; but the former mode is supported by the best usage.

Derivative adjectives ending in *able* are written without an *e* before *a*; as, *blamable*, *movable*, not *blamoeable*, *moveable*; except those of which the primitive ends in *ce* or *ge*; in such the *e* is retained to soften the preceding consonant.

Compound words, formed by prefixing a word or a syllable to a monosyllable ending in *all*, commonly retain the double *l*; as, *appall*, *befall*, *bethrall*, *downfall*, *forestall*, *miscall*, *overcall*, *recall*, *waterfall*, *windfall*; but some of these words are very often, if not more commonly, seen with a single *l*; as, *appal*, *befal*, *bethral*, *thral*, &c.

A class of other compound words commonly retain the final double *ll* which is found in the simple words; as, *bridevell*, *downhill*, *uphill*, *molehill*, *watermill*, *windmill*, *handmill*.—With respect to *foretel*, *enrol*, and *unrol*, or *foretell*, *enroll*, and *unroll*, the authorities and usage are divided.

Nouns ending in *o* preceded by another vowel form their plural by the addition of *s*; as, *cameo*, *cameos*; *folio*, *folios*; but if the final *o* is preceded by a consonant the plural is commonly formed by adding *es*; as, *cargo*, *cargoes*. The following nouns, however, *canto*, *cento*, *grotto*, *portico*, *solo*, *tyro*, *duodecimo*, *octavo*, *quarto*, and some others, commonly have their plural formed by the addition of *s* only to the singular; as, *cantos*, *cantos*. Yet with respect to the plural of some of these words usage is not uniform.

There is a class of words which have in their derivation a twofold origin from the Latin and French languages, and are indifferently written with the first syllable *en* or *in*, the former being derived from the French and the latter from the Latin. With respect to some of these, it is difficult to determine which form is best; as, for example, *inquire* or *enquire*, *insure* or *ensure*.

The following words are generally written

WORDS OF DOUBTFUL OR VARIOUS ORTHOGRAPHY. 15

without an *e* after *g*: *abridgment, acknowledgment, and judgment*; though many write them with it.

In some cases words are so variously affected by etymology, analogy, and general usage, that it is difficult to determine what orthography is

best supported; as, for example, *connection* or *connexion, despatch* or *dispatch, hinderance* or *hindrance, marquis* or *marquess, preterite* or *preterit, recognisance* or *recognition, sceptic* or *skeptis, and* others.

VOCABULARY OF WORDS OF DOUBTFUL OR VARIOUS ORTHOGRAPHY.

The following Vocabulary contains only a few of the words which belong to the several classes referred to in the preceding remarks; but it comprises a considerable proportion of the English words with regard to which a diversity of orthography is often met with.

The orthography in the left-hand column is

deemed to be in most cases preferable; but with respect to the authority of that in the right-hand column there is a great diversity. Both orthographies of some of the words are right, the words being differently spelt when used in different senses; as, *draught* or *draft, fort* or *forte, plain* or *plane, &c.*

Abatis, <i>and</i>	Abattis	Appurtenance	Appertenance	Bazaar	Bazar
Abetter, <i>and</i>	Abettor	Arbitrament	Arbitrement	Befall	Befal
Abridgment	Abridgement	Archæologi- cal	{ Archeological Archæological	Behooove	Behove
Accessary, <i>and</i>	Accessory	Archæology	{ Archeology Archæology	Bellman	Belman
Acknowledg- ment	Acknowledgemen- t	Argol	Argal	Bequeath	Bequeathe
Addible	Addable	Arquebuse	{ Arquebus Harquebuse	Berth, <i>in ship</i>	Birch
Admittible	Admittable	Arrack	Arack	Bestrew	Bestrow
Adulteress	Adultress	Artisan	Artizan	Bevel	Bevil
Advertise	Advertize	Asbestos, <i>or</i>	Asbestos	Bezant	Byzant
Advoutry	Avoutry	Ascendency, <i>or</i>	Ascendancy	Biased	Blaed
Advowee	Avowee	Ascendent, <i>or</i>	Ascendant	Bigoted	Bigotted
Adze	Adz, Addice	Asafoetida	Asafoetida	Bilge	Bulge
Eolipile; <i>see</i>	Eolipile	Assize	Assise	Billingsgate	Billingsgate
Aerie	Ayry, Eyry	Athenæum	Athenæum	Bistre	Bister
Æsthetic	Eesthetic	Autocracy	Autocracy	Bizantine	Byzantine
Ætiology; <i>see</i>	Etiology	Axe	âx	Blanch	Blench
Affector	Affector			Blende (<i>Min.</i>)	Blend
Aide-de-camp	Aid-de-camp			Blomary	Bloomary
Ajutage	Adjutage	Baccalaureate	Baccalaureat	Borage	Burrage
Alchemist	Alchymist	Bade, <i>from bid</i>	Bad	Bourgeois	Burgeois
Alchemy	Alchymy	Baldrick	Bawdrick	Bowler	Boulder
Alcoran	Alkoran	Balk	Baulk, Bauk	Brakeman	Breakman
Alexipharmic	Alexipharmac	Ballister	Ballster	Bramin }	{ Brachman
Almanac	Almanack	Baluster	Balister	Brahmin }	{ Brahman
Ambassador	Embassador	Bandanna	Bandana	Brazen	Brasen
Ambergriis	Ambergriese	Pandore	Pandora	Brazier	Brasier
Amice	Amess	Bandrol	Bannerol	Brier	Briar [cage
Amortise	Amortize	Banian	Banyan	Brokerage	Brokage, Bro-
Anapest	Anapæst	Banus	Bans	Brooch	Broach, Broche
Angiography	Angeliography	Barbacan	Barbican	Brunette	Brunet
Angiology	Angeliology	Barbecue	Barbacue	Bryony	Briony
Angiotomy	Angieotomy	Barberry	Barberry	Buccaneer	Buccanier
Annotto }	{ Annotta	Bark	Barque	Buhrstone	Burrstone
Antechamber	Antichamber	Barouche	Barouch	Bulimy	Boulimy
Antiemetic	Antemetec	Baryta	Barytes	Bunn	Bun
Apostasy	Apostacy	Barytone	Baritone	Bunyon	Bunion
Apothegm	Apophthegm	Basin	Bason	Burden	Barthen
Appal	Appal	Base, <i>Mus.</i>	Base	Burdensome	Burthensome
Appraise	Apprize	Base-viol	Base-viol	Burr	Bur
Appraisement	Apprizement	Bateau	Batteau	Buzz	Buz
Appraiser	Apprizier	Battledoor	Battledore	By, <i>n.</i>	Bye
Apprise	Apprize	Bawble	Bauble	Cacique	Cazique
				Cæsura	Cæsura, Cæsüre

16 WORDS OF DOUBTFUL OR VARIOUS ORTHOGRAPHY.

Caldron	Cauldron	Clinch	Clench	Dessert, or	Desert
Calendar	Kalendar	Cloak	Cloke	Detector	Detector
Calends	Kalends	Clodpoll	Clodpole	Detorsion	Detortion
Caliber, or	Calibre	Cluck	Clock	Detractor	Detractor
Calipers	Callipers	Cobbler	Cobler	Develop	Develope
Caliph	Calif, Kaliph	Cœliac	Celiac	Development	Development
Calk	Caulk	Colf	Quoif	Dexterous	Dextrous
Calligraphy	Caligraphy	Colander	Cullender	Diæresis	Diæresis
Caloyer	Kaloyer	Colter	Coulter, Culter	Diarrhœa	Diarrhœa
Caltrop	Calthrop	Comfrey	Cumfrey	Dike, or	Dyke
Calyx	Calix	Commissariat	Commissariate	Diocese	Diocess
Cameo	Camaleu	Compatible	Competible	Dishabille	Deshabille
Camomile	Chamomile	Concordat	Concordate	Disinthal	{ Disenthral
Cannoneer	Cannonier	Congeeable	Congelable		{ Disinthal
		Connection	Connexion	Disk, or	Disc
Cantilever	{ Cantilliver	Consecrator	Consecrator	Dispatch, or	Despatch
	{ Canteliver	Contemporary	Cotemporary	Disseize	Disseise
Canvas, and	Canvass	Contra-dance	Country-dance	Disseizin	Disseisin
Carabine	Carbine	Contributory	Contributory	Disseizor	Disseisor
Carabineer	Carbineer	Controller	Comptroller	Dissolvable	Dissolvable
Caravansary	{ Caravansera	Conversable	Convertible	Distention	Distension
	{ Caravanserai	Cony	Coney	Distill	Distil
Caravel	Carvel	Copse	Coppice	Distraitor	Distraîner
Carnelian	{ Carnelion	Coquette, n.	Coquet	Dodecahedron	Dodecaedron
	{ Cornelian			Doggerel	Doggerel
Carolytic	Carulitic	Coranach	{ Coronach	Domicil	Domicil
Carum	Carrom		{ Coranich	Doubloon	Doubloon
Cassada }	{ Cassava	Corbel	Corbell	Downfall	Downfal
Cassava }	{ Cassavi	Correlative	Corelative	Drachm, or	Dram
Cassimere	Kerseymere	Cosey	Coe, Cozey	Draught, or	Draft
Cast, class	Cast	Cotillon	Cotillon	Dreadnaught	Dreadnought
Castellan	Castellain	Counsellor, and	Councillor [to		
Caster	Castor	Courant	Corant, Courant	Drier	Dryer
Catchpoll	Catchpole [up	Courtesan	Courtezan	Drought	Drouth
Catchup	Catsup, Ketch-	Courtesy	Curtsey	Dryly	Dryly
Catechise	Catechize	Covin	Covine	Dulness	Dullness
Caviare	Caviar, Cavier	Covinous	Covenous	Dungeon	Donjon
Cayman	Caiman	Cozen	Cosen	Duresse	Duresse
Ceiling	Cieling	Craunch	Cranch	Dye, color	Die
Celt	Kelt	Crawfish	Crayfish	Dyeing, coloring	Dying
Celtic	Keltic	Creak, v.	Creek		
Centiped	Centipede	Croset	Crosslet	Eccentric	Excentric
Centre	Center	Cruet	Crewet	Economics	{ Economics
Cess	Sess	Crum	Crum	Ecstasy	Ecstasy, Extasy
Chalcedony	Calcedony	Cruise	Cruise	Ecstatic	Ecstatic
Chameleon	Cameleon	Cucurbit	Cucurbite	Ecumenical	{ Ecumenical
Chamois	Shamois	Cue	Queue	Edile	Ædile
Champaign	Champain	Curb	Kerb	Embank, or	Imbank
Champerty	Champarty	Curb-stone	Kerb-stone	Embargo	Imbargo
Chant	Chaunt	Cutlass	Cutlas	Embark	Imbark
Chant	Chaunt	Cyclopedia	Cyclopedia	Embarkation	Embarcation
Chap	Chop	Czar	Tzar, Tsar	Embase	Imbase
Chaps	Chops			Embassy	Ambassy
Char, or	Chare, Chore	Dactyl	Dactyle	Embed, or	Imbed
Check, or	Cheque	Daub	Dawb	Embedded, or	Imbedded
Checker	Chequer	Debarkation	Debarcation	Embezzlement	Imbezzlement
Chiliædron	Chilliædron	Debonair	Debonnair	Emblazon	Emblazon
Chillness	Chillness	Defence	Defense	Embosom, or	Imbosom
Chimb, or	Chime, Chime	Deflection	Deflexion	Embrasure	Embrasure
Choir	Quire	Deflower	Deflower	Empale	Impale
Chorister	Quirister	Delft	Delf, Delph	Empanel, or	{ Empannel
Chyle	Chille	Delphine	Delphin		{ Impanel
Cigar	Segar	Demean	Demean	Empoverish, or	Impoverish
	{ Cimeter	Demarkation	Demarkation	Empower	Impower
Cimeter	{ Scymetar	Dependant, n.	Dependent	Encage, or	Incage
Scymitar	{ Scymetar	Dependence	Dependence	Enchase	Incchase
Clon; see	Scion	Dependence	Dependence	Enclose, or	Inclosé
Cipher	Cypher	Depositor	Depositor	Encyclopedia	Encyclopedia
Clarinet	Claronet	Desolate	Desolator	Endamage	Indamage
Claret	Cleet	Desolator	Desolator	Endit; see	Indit
Cleat	Cleet	Despatch, or	Dispatch	Endite; see	Indite
Clew	Clew				

WORDS OF DOUBTFUL OR VARIOUS ORTHOGRAPHY. 17

Endorse, or	Indorse	Flour, meal	Flower	Gulf	Gulph
Endue, or	Indue	Flugelman	Flugelman	Gunwale	Gunnel
Enfeeble	Infeeble		Fugelman	Gypsy	Gipsy, Gipseey
Enfranchise	Infranchise	Fœtus	Fetus		
Engorge	Ingorge	Foretall	Forestal	Haggard	Hagard
Engrain	Ingrain	Foretell	Foretel	Ha-ha	Haw-haw
Enhance	Inhance	Forray	Foray	Halberd	Halbert
Enjoin	Injoin	Fort, strong side	Fort	Hale, healthy	Hail
Enlard	Inlard	Fosse	Foss	Halibut	Holibut
Enlarge	Inlarge	Foundry, or	Foundry	Halyards	Halliards
Enquire, or	Inquire	Franc, coin	Frank	Halloo	Hollo, Hollom
Enquiry, or	Inquiry	Frenetic	Phrenetic	Handiwork	Handywork
Enshrine	Inshrine	Frenzy	Phrensy	Harebell	Hairbell
Ensnare, or	Insnare	Friese	Frize	Harebrained	Hairbrained
Ensure, or	Insure	Frit	Fritt	Haram	Haram
Entail	Intail	Frizzle	Frizle	Harslet	Haslet
Entangle	Intangle	Frowzy	Frouzy	Hatchel	Hetchel
Enterprise	Enterprize			Hackle	Heckle
Enthymeme	Enthymem	Frumenty	Furmety	Haul, to drag	Hale
Entomb	Intomb	Fulfil	Fulfill	Haum	Halm, Hawm
Entrap	Intrap	Fulfillment	Fulfillment	Haust, cough	Hoast
Envelop, v.	Envelope	Fulness	Fullness	Hautboy	Hoboy, Oboe
Envelopment	Envelopement	Furlough	Furlow	Havoc	Havock
Eolipile	Æolipile	Further, or	Farther	Hawser	Halser
Epaulet	Epaulette	Furthest, or	Farthest	Hazel	Hazle
Equerry	Equery	Fusee	Fusil	Hearse	Herse
Equipoke	Equivoque	Fusileer	Fusilier	Height	Hight
Era	Æra	Fuze, u., or	Fuse	Heighten	Highten
Escalade	Scalade			Hemistich	Hemistick
Eschilot	Shallot	Gabardine	Gaberdine	Hemorrhoids	Emerods
Escutcheon	Scutcheon	Gallot	Galliot	Herpetology	Erpetology
Esthetics, or	Æsthetics	Gallipot	Gallipot	Hexahedron	Hæxædron
Etymology	Ætymology	Gangue, in ore	Gang	Hiccough, or	Hickup
Extractor	Exactor	Gaol, or	Jail	Hinderance	Hindrance
Expense	Expençe	Garish	Gairish	Hip, s.	Hyp
Extrinsical	Extrinsical	Garreteer	Garretreer	Hodge-podge	Hotch-potch
Exudation	Exsudation	Gauge, or	Gage	Hoiden	Hoeyden
Eyry	Ærie	Gauntlet, glove	Gantlet	Holiday, or	Holyday
		Gayety	Gaiety	Holloo, Halloo	Holloa, Hollow
		Gayly	Gaily	Holster	Holdster
Fæces	Feces	Gazelle	Gazel	Hominy	Homony
Fagot	Faggot	Gelatine	Gelatin	Homonym, or	Homonym
Fairy	Faery	Genet	Ginnet, Jennet	Honeyed	Honied
Fakir	Faquir			Hoop, or	Whoop
Falchion	Faulchion	Gerfalcon	Gyrfalcon	Hooping-cough	Whooping-cough
Fantasy	Phantasy	Ghibelline	Gibelline	Horehound	Hoarhound
Farther, or	Further	Ghyll, ravine	Gill	Hornblende	Hornblend
Farthest, or	Furthest	Gibe	Gybe, Jibe	Hostler	Ostler
Farthingale	Fardingale	Gimlet	Gimblet	Hub, or	Hob
Fearnought	Fearnought	Gingle; see	Jingle	Hurrah	Hurra
Fæcal	Fæcal	Girasole	Girasol	Hypothenusæ	Hypotenuse
Felly	Felloe	Girth, or	Girt		
Felon	Fellon	Glave	Glaive		
Felspar	Feldspar	Glazier	Glasier		
Feud	Feod	Gloze	Glose	Imbank; see	Embank
Feudal	Feodal	Gnarled	Knarled	Imbitter	Embitter
Feudality	Feodality	Gneiss	Gneis	Imbody, or	Embody
Fie	Fy	Good-by	Good-bye	Imbosom	Embosom
Filligrane	Filligrane	Gormandize	Gourmandize	Imbrue	Embrue
Filligree	Fillagree	Gourmand, or	Gormand	Impanel	Empanel
	Filligree	Graft	Graff	Imparlance	Emparlance
Fillibeg	Fillibeg, Phill- [beg]	Gray, or	Grey	Impassion	Empassion
Finery, a forge	Finary	Greyhound	Grayhound	Implead	Emplead
Fizgig	Fishgig	Griffin, Griffon	Gryphon	Imposthume	Impostume
Flageolet	Flagelet	Grizzled	Gristled	Impoverish, or	Empoverish
Fleam	Phlema, Flem	Groundaill	Groundael	Inceage	Encage
Flour-de-lis, or	Flyer	Guarantee, or	Guaranty	Incease	Encase
Flier	Flyer	Guild, or	Gild	Inclasp	Enclasp
Flotage	Flostage	Guilder, or	Gilder	Incloister	Encloister
Flotsam	Floatsam	Guillotine	Guillotin	Inclose, or	Enclose

18 WORDS OF DOUBTFUL OR VARIOUS ORTHOGRAPHY

Inclosure, or	Enclosure	Lanyard	Laniard	Mizzen	Mizen
Incondensable	Incondensible	Launch	Lanch	Moccason	Moccasin
Indefasible	Indefensible	Laureate	Laureat	Modillion	Moggrason
Indict	Indict	Lavender	Lavendar	Monedey	Modillon
Indictment	Indictment	Lea, a plain	Lee, Ley, Lay	Monodrame	Monied
Indite	Endite	Leach, or	Leech, Letch.	Mood, or	Mortgagor
Indorsable	Endorsable	Leaven	Leven	Moresque	Moresk
Indorse	Endorse	Ledger	Leger	Morion	Murion
Indorsement	Endorsement	Legging	Leggin	Mortgageor	Mortgagor
Indorser	Endorser	Licence	Licence	Mosque	Mosk
Indue, or	Endue	Lickerish	Liquorish	Mosquito	Moschetto
Inferrible	Inferable	Licorice	Liquorice	Musquito	Musketo
Infection	Inflexion	Lief	Lieve, Leef		Musquete
Infold	Enfold	Lilac	Lilach	Mould	Mold
Infoliate	Enfoliate	Lintstock	Linstock	Moult	Molt
Ingraft	Engraft	Llama, animal	Lama	Mullein	Mullin
Ingrain	Engrain	Loadstar	Lodestar	Multipied	Multipede
Ingulf	Engulf	Loadstone	Lodestone	Murder	Murthor
Inquire, or	Enquire	Loath, a.	Loth	Murrhine	Myrrhine
Inquirer, or	Enquirer	Loathe, v.	Lothe	Muscle, and	Mussel
Inquiry, or	Enquiry	Lode, a vein	Load	Musket	Musquet
Insuare, or	Ensare	Lodgement	Lodgment	Mustache, or	Moustache
Install, or	Instal	Lower	Lour		
Installment	Installment	Lye, from ashes	Lie, Ley	Nankeen	Nankin
Instil	Instill			Negotiate	Negotiate
Insure	Ensue	Maggoty	Maggotty [hem	Net, a., clear	Neat
Intenable, or	Intenible	Malm, or	Mayhem, Mal-	Nib	Neb
Interlace	Enterlace	Malanders	Mallenders	Nobless	Noblesse
Inthrall	Inthral, En-	Maleadminis-	Maladminis-	Novitate	Noviciate
	thrall.	tration, or	tration.	Nuisance	Nusance
Intrust	Entrust	Malecontent	Malcontent		
Intwine	Entwine	Malefeasance	Malfeasance	Oblique	Oblike
Inure	Enure	Malepractice	Malpractice	Octaedron	Octaedron
Inurement	Enurement	Malkin	Maukin	Economics; see	Economics
Invalid, n.	Invalide	Mall	Maul	Ecumenical	Ecumenical
Inveigle	Enveigle	Maltreat	Maletreat	Offence	Offense
Inventor	Inventer	Mandarin	Mandarine	Olio	Oglie
Inwrap, or	Enwrap	Mandrel, and	Mandril	Opaque	Opake
Inwreathe	Enwreathe	Manifestable	Manifestible	Orach	Orache
		Manikin	Mannikin	Osier	Ozier
Jackal	Jackall	Manoeuvre	Maneuver	Osprey	Ospray
Jacobin	Jacobine	Mantle, or	Mantel	Ottar	Otto
Jail, or	Gaol	Mark	Marc	Oxide	Oxydate
Jailer, or	Gaoler	Marque, license	Mark	Oxide	Oxyde, Oxide
Jamb, n.	Jam, Jaum	Marquee	Markee	Oxidize	Oxydize
Janizary	Janissary	Marquis, or	Marquess	Oyes	Oyez
Janty	Jaunty	Marshal	Marshall		
Jasmine	Jessamine	Marten, or	Martin	Pacha	Pasha, Bashaw
Jaunt	Jant	Martingale	Martingal	Painim	Paynim
Jenetting	{ Geniting	Mask	Masque	Palanquin	Palankeen
	{ Juneating	Mastic	Mastick	Palette, or	Pallet
Jewellery, or	Jewelry	Mattress	Mattress, Mat-	Panel	Pannel
Jiffy	Gifty	Meagre	Meager [trass	Pentagraph	{ Pentagraph
Jingle	Gingle	Medieval	Medieval	Pantograph	{ Pantograph
Jole, or	Jowl	Menagerie	Menagery		
Jonquille	Jonquil	Merchandise	Merchandize	Pappoose	{ Papoos
Judgment	Judgement	Mere, a pool	Meer	Paralyze	{ Papoose
Just, n.	Joust	Metre, and	Meter	Paracenary	{ Paralyse
Justle, or	Jostle	Mew	Meaw	Parol, a.	{ Paracenery
		Mewl	Meawl	Parquet	{ Parole
Kale	Kail, Cail	Mileage	Milage	Paroquet	{ Parrakoet
Kayle	Keel	Milleped	Millepede	Parsnip	{ Parsnep
Keelson	Keelson	Millrea	Millree, Millrels	Partisan	{ Patine
Kerseymere, or	Cassimere	Miscall	Miscal	Patrol	{ Patroll, Patrole
Knarled, or	Gnarled	Misle, Mizzle	Mistle	Paver, Pavior	{ Paver, Pavior
		Misspell	Mispell	Pawl	{ Paul
Lackey	Laquey	Mispend	Mispent	Pedler	{ Peddler, Pedlar
Lacquer	Lacker	Mistletoe	Misletoe	Penance	{ Penance
Lance	Lanuce			Penniless	{ Pennyless
Lantern	Lanthorn	Mitre	Miter		

WORDS OF DOUBTFUL OR VARIOUS ORTHOGRAPHY. 19

Pentahedral	Pentadrai	Ransom	Ransome	Scirrhus	Schirrhus
Pentahedron	Pentadron	Rarefy	Rarify	Skirrhus	Skirrhous
Pentile	Pantile	Ratana	Ratifa, Ratafee	Sconce	Sconce
Peony	Piony	Rattan	Ratan	Scotfree	Shotfree
Persistence	Persistence	Raven, prey	Ravin	Scow	Skow
Pewit	Pewet	Raze	Rase	Scrofula	Scrophula
Phantasm	Phaasm	Razure	Rasure	Scymitar; see	Cimeter
Phenomenon	Phenomenon	Rear	Rere	Scythe	Sithe, Sythe
Phial, or	Vial	Rearward	Rereward	Scythestress	Sempstress
Phillibeg; see	Fillibeg	Recall	Recal		Semstress
Philter	Philtre	Recognizable	Recognisable	Sear	Sere
Phthisic	Tisic	Recognition	Recognitione	Seethe	Seeth
Picked, or	Piked	Recognize, or	Recognise	Seignior	Signior, Signor
Picket, and	Piquet	Recognizee	Recognisee	Seine, a net	Sein, Seen
Pie	Pye	Recognizer	Recognisor	Seisin	Seizin
Piebald	Pyebald	Recompense	Recompence	Selva	Selvedge
Pimento	Pimenta	Reconnoitre	Reconnoiter	Sentinel	Centinel
Pincers	Pinchers	Redoubt	Redout	Sentry	Sentry, Centr.
Plain, and	Plane	Redoubtable	Redoutable	Sequin	Chequin
Plane-sailing	Plain-sailing	Reinforcement	Reinforcement		Zechin
Plaster	Plaister	Referable	Referible	Sergeantry, or	Serjeantry
Plat, or	Plot	Refferible		Sees, or	Ceas
Plethora	Plethora	Reflection	Reflexion	Seespool, or	Ceaspool
Pliers	Plyers	Reflective	Reflexive	Sevennight	Sennight
Plough	Plow	Reglet	Riglet	Shard	Sherd
Ploughman	Plowman	Reinstall, or	Reinstal	Shawm	Shalm
Ploughshare	Plowshare	Relic	Relique	Sheathe, v.	Sheath
Plumiped	Plumpede	Renard, or	Reynard	Sheer, pure	Shear
Pluviometer	Pluviometer	Rennet, or	Runnet	Shelm, or	Sheikh, Sheikh
Polyhedral	Polydral	Reposit	Reposit	Shemistic, or	Semitic
Polyhedron	Polyedron	Resin, or	Rosin	Sherry	Sherris
Pomade	Pomade	Resistance	Resistance	Shorling	Shoreling
Pommel	Pummel	Respite	Respit	Show	Shew
Pontoon, and	Ponton	Reactive, or	Restiff	Showbread	Shewbread
		Reche, or vomit	Reach	Shrillness	Shrillness
Porpoise	Porpus	Reverie, or	Revery	Sibilitie	Syenitie
	Porpus	Reversible	Reversible	Silicious, or	Siliceous
Portray	Pourtray	Rhomb, and	Rhumb	Sill	Cill
Postillion	Postillion	Ribbon	Riband	Sillabub	Syllabub
Potato	Potatose		Ribband	Simar	Chimere, Cymare
Pottage	Pottage	Rinse	Rince	Siphon	Syphon
Practice, v.	Practice	Robbin	Robbin	Siren	Syren
Premunire	Premunire	Rodomontade	Rhodomontade	Sirlolin, or	Surlolin
Premise	Premis	Route, course	Rout	Sirocco	Scirocco
Prentence	Prentense	Runmage	Romage	Sirup	Syrup, Sirop
Preterite, or	Preterit	Runnet, or	Rennet	Sit, to incubate	Set
Pretor	Pretor			Sizar	Sizer
Prison-base	Prison-bars	Sag, or	Swag	Size, glue	Cize, Cise
Protector	Protector	Sainfoin	Sainfoin	Skein	Skain
Prunello	Prunella	Salic	Salique	Skeptic; see	Sceptic
Pumpkin	Pumpion	Saltcellar	Saltseller	Skifful	Skifful
	Puine	Sandarach	Sandarac	Skull	Scull
Puny, and	Pupillary	Sandiver	Sandever	Slabber	Slobber
Pur	Pur	Sarcenet	Sarsenet	Slake, to quench	Slack
Purslain	Purslane	Sat	Sate	Sleight, n.	Slight
Putrefy	Putrefy	Satchel	Sachel	Sley, a reed	Slay, Slale
Pygmy	Pigmy	Savin	Savine, Sabine	Stily	Silly
Pyz	Pix	Saviour, or	Savior	Slyness	Sliness
		Scallop	Scollop	Smirk	Smerk
		Scath	Scathe	Smooth, v.	Smooth
Quarantine	Quarantain	Scenery	Scenary	Scogae	Socage
Quartet	Carentane	Sceptic	Skeptic	Socle	Sokle, Zocle
Quay, a mole	Key	Sceptical	Skeptical	Solliped	Sollpede
Quincy	Quinsey	Scepticism	Skepticism	Somerset	Somersault
Quintal	Quintin	Schistose	Shistose	Summerset	Summersault
Quintain	Kental, Kentle	Schollum	Schollon	Sonneteer,	Sonnetteer
Quoit	Coit	Sciagraphy, or	Sciography	Sootle, v.	Sooth
		Sciomachy, or	Sciomachy	Sorrel	Sorel
		Scion	Cion	Souse	Sowse
		Scirrhous	Skirrhous	Spew	Spue

20 WORDS OF DOUBTFUL OR VARIOUS ORTHOGRAPHY.

Spicknel	Spignel	Thrash, or	Thresh	Vermín	Vermine
Spinach	Spinage	Throe, <i>a pang</i>	Throw	Vervain	Vervane
Spinel	Spinelle, Spinell	Thyme	Thime	Vial, or	Phial
Spongy	Spungy	Ticking, or	Ticken	Vice, <i>a screw</i>	Vise
Spright	Sprite	Tidbit	Titbit	Villain, and	Villein, Villan
Sprightful	Spriteful	Tier, <i>a row</i>	Tire	Villanous	Villainous
Spurt, or	Spirit	Tierce	Terce	Villany	Villainy
Stable, or	Stabile	Tint	Teint	Visitatorial	Visitorial
Stanch	Staunch	Tippler	Tipler	Visitor	Visiter
Stationery, n.	Stationary	Tithe	Tythe	Visor	Vizor
Steadfast	Stedfast	Tollet	Toilette	Vizier, Wazir	Vizir, Visier
Steelyard	Stillyard	Toll, <i>to allure</i>	Tole	Wagon, or	Waggon
Stillness	Stilness	Tollbooth	Tolbooth	Waive, <i>to defer</i>	Wave
Strait, n.	Streight	Ton, or	Tun	Wale	Weal
Strap, or	Strop	Tonnage	Tunnage	Warranter, and	Warrantor
Strew	Straw, Strow	Tormentor	Tormenter	Waul	Wawl
Stupefy	Stupify	Tourmaline	Tourmalin	Wear, v.	Ware
Sty	Stye	Tranquillity	Tranquillity	Wear, n.	Weir, Wier
Subtle, <i>this</i>	Subtle	Tranquillize	Tranquillize	Weasand	Weasand
Subtle, <i>ely</i>	Subtle	Transferable	Transferrible	Weasand	Weasand
Suit, or	Suite	Transference	Transference	Welsh	Welch
Suitor	Suiter	Treenail	Trenail	Whelk	Welk
Sulky, n.	Sulkey	Trellis	Trellice	Whiffletree	Whiffletree
Sumach	Sumac, Shumac	Trentals	Trigintals	Whiskey	Whisky
Suretyship	Suretiship	Trestle	Tressel	Whoop	Hoop
Surloin, or	Sirloin	Trevet, or	Trivet	Whooping-cough	Whooping-cough
Surname	Sirname	Trousers	Trowsers	Widgeon	Wizeon
Surprise	Surprize	Tumbrel, and	Tumbril	Wilful	Willful
Surreptitious	Subreptitious	Turkols	Turquoise	Windlass	Windlace
Swag, or	Sag	Turnip	Turnep	Windy	Wintery
Swale	Sweale	Turnsole	Turnsol	With, n.	Withe
Sward	Sword	Twibil	Twibill	Withal	Withall
Swath, n.	Swarth	Tymbal	Timbal	Woe	Wo
Sweepstakes	Sweepstake	Umblés	Humbles	Woful	Woeful
Swop, or	Swap	Unbiased	Unbiased	Wondrous	Wonderous
Sylvan	Silvan	Unbigoted	Unbigotted	Woodbine	Woodbind
Synonyme, or	Synonym	Unroll	Unrol	Woolen	Woolen
Systematize	Systemize	Until	Untill	Wreathe, v.	Wreath
Taffeta	Taffety, Taffata	Vaivode	Waiwode	Wreck	Wrack
Taffrail	Tafferei	Vales, money	Valls	Wriggle	Riggle
Tailage	Tallage	Vallise	Vallise	Yawl	Yaul
Talc, <i>a stone</i>	Talk, Talck	Vantbrace	Vanbrass	Yeast	Yest
Talmud	Thalmud	Vat, <i>a vessel</i>	Fat	Yelk, or	Yolk
Tambour	Tambor	Veil, cover	Vail	Zaffre	Zaffir
Tambourine	Tambourin	Vender, or	Vendor	Zechin; <i>see</i>	Sequin
Tarpauling	Tarpauling	Verdigris	Verdigrise	Zinc	Zink
Tartan	Tartane	Vermilion	Vermillion	Zymology	Zumology
Tawny	Tawney				
Tease	Teaze				
Thraldom	Thralldom				

ABBREVIATIONS.

a. stands for	Adjective.	p. a.	Participial Adjective
ad.	Adverb.	pl.	Plural.
comp.	Comparative.	prep.	Preposition.
conj.	Conjunction.	pron.	Pronoun.
imp. t.	Imperfect Tense.	sing.	Singular.
interj.	Interjection.	superl.	Superlative.
n.	Noun.	v.	Verb.
p.	Participle.	v. a.	Verb Active.
pp.	Perfect Participle.	v. n.	Verb Neuter.

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A

ABLAZE

A (*pronounced & as a letter, but & as a word.*) The indefinite article, put before nouns of the singular number which begin with a consonant. *A* is placed before a participle, or participial noun, and is considered as a contraction of *at* or *on*; as, "I am *a* walking." *A* has also the signification of *each, every*; as, "The landlord has *a* hundred *a* year."

Aard'-vark, n. The South-African ant-eater.

Ab, n. Eleventh month of the Jewish year.

Ab'-sist, n. One who casts accounts.

Ab'-sist, ad. Backwards; pressed against the mast by the wind, as a sail.

Ab'-sist, n. A king's cap of state.

Ab'-sist, n. A counting instrument or table for making calculations.

Ab'-sist, prep. & ad. Towards the stern of a vessel.

Ab'-sist, v. a. To give up; to desert; to forsake.

Ab'-sist'ed (ab'-sist'ed), p. a. Given up; corrupted in a high degree; very wicked.—*SYN.* Vicious; corrupt; profligate; flagitious.

Ab'-sist'ment, n. The act of abandoning; the state of being abandoned. [*low.*]

Ab'-sist, v. a. To humble; to depress; to bring

Ab'-sist'ment, n. State of being brought low; act of bringing low.

Ab'-sist, v. a. To make ashamed; to confuse.

Ab'-sist-ble, a. That may be abated.

Ab'-sist, v. a. To lessen; to diminish.—2, *v. n.* To grow less; to decrease; to subside.

Ab'-sist'ment, n. The act of abating; decrease.

Ab'-sist'er, n. One who, or that which, abates.

Ab'-sist' (ab'-sist' or ab'-sist'), n. A defence formed of trees, or of sharpened branches pointing outward. [*slaughter-house.*]

Ab'-sist' (ab'-sist' or ab'-sist'), n. [*Fr.*] A public

Ab'-sist, n. A Syriac word, signifying *father*.

Ab'-sist-er, n. Office and privileges of an abbot.

Ab'-sist' (ab'-sist'), a. Pertaining to an abbey

Ab'-sist'-cal, } or an abbot.

Ab'-sist, n. An abbot; an ecclesiastical title.

Ab'-sist, n. The governess of an abbey.



Abbot.

Ab'-bey, n. A monastery; a convent.

Ab'-bey, n. The chief of an abbey or convent.

Ab'-br'e'-vi-ate, v. a. To abridge; to shorten.

Ab'-br'e'-vi-ation, n. A shortening; one or more letters of a word standing for the whole.

Ab'-br'e'-vi-ator, n. One who abbreviates.

Ab'-di-cate, v. a. To resign; to relinquish.—2, *v. n.* To abandon an office; to resign. [*tion.*]

Ab'-di-cation, n. Act of abdicating; resigna-

Ab'-do-men, n. The venter or belly.

Ab'-dom'-nal, a. Relating to the abdomen.

Ab'-duce, v. a. To draw from; to separate.

Ab'-duc't, a. Drawing away; pulling back.

Ab'-duc't, v. a. To take away by force or fraud, as a person; to kidnap.

Ab'-duc'tion, n. A wrongful taking away.

Ab'-be'-ce'-dā'-ri-an, n. A teacher or learner of

Ab'-be', ad. In bed; on the bed. [*the alphabet*]

Ab'-er-rance, n. Deviation from the right way; aberration; error.

Ab'-er-rant, a. Deviating from the right way.

Ab'-er-ration, n. Act of deviating; deviation.

Ab'-bet, v. a. To assist; to set on; to incite.

Ab'-bet'tor, n. One who abets; an accomplice.

Ab'-bey'ance (ab'-bey'ance), n. Expectation of law state of suspension, cessation, or delay.

Ab'-hor, v. a. To detest; to abominate.

Ab'-hor'ence, n. Hatred; detestation.

Ab'-hor'ent, a. Odious; inconsistent.

Ab'-hor'or, n. One who abhors; a detester.

Ab'-b'is, n. First month of the Jewish year.

Ab'-bide, v. n. (*imp. l. and pp. abode.*) To stay in a place; to dwell; to remain; to continue.

—2, *v. a.* To wait for; to expect; to attend.

Ab'-bil'-ity, n. Power; skill; capacity; talent.

Ab'-ject, a. Mean; low; despicable; vile.

Ab'-ject-ly, ad. Meanly; basely; vilely.

Ab'-ject-ness, n. Meanness; servility.

Ab'-ju'-ra'tion, n. The act of abjuring.

Ab'-jure, v. a. To recant; to renounce on oath.

Ab'-la'tion, n. The act of taking away; removal. (*Surgery.*)

Ab'-la'tive, a. Noting the sixth case in Latin.

Ab'-blaze, ad. In a blaze; on fire.

A, a, i, o, u, y, long; A, a, i, o, u, y, short; A, a, i, o, u, x, obscure.—*Fare, far, fast, fall; hair, hær; mæn, aër; move, nör, sön; ball, bür, räle, üse.*—*G, g, c, f, soft; G, g, c, f, hard; q, o, a, u, z, æ, æ; thin*

Á'ble, *a.* Having strength, power, or skill.
Á'ble-bód'jed (á-bl-bód'jéd), *a.* Strong of body.
Á'le-gá'te, *n.* A messenger from the pope.
Á'le-ént, *a.* Washing clean; purifying.
Á-lí'tion, *n.* Act of cleansing or washing.
Á'blý, *ad.* In an able manner; with ability.
Á-ne-gá'tion, *n.* Denial; renunciation.
Á-nór-mál, *a.* Irregular; anomalous.
Á-bóard' (á-bórd'), *ad.* In a ship or vessel.—2, *prep.* On board of.
Á-bóde', *n.* Habitation; dwelling; stay.—2, *imp.* *i.* and *yp.* from *abide*.
Á-bóde'mént, *n.* A foreboding; prognostication.
Á-ból'ish, *v. a.* To annul; to destroy.
Á-ból'ish-mént, *n.* The act of abolishing.
Á-b-ó-lý'tion (áb-ó-lsh'ún), *n.* The state of being abolished; the act of abolishing.
Á-b-ó-lý'tion-ísm, *n.* The principles of those who favor abolition.
Á-b-ó-lý'tion-íst, *n.* A promoter of abolition.
Á-bóm'í-na-ble, *a.* Hatful; detestable.
Á-bóm'í-na-ble, *ad.* Hatfully; detestably.
Á-bóm'í-ná'te, *v. a.* To detest; to hate utterly.
Á-bóm'í-ná'tion, *n.* Hatred; object of hatred.
Á-b-ó-ríg'í-nál, *a.* Original; primitive; first.—2, *n.* An original inhabitant.
Á-b-ó-ríg'í-nés, *n. pl.* The earliest inhabitants.
Á-bór'tion, *n.* Miscarriage; untimely birth.
Á-bór'tíve, *a.* Immature; unsuccessful.
Á-bór'tíve-ly, *ad.* Immaturely; untimely.
Á-bóúnd', *v. n.* To be in great plenty.
Á-bóú't, *prep.* Around; near to; concerning.—2, *ad.* Circularly; nearly; around.
Á-bóve' (á-búv'), *prep.* Higher than; more than; greater than; beyond; too proud for.—2, *ad.* Overhead; before.
Á-bóve'-bóard, *ad.* In open sight; openly.
Á-bráde', *v. a.* To wear away; to rub off.
Á-brá'sion (á-brá'zh'un), *n.* Act of rubbing off; place whence anything is rubbed off.
Á-bréast' (á-brést'), *ad.* Side by side.
Á-bridgé', *v. a.* To make shorter; to contract.
Á-bridg'mént, *n.* A work abridged; the act of abridging.
Á-bróach', *ad.* In a position to let the contents run out, as a cask; breached.
Á-bróád' (á-bráwd'), *ad.* At large; from home.
Á-bró-gá'te, *v. a.* To repeal; to annul; to abolish.
Á-bró-gá'tion, *n.* The act of abrogating.
Á-brúpt', *a.* Broken; sudden; unconnected.
Á-brúpt'ion, *n.* A violent or sudden separation.
Á-brúpt'ly, *ad.* Hastily; suddenly; ruggedly.
Á-brúpt'nés, *n.* An abrupt manner; roughness; steepness; suddenness.
Á-b'scéss, *n.* A cavity containing matter or pus.
Á-b'scénd' (áb-sénd'), *v. a.* To cut or pare off.
Á-b'scé'sion (áb-selzh'un), *n.* A cutting off.
Á-b'scénd', *v. n.* To hide or conceal one's self; to withdraw secretly; to steal away.
Á-b'séncé, *n.* The state of being absent; want.
Á-b'sént, *a.* Not present; inattentive in mind.
Á-b'sént', *v. a.* To keep away; to withdraw.
Á-b'sén-tá'sh', *n.* One absent from his station.
Á-b'sínth' (áb-sínth' or áb-sánt), *n.* [Fr.] A bitter stimulant drink flavored with wormwood.
Á-b-sín'th-án, *a.* Of the nature of wormwood.
Á-b'sq-lúte, *a.* Complete; not limited; positive.
Á-b'sq-lúte-ly, *ad.* Fully; unconditionally.

Á-b'sq-lúte-nés, *n.* Completeness; despotism.
Á-b'sq-lú'tion, *n.* Act of absolving; acquittal.
Á-b'sq-lú'tián, *n.* The principles of despotism or of absolute government.
Á-b'sól'ú-to-ry, *a.* That absolves; absolvatory.
Á-b'sól'vá-to-ry, *a.* Relating to pardon.
Á-b'sól've', *v. a.* To clear; to acquit; to pardon.
Á-b'sórb', *v. a.* To imbibe; to swallow up.
Á-b'sórb'ént, *n.* Medicine that promotes absorption; anything that sucks up.—2, *a.* Having power to absorb or cause absorption.
Á-b'sórp'tion, *n.* The act of absorbing, or of being absorbed.
Á-b'stáin', *v. n.* To keep from; to forbear.
Á-b'st'mí-óús, *a.* Temperate; abstinent.
Á-b'st'mí-óús-ly, *ad.* Temperately; soberly.
Á-b'st'mí-óús-nés, *n.* The being abstemious.
Á-b'stérge', *v. a.* To wipe; to cleanse.
Á-b'stér'gént, *a.* Having a cleansing quality.
Á-b'stér'sion, *n.* The act of cleansing.
Á-b'stér'síve, *a.* Cleansing.
Á-b'stj-néncé, *n.* Forbearance of food or drink.
Á-b'stj-nént, *a.* Practising abstinence.
Á-b'stráct', *v. a.* To draw from; to abridge.
Á-b'stráct, *a.* Separate; refined; pure.—2, *n.* Concentration or essence—an abridgment; an epitome; a summary.
Á-b'stráct'ed, *p. a.* Separated; inattentive.
Á-b'stráct'ed-ly, *ad.* In an abstracted manner.
Á-b'stráct'ion, *n.* Act of abstracting; state of being abstracted.
Á-b'stráct'íve, *a.* Having power to abstract.
Á-b'stráct-ly, *ad.* Without reference to other things.
Á-b'strúse', *a.* Hidden; obscure; difficult.
Á-b'strúse-ly, *ad.* Obscurely; not plainly.
Á-b'súrd', *a.* Unreasonable; inconsistent.
Á-b'súrd'í-ty, *n.* The quality of being absurd; inconsistency; folly.
Á-bún'dance, *n.* Great plenty; exuberance.
Á-bún'dant, *a.* Plentiful; exuberant; ample.
Á-búse', *v. a.* To make an ill use of; to revile.
Á-búse', *n.* Ill use; injury; reproach.
Á-bú'síve, *a.* Containing abuse; deceitful.
Á-bút', *v. n.* To end at; border upon; meet.
Á-bút'mént, *n.* That which joins another; mass of masonry at the end of a bridge.
Á-bút'tal, *n.* The butting or boundary of land.
Á-býsm' (á-bízm'), *n.* A gulf; an abyss.
Á-býss, *n.* A depth without bottom; a gulf.
Á-cá'cí-a (á-ká'shé-a), *n.* A plant; a drug.
Á-cá-dém'ic, *n.* An academic philosopher.
Á-cá-dém'ic, *a.* Belonging to an academy.
Á-cá-dém'í-cal, *j.* or *to* the Platonic philosophy.
Á-cá-de-mí'tí-cian (ák-a-de-mísh'an), *n.* A member of an academy; a man of science.
Á-cád'e-my, *n.* A school of arts and sciences; a school or seminary of learning.
Á-cá-ná'ceous,
Á-cá-thá'ceous (-shys), } "
 Prickly.
Á-cán'thus, *n.* The herb bear's foot; a leaf-like ornament in architecture.
Á-cá-ríd, *n.* A minute insect; a mite or tick.
Á-cát'a-lé'tíc, *n.* A complete verse.
Á-céde', *v. n.* To comply; to assent.



Acarid (magnified).

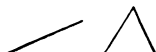
Ac-cél'-ér-á'te, *v. a.* To hasten; to quicken.
 Ac-cél'-ér-á'tion, *n.* A quickening.
 Ac-cél'-ér-á'tive, *a.* Increasing velocity.
 Ac-cént, *n.* Modulation or stress of voice; a stress on a syllable directing modulation or stress of voice; language; words.
 Ac-cént', *v. n.* To express the accent of.
 Ac-cént'-ú-al, *a.* Relating to accent.
 Ac-cént'-ú-á'te, *v. a.* To place the accent on; to make prominent.
 Ac-cén't-ú-á'tion, *n.* Act of placing accent.
 Ac-cépt', *v. a.* To take; to receive; to admit.
 Ac-cépt'-á-bil'-i-ty, *n.* Acceptableness.
 Ac-cépt'-á-bile, *a.* Likely to be accepted; grateful; pleasing; welcome. [*able*.]
 Ac-cépt'-á-bile-néss, *n.* Quality of being acceptable.
 Ac-cépt'-á-bly, *adv.* In an acceptable manner.
 Ac-cépt-á'nce, *n.* Reception; acceptance.
 Ac-cépt-á'tion, *n.* Acceptance; meaning.
 Ac-céss' or Ac-céss, *n.* Approach; admission.
 Ac-céss-á-ry, *n.* (*Law*.) One who is guilty of a crime, not principally, but by participation.
 Ac-céss-á-ry, *a.* Contributing. See ACCESSORY.
 Ac-céss-á-bil'-i-ty, *n.* State of being accessible.
 Ac-céss'-á-bile, *a.* That may be approached.
 Ac-céss-ion' (ak-sésh'un), *n.* Addition; enlargement; augmentation; approach; arrival.
 Ac-céss-ó-ry, *n.* An accomplice; accessory.—2, *a.* Joined; contributing.
 Ac-cí-jé'ncé, *n.* Book of rudiments of grammar.
 Ac-cí-jént, *n.* Casualty; chance; unexpected occurrence.
 Ac-cí-jén't-ly, *a.* Non-essential; casual.
 Ac-cí-jén't-ál-ly, *adv.* Casually; fortuitously.
 Ac-cláim', *n.* A shout of praise; acclamation.
 Ac-clá-má'tion, *n.* A shout of applause. [*tion*.]
 Ac-clám'-á-to-ry, *a.* Pertaining to acclamation.
 Ac-clí-má't-í-tion, } *n.* State or process of
 Ac-clí-má'tion, } becoming inured to a
 Ac-clí-mát-i-zá'tion, } strange climate.
 Ac-clí-má'te, *v. a.* To inure to a climate.
 Ac-clí-má-tize, *v. a.* To acclimate.—2, *v. n.* To become acclimated.
 Ac-clí-v'-i-ty, *n.* Steepness reckoned upwards.
 Ac-có-lá'de, *n.* A blow given in knighting.
 Ac-có-m-mó'd-á'te, *v. a.* To supply; to fit; to adjust.
 Ac-có-m-mó'd-át-ing, *a.* Willing to oblige; disposed to be kind.
 Ac-có-m-mó'd-á'tion, *n.* Provision of conveniences; fitness; reconciliation.
 Ac-có-m-pá-ní-mént, *n.* That which attends.
 Ac-có-m-pá-n-y, *v. a.* To attend; to go with.
 Ac-có-m-plíce, *n.* An associate in crime.
 Ac-có-m-plish, *v. a.* To complete; to execute.
 Ac-có-m-plishéd (ak-kóm'plish't), *p. a.* Complete in some qualification; refined; elegant.
 Ac-có-m-plish-mént, *n.* Completion; full performance.—ornament of mind or body.
 Ac-cómp't' (ak-kóúnt'), *n.* See ACCOUNT.
 Ac-córd', *v. a.* To make agree; to adjust.—2, *v. n.* To agree; to harmonize.—3, *n.* A compact; agreement; union; harmony.
 Ac-córd-á'nce, *n.* Agreement; conformity.
 Ac-córd-ánt, *a.* Consonant; corresponding.
 Ac-córd-ing'to, *prep.* Agreeably to; suiting.
 Ac-córd-ing-ly, *adv.* Agreeably; conformably.
 Ac-córd-i-ón, *n.* A musical instrument, with bellows, reeds, and keys, played by hand.

Ac-cōst', v. a. To speak to; to address.
Ac-cōst'ant, n. A computation; explanation; reason; regard; estimation; profit; narration.—2, *v. n.* To esteem; to reckon; to compute.
Ac-cōst'ant'-b'il/-ty, n. Accountableness; liability to be called to account. [counted for]
Ac-cōst'ant'-ble, a. Amenable; that may be accounted.
Ac-cōst'ant'-ble-nēs, n. State of being accountable.
Ac-cōst'ant'an, n. One who keeps accounts.
Ac-cōst'le (sk-kūp'pl), v. a. To link together.
Ac-cōu're (sk-kū'tur), v. a. To dress; to equip.
Ac-cōu're-mēnts, n. pl. Military dress and arms; equipments; equipments. [or credit for]
Ac-créd'it, v. a. To give credit to; to procure honor
Ac-créd'it-ed, p. a. Intrusted; empowered.
Ac-créd'it'ion, n. Act of growing to another; an addition.
Ac-crē'tive, a. Increasing by growth.
Ac-crō'te' (sk-krū't), v. n. To be added; to arise, as profits; to follow, as loss.
Ac-crū'm'ent, n. Addition; increase.
Ac-cūm'bēn-ōy, n. State of being accumment.
Ac-cūmb'ent, a. Lending; reclining.
Ac-cū'mū-lā'te, v. a. To heap up; to pile up.—2, *v. n.* To increase; to amass.
Ac-cū'mū-lā'tion, n. The act of accumulating; increase; addition; augmentation. [lative]
Ac-cū'mū-lā'tive, a. That accumulates; cumulative.
Ac-cū'mū-lā-tōr, n. One who accumulates; part of an electrical apparatus; a storage battery.
Ac-cū-rā-cy, n. Exactness; correctness.
Ac-cū-rā'te, a. Exact; correct; precise.
Ac-cū-rā'te-ly, ad. Exactly; correctly.
Ac-cū-rā'te-nēs, n. Exactness; accuracy.
Ac-cū're', v. a. To doom to misery; to curse.
Ac-cūrs'ed, p. a. Cursed; execrable; hateful.
Ac-cū'ss-ible (sk-kū'zā-bl), a. Blamable.
Ac-cū'ss'ion, n. The act of accusing; that of which one is accused; a formal charge.
Ac-cū'ss-tive, a. Noting the fourth case of Greek and Latin nouns.
Ac-cū'se', v. a. To charge; to blame.
Ac-cū's'er, n. One who accuses.
Ac-cūs'tōm, v. a. To habituate; to inure.
Ac-cūs'tōmed (sk-kū'stūmd), a. Usual.
Ac-cē, n. A unit on cards or dice;—an atom.
Ac-cēn'tric, a. Not balanced, or centred.
Ac-cēph'-a-lous (a-sēf'-a-lūs), a. Without a head.
Ac-cē-bi'ty, n. Sour taste; severity of temper.
Ac-cēs'tant, a. Tending to sourness or acidity.
Ac-cē'tā'te, n. (Chem.) A salt of acetic acid.
Ac-cēt'ic, a. Pertaining to vinegar.
Ac-cēt'ous, a. Having the quality of vinegar.
Ac-cēt'y-lēne, n. An illuminating gas giving a brilliant white light.
Āche (āk), n. A continued pain.—2, *v. n.* To suffer pain.
Āchieve', v. a. To perform; to finish; to gain.
Āchiev'ement, n. A performance; an exploit; also, a hatchment.
Āsh'ing (āk'ing), n. Pain; uneasiness.
Āsh-ro-māt'ic, a. Destitute of color; neutralizing-lar.
Ā-clō'-lar, a. Needle-shaped.
Ā'id, a. Sour; sharp; like vinegar in taste.—2, *n.* An acid substance. [acid.
Ā'id-i-j'ac'tion, n. The act of becoming
Ā'id-i-j'y, v. a. To convert into an acid.

mien, sîr; mōve, nā^w. sōn; bāll, būr, rāle, ūse.—C, G, c, ġ, *soft*; Ċ, Ġ, s, ġ, *hard*; ʃ as z; ʒ as gz; thia-

A-oid'-i-ty, *n.* An acid taste; sourness.
A-oid'-ness, *n.* Acidity; sourness.
A-oid'-u-late, *v. a.* To tinge with acid.
A-oid'-u-lous, *a.* Sourish; somewhat acid.
A-o-knowl'-edge (ak-nôl'j), *v. a.* To own; to confess; to admit to be true; to grant.
A-o-knowl'-edg'-ment (ak-nôl'j-mént), *n.* Confession; recognition; gratitude.
A-ô-me, *n.* The highest point; the summit.
A-ô-né, *n.* A kind of pimple.
A-ô-l'-o-thist, *n.* An ascolyte.
A-ô'-lyte, } *n.* An assistant, or server, in a
A-ô'-lyth, } church.
A-ô'-nite, *n.* The poisonous plant wolfsbane.
A-ô-rn, *n.* The seed or fruit of the oak.
A-ô-ô's-tic, *a.* Relating to hearing.
A-ô-ô's-tics, *n. pl.* The science of sounds.
A-ô-quaint, *v. a.* To make familiar; to inform.
A-ô-quaint'-ance, *n.* Familiarity; knowledge; a person with whom one is acquainted.
A-ô-quaint'-ed, *a.* Familiar; well known.
A-ô-quest, *n.* Acquisition; thing gained.
A-ô-qui'-scoe (ak-wê'-sê), *v. n.* To remain satisfied; to comply; to assent; to agree.
A-ô-qui'-scent, *n.* Compliance; assent.
A-ô-qui'-scent, *a.* Disposed to comply.
A-ô-quir'-a-ble, *a.* That may be acquired.
A-ô-quire, *v. a.* To gain; to come to; to attain.
A-ô-quire-ment, *n.* Acquisition; attainment.
A-ô-qui'-g'-tion (ak-wê'-zhun), *n.* The act of acquiring or gaining; thing gained.
A-ô-quis'-i-tive, *a.* Disposed to acquire.
A-ô-quis', *v. a.* To set free; to discharge.
A-ô-quis'-tal, *n.* A judicial discharge.
A-ô-quis'-tance, *n.* A discharge from a debt.
A-ô-re (â-k'p), *n.* 160 square rods of land.
A-ô-rid, *a.* Of a hot, biting taste; pungent.
A-ô-ri-mô'-ni-ous, *a.* Abounding with acrimony.
A-ô-ri-mô'-ni-ous-ly, *ad.* With acrimony.
A-ô-ri-mô'-ny, *n.* Sharpness; severity of temper or of words.
A-ô-ri-tude, *n.* An acrid quality or taste.
A-ô-ro-bâ, } *n.* A rope-dancer; a gymnast.
A-ô-ro-bâte, }
A-ô-rôn'-x-cal, *a.* Rising when the sun sets, and setting when the sun rises.
A-ô-rôp'-o-lis, *n.* The stronghold of a city.
A-ô-ro-spi-re, *n.* A shoot from the end of seeds.
A-ô-ross, *ad.* Athwart; transversely.
A-ô-ross'-tic, *n.* A poem in which the first and last letters of the lines spell some name.
A-ô-ross'-ti-cal, *a.* Relating to acrostics.
Act, *v. n.* To be in action; not to rest.—2, *v. a.* To perform; to feign; to imitate.—3, *n.* A deed; an exploit; a part of a play.
Act'-ing, *n.* Action; act of performing.
Ac-tin'-ic, *a.* Relating to actinism.
Ac-tin'-ism, *n.* The chemical effect of sunlight.
Ac-tion, *n.* Deed; battle; gesture; lawsuit.
Ac-tion'-a-ble, *a.* That admits a lawsuit.
Ac-tive, *a.* Busy; nimble; agile; quick.
Ac-tive-ly, *ad.* In an active manner; busily.
Ac-tive-ness, } *n.* The quality of being active;
Ac-tiv'-i-ty, } liveliness; liveliness.
Act'-or, *n.* One who acts; a stage-player.
Act'-ress, *n.* A woman that plays on the stage.
Act'-u-al, *a.* Real; true; effective; certain.
Act'-u-ally, *ad.* The state of being actual.
Act'-u-al-ly, *ad.* In act; really; in fact.

Act'-u-a-ry, *n.* A clerk; a managing officer.
Act'-u-ate, *v. a.* To put into action; to excite.
Act'-u-ate, *v. a.* To sharpen; to point.
Act'-u-ate, *a.* Having a point; prickly.
Act'-u-men, *n.* Sharpness; quick perception.
Act'-u-mi-nâ-te, *v. a.* To sharpen.—2, *a.* Pointed; sharp.
Act'-u-mi-nâ-ted, *p. a.* Sharp-pointed.
Act'-u-mi-nâ-tion, *n.* The act of sharpening; a sharpened point.
Act'-u-punct'-ure (ak-yû-punk't'yûr), *n.* The act of piercing with a needle.
Act'-ute, *a.* Sharp; keen; penetrating.
Act'-ute-ly, *ad.* Sharply; ingeniously; keenly.
Act'-uteness, *n.* Sharpness; penetration.
Ad'-age (ad'aj), *n.* A maxim; a proverb.
Ad'-â-i-ô, *ad.* (*Mus.*) In slow time.
Ad'-â-mant, *n.* A very hard stone; diamond.
Ad'-â-man-té-an, *a.* Hard as adamant.
Ad'-â-man-tine, *a.* Made of adamant; hard.
Ad'-âm'-ic, *a.* Relating to Adam.
Ad'-âpt, *v. a.* To fit; to suit; to accommodate.
Ad'-âpt-a-bil'-i-ty, *n.* Capability of adaptation.
Ad'-âpt'-a-ble, *a.* That may be adapted.
Ad'-âp-tâ-tion, *n.* Act of adapting; fitness.
Ad'-âd, *v. a.* To join; to unite; to subjoin.
Ad'-âx, *n.* An African species of antelope.
Ad'-âx-dum, *n.*; *pl.* Ad'-âx-dâ. Something to be added.
Ad'-â-der, *n.* A viper; a venomous serpent.
Ad'-â-der's-tôngue (ad'-â-derz-tung), *n.* A plant.
Ad'-â-die, *a.* That may be added.
Ad'-â-die, *v. a.* To devote; to apply.
Ad'-â-dic-tion, *n.* The act of devoting; habit.
Ad'-â-dic-tion (ad'-â-dish'un), *n.* The act of adding; increase.—a branch of arithmetic.
Ad'-â-dic-tion-al (ad'-â-dish'un-gl), *a.* Being added.
Ad'-â-dled (-dld), or **Ad'-â-dle**, *a.* Barren; unfruitful; spoiled (said chiefly of eggs).
Ad'-â-dress, *v. a.* To speak, apply, or direct to.—2, *n.* A speech; petition; courtship; skill; dexterity; direction, as of a letter.
Ad'-â-dress, *v. a.* To bring forward; to allege.
Ad'-â-dic-tion-ble, *a.* That may be adduced.
Ad'-â-dic-tion, *n.* The act of adducing or bringing together.
Ad'-â-épt, *n.* One well versed in any art.—2, *a.* Skilful; thoroughly versed. [being adequate.
Ad'-â-qua-cy, *n.* Sufficiency; enough; state of
Ad'-â-quate, *a.* Equal; proportionate.
Ad'-â-quate-ly, *ad.* In an adequate manner.
Ad'-â-here, *v. n.* To stick; to remain fixed.
Ad'-â-hé-rence, } *n.* The quality of adhering; at-
Ad'-â-hé-ren-cy, } tachment; tenacity; fidelity.
Ad'-â-hé-rent, *a.* Sticking; adhering.
Ad'-â-hé-rent, } *n.* One who adheres; a disciple;
Ad'-â-hé-er, } a follower.
Ad'-â-hé-sion (ad'-â-hé-zhun), *n.* Act of adhering.
Ad'-â-hé-sive, *a.* Sticking; tenacious; viscous.
Ad'-â-hé-sive-ly, *ad.* In an adhesive manner.
Ad'-â-hé-sive-ness, *n.* Tenacity; viscosity.
Ad'-â-iph'-o-retis, *a.* Neutral; indifferent.
Ad'-â-ic (â-dû'), *ad.* Farewell; good-by.—2, *n.* A farewell; a valediction.
Ad'-â-pô-ôre, *n.* A wax-like substance into which animal tissues are sometimes changed.



A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, obscure.—**Fare, fax, fast, fall, hair, hær**:

Ad'-pōse, or **Ad'-pōis**, *a.* Fat; fatty.
Ad'-it, *n.* A passage under ground.
Ad-jā'-cōn-cy, *n.* The state of lying close to.
Ad-jā'-cent, *a.* Lying near; contiguous.
Ad-jō'-tīv-al, *a.* Pertaining to an adjective; partaking of the nature of an adjective.
Ad-jō'-tīve, *n.* A word added to a noun, to express some quality; as, *good, bad, &c.*
Ad-jō'-tīve-ly, *ad.* As an adjective.
Ad-jōin', *v. a.* To join; to unite or put to.—2, *v. n.* To be contiguous; to lie near.
Ad-jōin'-ing, *p. a.* Contiguous; adjacent.
Ad-jōirn' (**ad-jōirn'**), *v. a.* To put off; postpone.
Ad-jōirn'ment (**ad-jōirn'ment**), *n.* A putting off till another time; postponement; delay.
Ad-jūdge', *v. a.* To award; to decree; to deem.
Ad-jū'-dī-cate, *v. n.* To pass judgment.—2, *v. a.* To adjudge; to sentence.
Ad-jū'-dī-cā'tion, *n.* The act of adjudicating.
Ad-jūct', *n.* Something joined; addition.—2, *a.* United; joined; adjoined.
Ad-jūnc'tion, *n.* Act of adjoining; addition.
Ad-jūnc'tīve, *n.* That which is joined.—2, *a.* That joins; joining.
Ad-jū-rā'tion, *n.* The act of adjuring.
Ad-jūre', *v. a.* To charge on oath or earnestly.
Ad-jūst', *v. a.* To regulate; to put in order.
Ad-jūst'ment, *n.* Regulation; settlement.
Ad-jū-tān-cy, *n.* The office of an adjutant.
Ad-jū-tānt, *a.* A military officer; an assistant.
Ad-jū-vānt, *a.* Helpful; assisting; useful.—2, *n.* That which, or one who, assists.
Ad-mēas'-ūre-mēt (**ad-mēsh'ūr-mēt**), *n.* The act or result of measuring; measure.
Ad-mēn-sū-rā'tion, *n.* The act of measuring.
Ad-mīn'-is-trā'tion, *v. a.* To supply; to afford; to direct; to tender;—to act as administrator of.—2, *v. n.* To contribute; to conduce; to act as administrator of an estate.
Ad-mīn'-is-trā'tīv-al, *a.* Relating to an administrator.
Ad-mīn'-is-trā'tion, *n.* Act of administering; the executive part of government; the cabinet.
Ad-mīn'-is-trā'tīve, *a.* That administers.
Ad-mīn'-is-trā'tor, *n.* He who has the charge of the estate of a man dying intestate.
Ad-mīn'-is-trā'tor-ship, *n.* Office of administrator.
Ad-mīn'-is-trā'trix, *n.* She who administers.
Ad-mī-rā-ble, *a.* Worthy of being admired; very excellent; wonderful.
Ad-mī-rā-bly, *ad.* So as to raise admiration.
Ad-mī-rā'l, *n.* The chief commander of a fleet.
Ad-mī-rā'l-ship, *n.* The office of an admiral.
Ad-mī-rā'l-ty, *n.* The court or persons appointed for the administration of naval affairs.
Ad-mī-rā'tion, *n.* Act of admiring; wonder.
Ad-mīre', *v. a.* To regard with wonder, love, or hearty approval.
Ad-mīr'er, *n.* One who admires; a lover.
Ad-mīs-sī-bīl'-i-ty, *n.* The quality, or fact, of being admissible.
Ad-mīs-sī-ble, *a.* That may be admitted.
Ad-mīs-sī-bly, *ad.* In an admissible manner.
Ad-mī'sion (**ad-mīsh'un**), *n.* The act of admitting; admittance; entrance. [permit.]
Ad-mīt', *v. a.* To suffer to enter; to grant; to
Ad-mīt'tance, *n.* Act of admitting; entrance.
Ad-mix', *v. a.* To mingle; to mix; to blend.
Ad-mix'tion (**ad-mīxt'yūn**), *n.* A mingling.

Ad-mīxt'ūre (**ad-mīkst'yūr**), *n.* Mixture; that which is admixed.
Ad-mōn'-ish, *v. a.* To warn; to reprove; to advise.
Ad-mō-nī'tion (**ad-mō-nīsh'un**), *n.* The hint of a fault or duty; gentle reproof or reprimand.
Ad-mōn'-ī-tīve, or **Ad-mōn'-ī-tō-ry**, *a.* Conveying admonition.
Ad-nā'scent, *a.* Growing to something else.
Ad-nāte, *a.* Joined together; grown together.
Ad-dē', *n.* Trouble; difficulty; bustle; tumult.
Ad-dē'-be, *n.* [Sp.] Sun-dried brick.
Ad-q-lēs'cence, *n.* The age between childhood and manhood.
Ad-q-lēs'cent, *a.* Growing up to manhood.
Ad-dōpt', *v. a.* To take as one's own.
Ad-dōpt'er, *n.* One who adopts;—a distilling
Ad-dōp'tion, *n.* The act of adopting. [vessel.]
Ad-dōp'tīve, *a.* That adopts or is adopted.
Ad-dōr'-ā-ble, *a.* Worthy of adoration; divine.
Ad-q-rā'tion, *n.* Divine worship; profound homage.
Ad-dōre', *v. a.* To worship; to reverence; to love.
Ad-dōr'er, *n.* One who adores; a lover.
Ad-dōrn', *v. a.* To dress to decorate; to embellish.
Ad-drift, *ad.* Floating at random, as a ship.
Ad-droīt', *a.* Dexterous; active; skilful.
Ad-droīt'ly, *ad.* Dexterously; skilfully.
Ad-droīt'ness, *n.* Dexterity; skill; activity.
Ad-scī-tī'tious (**ad-scī-tīsh'us**), *a.* Additional.
Ad-ū-lā'tion, *n.* Excessive flattery or praise.
Ad-ū-lā'tō-ry, *a.* Flattering; complimentary.
Ad-ūl't', *a.* Grown up; of mature age.—2, *n.* A person grown to maturity.
Ad-ūl't'er-ant, *n.* That which adulterates.
Ad-ūl't'er-ate, *v. a.* To corrupt; to debase.
Ad-ūl't'er-ate, *a.* Corrupted; spurious.
Ad-ūl't'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of adulterating; substance added in adulterating.
Ad-ūl't'er-er, *n.* A person guilty of adultery.
Ad-ūl't'er-ess, *n.* She who commits adultery.
Ad-ūl't'er-ōus, *a.* Guilty of, or tainted by, adultery; spurious; corrupt; adulterate.
Ad-ūl't'e-ry, *n.* Violation of the marriage bed.
Ad-ūm'brant, *a.* Giving a slight resemblance.
Ad-ūm'brāte, *v. a.* To shadow off faintly.
Ad-ūm'brā'tion, *n.* A faint sketch; a shadow.
Ad-ūn'ci-tz, *n.* Crookedness; form of a hook.
Ad-ūst', or **Ad-ūst'ed**, *a.* Scorched.
Ad-ūst'ion, *n.* Act of burning up or drying.
Ad-vānce', *v. a.* To bring forward; to raise; to heighten; to propose; to pay beforehand.—2, *v. n.* To go forward; to rise.—3, *n.* A going forward; progression; improvement; rise; anticipation of time.
Ad-vānce'ment, *n.* Improvement; promotion.
Ad-vān'tage, *n.* Superiority; benefit; gain.—2, *v. a.* To benefit; to promote.
Ad-vān-tā'geous (**ad-vān-tā'jus**), *a.* Affording advantages; beneficial; profitable; useful.
Ad-vān-tā'geous-ly, *ad.* Profitably.
Ad-vēnt, *n.* A coming; the coming of Christ; the four weeks before Christmas. [not essential.]
Ad-vēn-tī'tious (**ad-vēn-tīsh'us**), *a.* Accidental;
Ad-vēn'tīve, *a.* Adventitious; coming to.
Ad-vēnt'ū-al, *a.* Relating to the advent.
Ad-vēnt'ūre (**ad-vēnt'yūr**), *n.* An accident; a chance; a hazard; enterprise; speculation.—2, *v. n.* To try the chance; to dare.—3, *v. a.* To risk; to hazard.

adise, **āir**, **mōve**, **nūr**, **sōn**; **bāll**, **būr**, **rāle**, **ūse**.—**Q**, **Q**, **q**, **ē**, soft; **Q**, **Q**, **q**, **ē**, hard; **g** as **g**; **z** as **z**; **ch** as **ch**.

Ad-vēnt'ūr-ēr, n. One who adventures.
Ad-vēnt'ūre-sōme, a. Adventurous; bold.
Ad-vēnt'ū-rōus, a. Bold; daring; courageous.
Ad'vēr'b, n. (*Gram.*) A word joined to a verb or adjective to modify its sense.
Ad-vērb' / s-l, a. Pertaining to an adverb.
Ad-vērb' / s-l-ly, ad. In an adverbial manner.
Ad'vēr-sā-ry, n. An opponent; enemy.—2, *a.* Opposite to; adverse.
Ad-vēr-sā-tive, a. Noting opposition.
Ad-vērse, a. Contrary; calamitous; opposite.
Ad-vērse'ly, ad. Oppositely; unfortunately.
Ad-vēr-si-ty, n. Affliction; misfortune.
Ad-vērt, v. n. To turn or attend; to regard.
Ad-vēr'tence, or Ad-vēr'ten-cy, n. Regard.
Ad-vēr'tent, a. Attentive; heedful.
Ad-ver-tise, v. a. To inform; to give notice to; to announce; to offer for sale.
Ad-vēr'tise-mēt, or Ad-ver-tise'mēt, n. Information; admonition; public notice.
Ad-ver-tis'er, n. One who advertises.
Ad-vice, n. Counsel; instruction; notice.
Ad-vis'g-ble, a. Prudent; expedient; fit.
Ad-vis'g-ble-nēss, or Ad-vis'g-blī' / i-ty, n. Propriety; fitness.
Ad-vise, v. a. To counsel, inform, consult.—2, *v. n.* To consult; to deliberate.
Ad-vis'ed-ly, ad. Deliberately; heedfully.
Ad-vise'mēt, n. Counsel; deliberation.
Ad-vis'er, n. One who advises; a counsellor.
Ad-vi'so-ry, n. Empowered to give advice.
Ad'vō-cāte, v. a. To plead for; to defend.—2, *n.* One who pleads for another.
Ad-vō-cā'tion, n. Act of pleading; defence.
Ad-vō'cāt, n. He that has advowson.
Ad-vō'cōn (ad-vō'cōn), n. A right to present to a church or ecclesiastical benefice.
Ad-y-nām'ic, a. Without strength; tending to, or characterized by, debility.
Ad'y-tūm, n. The holiest place in a temple.
Adze, n. A tool to cut surfaces.
E'dile (ē'dil), n. A Roman magistrate.
E'jis (ē'jis), n. A shield.—affection of the eye.
E-s'il-l-an-hārp, n. A stringed musical instrument played upon by the wind.
A-s'ri-al, a. Belonging to the air; high; lofty.
A's'rie (ē's'ri or ā's're), n. A nest of eagles, &c.
A's'ri-fōrm, a. Having the form of air.
A-s'rog'ra-phy, n. A description of the air.
A's'ro-līte, n. A meteoric stone; meteorite.
A-s'ro-lī'c-kx, n. The science of the air.
A-s'ro-mān-cy, n. Divination by the air.
A-s'ro-m'e-ter, n. A machine for weighing air.
A-s'ro-m'e-ter, n. Art of measuring gases.
A-s'ro-nāut, n. One who sails in the air.
A-s'ro-nāut'ica, n. Sailing in air; ballooning.
A-s'ro-p'h'yte, n. An air-plant; a plant which does not root in the soil.
A-s'ro-plāne, n. A sort of flying-machine.
A-s'ro-stā'tic, a. Relating to aerostation, or to aerostatics.
A-s'ro-stā'tics, n. The science of the equilibrium of elastic fluids, especially the air.
A-s'ro-tā'tion, n. The art of weighing air:—aeronautics. [good taste.
Es-thēt'ic (ē's-), a. Relating to aesthetics or to
Es-thēt'ics (ē's-thēt'iks), n. The science which treats of the beautiful, or of the fine arts.
A-fār, ad. At a great distance; remotely; far.

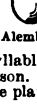
Af-fa-blī' / i-ty, n. The quality of being affable.
Af-fa-ble, a. Easy of access; courteous.
Af-fa-ble, ad. In an affable manner; courteously.
Af-fair, n. Business; concern; transaction.
Af-fect, v. a. To act upon; to move; to pretend.
Af-fec-tā'tion, n. False pretence or show.
Af-fect'ed, p. a. Moved.—full of affection.
Af-fect'ed-ly, ad. In an affected manner.
Af-fect'ing, p. a. Moving the passions.
Af-fec'tion, n. Desire; love; tenderness.
Af-fec'tion-ate, a. Warm; fond; tender; kind.
Af-fec'tion-ate-ly, ad. Kindly; tenderly.
Af-fec'tive, a. That affects; moving.
Af-fi'ance, n. A marriage contract; trust.—2, *v. a.* To betroth; to pledge.
Af-fi'an-cer, n. One who affiances.
Af-fi'ant, n. One who gives an affidavit.
Af-fi-dē'vīt, n. A written declaration on oath.
Af-fi'l'i-ā'te, v. a. To adopt; to associate with.
Af-fi'l'i-ā'tion, n. Adoption; close, but subordinate, association.
Af-fi-nā'se, n. Refining of metals by the cupel.
Af-fin' / i-ty, n. Relation by marriage; likeness; attraction.
Af-firm, v. n. To declare positively; to assert.—2, *v. a.* To ratify; to assert; to allege.
Af-firm'g-ble, a. Capable of being affirmed.
Af-firm'ance, n. Confirmation; declaration.
Af-firm'ant, n. One who makes affirmation.
Af-fir-mā'tion, n. A solemn declaration.
Af-firm'g-tive, a. That affirms; positive.—2, *n.* The positive side of a question.
Af-firm'g-tive-ly, ad. In an affirmative manner.
Af-fix, v. a. To unite; to subjoin; to fix.
A'fix, n. Something added to a word.
Af-fū'sion, n. The act of breathing upon.
Af-fū'sus, n. Divine inspiration; a blast of air.
Af-flict, v. a. To put to pain; to grieve.
Af-flic'tion, n. Calamity; sorrow; distress.
Af-flic'tive, a. Painful; calamitous. [grief.
Af-fu-ence, n. Riches; plenty; abundance.
Af-fu-ent, a. Abundant; wealthy; rich.—2, *n.* A tributary stream.
Af-fūx, or Af-fūx'ion, n. A flowing to.
Af-ford, v. a. To yield or produce; to grant.
Af-fōr'est, v. a. To turn into forest.
Af-frān'chise (af-frān'chiz), v. a. To make free or enfranchise.
Af-frāy, n. A quarrel; disturbance; tumult.
Af-fright' (af-frit'), v. a. To alarm; to terrify.—2, *n.* Terror; fear; fright.
Af-frōnt' (af-frūnt'), v. a. To insult; to offend.—2, *n.* Insult; outrage.
Af-fuse, v. a. To pour upon; to sprinkle.
Af-fū'sion (af-fū'zhun), n. Act of pouring upon.
Af-fy, v. a. To betroth; to bind; to join.
A-fēld' (ā-fēld'), ad. To the field; in the field.
A-float' (ā-float'), ad. In a floating state.
A-foot' (ā-fūt'), ad. On foot; in motion.
A-fōre, ad. In time past; before; in front.
A-fōre'said (ā-fōr'sēd), a. Said before.
A-fōre'time, ad. In time past; formerly.
A-frāid' (ā-frād'), a. Struck with fear.
A-free't, A-frit', or A-frite', n. A powerful evil spirit.
A-frēsh, ad. Anew; over again; newly.
Aft, ad. Towards the stern of the vessel.
A'fter, prep. Later than; behind; according to.—2, *ad.* In succeeding time.—3, *a.* Succeeding.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ä, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fār, fāst, fäll; hāir, hēr;

After-clap, *n.* A subsequent and unlooked-for.
After-math, *n.* Second crop of grass. [event.
After-moat, *a.* Nearest to the stern; hindmost.
After-noon, *n.* Time from noon to evening.
After-piece (**after-pés**), *n.* A farce; a small entertainment after a play.
After-thought (**after-tháwt**), *n.* Later thought.
After-ward (**after-wurd**), *ad.* In succession.
After-wards (**after-würdz**), *ing time.*
Again (**á-gén**), *ad.* A second time; once more.
Against (**á-génst**), *prep.* In opposition to; in contradiction to; resting or leaning on.
Agape (**á-gáp**), *ad.* Staring with eagerness.
Agate, *n.* A precious stone of a low class; a kind of type.
Agave, *n.* American aloe; century-plant.
Age, *n.* A period of time; a generation of men; a number of years; century; maturity; decline of life.
Aged (**á-jéd**), *a.* Old; stricken in years.
Agenc-ey, *n.* Action; action for another.
Agent, *n.* One who acts; a deputy; a factor.
Ag-glom-er-ate, *v. a.* To gather up in a ball.—
 2, *v. n.* To grow closely together.
Ag-glom-er-á-tion, *n.* A close gathering; the act of agglomerating.
Ag-glú-ti-nant, *a.* Unitting parts together.—
 2, *n.* A substance which glues, or causes adhesion.
Ag-glú-ti-ná-té, *v. a.* To cause to adhere.
Ag-glú-ti-ná-tion, *n.* Union; cohesion; nation.
Ag-glú-ti-ná-tive, *a.* Characterized by agglutination.
Ag-gran-dize, *v. a.* To make great; to exalt.
Ag-gran-dize-ment or **Ag-grán-dize-mént**, *n.* Act of aggrandizing; exaltation.
Ag-grá-vá-té, *v. a.* To make worse.
Ag-grá-vá-tion, *n.* The act of aggravating.
Ag-gré-gá-té, *a.* Formed of parts collected.—
 2, *n.* The sum of parts collected.
Ag-gré-gá-té, *v. a.* To accumulate.
Ag-gré-gá-tion, *n.* Collection; act of collecting.
Ag-gré-gá-tive, *a.* Taken together; causing aggregation. [ence].
Ag-grés-sion (**ag-grésh'un**), *n.* The first injury.
Ag-grés-sive, *a.* Making the first attack.
Ag-grés-sor, *n.* One who commences hostility.
Ag-griev-ance (**ag-grév'ans**), *n.* Injury.
Ag-grieve, *v. a.* To give sorrow; to vex.
Ag-group (**ag-gróp**), *v. a.* To bring together.
Ag-hast, *a.* Struck with horror; amazed.
Agile, *a.* Active; nimble; ready; brisk.
Agile-néss, *n.* Nimbleness; agility.
Ag-il-ity, *n.* Nimbleness; quickness; activity.
Ag-il-ó or **Ag-il-ó**, *n.* The difference between the bank-notes and current coin of any place.
Ag-il-í-tá-ble, *a.* That may be agitated.
Ag-il-í-tá-té, *v. a.* To put in motion; to discuss.
Ag-il-í-tá-tion, *n.* Disturbance; violent motion.
Ag-il-í-tá-tor, *n.* One who agitates; disturber.
Ag-ná-té, *a.* Allied; akin from the father.
Ag-ná-tion, *n.* Descent from the same father.
Ag-nó-men, *n.* An additional name given to a person from some event or illustrious action.
Ag-nó-s-tic, *n.* One who neither affirms nor denies, but declares his ignorance.
Ag-nus D'i (*L. "Lamb of God"*), *n.* (*Eccl.*) A figure of a lamb bearing the cross.
Ag-ó, *ad.* In time past; since; past.
Ag-ó-gé, *ad.* In a state of desire. [*A low word.*]

Ag-ó-ing, *p. a.* Being in action; moving.
Ag-o-nism, *n.* Contention for a prize.
Ag-o-nis-tic, *a.* Relating to a sharp contest.
Ag-o-nis-ti-cal, *test.* [agony].
Ag-o-nize, *v. a. & v. n.* To afflict with, or be in.
Ag-o-ny, *n.* Violent pain; suffering; anguish.
Ag-ra-ri-an, *a.* Relating to fields or grounds.
Ag-ra-ri-an-ism, *n.* The doctrine which proposes an equal division of lands.
Ag-grée, *v. n.* To be in concord; to concur; to consent; to be alike. [formity].
Ag-grée-a-ble, *a.* Suitable; pleasing; in concord.
Ag-grée-a-bly, *ad.* Consistently; pleasingly.
Ag-grée-d, *p. a.* Settled by consent; in concord.
Ag-grée-ment, *n.* Concord; compact; bargain.
Ag-grés-tic, or **Ag-grés-ti-cal**, *a.* Rustic.
Ag-ri-cult-ú-ral, *a.* Relating to agriculture.
Ag-ri-cult-ú-re (**ag-ty-kult-yur**), *n.* The art of cultivating the ground; husbandry.
Ag-ri-cult-ú-rist, *n.* One skilled in agriculture.
Ag-ri-mo-ny, *n.* A perennial herb.
Ag-round, *ad.* On the ground, as a vessel.
Ague (**á-gu**), *n.* An intermitting fever, with
Ag-u-ish, *a.* Partaking of ague. [cold fits].
Ah (**á**), *int.* Noting dislike, surprise, or pity.
A-há, *int.* Expressing triumph and contempt.
A-head, *ad.* Farther on; onward; on.
Aid (**áid**), *v. n.* To help; to assist; to relieve.—
 2, *n.* Help; support; a helper.
Aide-de-camp (**áid-é-káwng**), *n.*; pl. **Aides-de-camp**. A military officer employed under a general.
Ail (**ál**), *v. a.* To pain; to trouble; to annoy.—
 2, *v. n.* To be in pain or trouble.
Ail-lán-tus, or **Ail-lín-thus**, *n.* A kind of tree.
Ail'ing (**á'ing**), *p. a.* Sickly; morbid.
Ail'mént (**áilmént**), *n.* Pain; disease.
Aim (**ám**), *v. n.* To direct; to strive; to point.—
 2, *v. a.* To direct, as a missile weapon.—
 3, *n.* Direction; endeavor; design.
Aim'less (**ám'les**), *a.* Without aim or object.
Air (**ár**), *n.* The element in which we breathe; gentle wind;—mien of a person; aspect;—
 tune.—2, *v. a.* To expose to the air; to warm.
Air'drawn, *n.* Drawn in air; visionary.
Air'-gún, *n.* A gun discharged by air.
Air'-ly, *ad.* Gayly; unsubstantially.
Air'-néss, *n.* Exposure to the air; gayety.
Air'ing, *n.* Exposure to, or admission of, the air.
Air'-pump, *n.* An apparatus by which the air is exhausted from closed vessels.
Air'y, *a.* Relating to the air; gay; sprightly.
Aisle (**íl**), *n.* A walk or passage in a church.
Áit, *n.* A small island.
Á-jár, *ad.* Partly open. [*Said of a door or gate.*]
Áke, *v. n.* See **ACHE**.
A-kim'bó, *a.* Bent, or crooked.
A-kín, *a.* Related; allied by nature; kindred.
Ál-a-bá-ter, *n.* A kind of soft, white stone.—
 2, *a.* Made of alabaster.
Á-läck, *int.* Alas;—noting sorrow. [choly].
Á-läck-a-dáy, *int.* Noting sorrow and melan-
Á-läck-ri-ty, *n.* Cheerfulness; liveliness.
Ál-a-móde, *ad.* According to the fashion.—
 2, *n.* A thin silk stuff.
Á-lárm, *n.* A cry of danger; sudden terror.—
 2, *v. a.* To call to arms; to excite fear in; to arouse.
Á-lárm-béll, *n.* A bell rung noting danger.

mien, *ár*; **móve**, *nör*, *sön*; **báll**, *bür*, *rúle*, *úse*.—**Q**, **Q**, **Q**, **Q**, soft; **Q**, **Q**, **Q**, **Q**, hard; **Q** as **Q**; **Q** as **Q**; **Q** as **Q**.

4. *lǎm'-ing*, *p. a.* Terrifying; giving alarm.
 4. *lǎm'-ist*, *n.* One who excites an alarm.
 4. *lǎ'-rùn*, *n.* An alarm-clock; alarm.
 4. *lǎ'-s*, *inf.* Expressing lamentation or pity.
 4. *lǎb*, *n.* A Catholic priest's white vestment.
 4. *lǎ'-tōu*, *n.* A large web-footed bird.
 4. *lǎ'-bǐ*, *ad.* Adhuc; notwithstanding.
 4. *lǎ'-nǐ*, *n.* A person unnaturally white.
 4. *lǎ'-fín'-e-ōu*, *a.* Like the white of an egg.
 4. *lǎ'-būm*, *n.* A book for inserting autographs, &c.
 4. *lǎ'-būm'-en*, *n.* The white of an egg.
 4. *lǎ'-bū'-mí'-nōu*, *a.* Containing albumen. [wood.
 4. *lǎ'-bū'-rūm*, *n.* The white or softer part of
 4. *lǎ'-cǎi*, *n.* An officer in Spain and the East.
 4. *lǎ'-cǎi'-dō*, *n.* A legal officer, or justice, in Spain,
 Spanish America, and the East.
 4. *lǎ'-shēm'-cǎi*, *a.* Relating to alchemy.
 4. *lǎ'-shē'-míst*, *n.* One versed in alchemy.
 4. *lǎ'-shē'-m'ū*, *n.* Occult chemistry; the pretended
 art of changing metals into gold and silver.
 4. *lǎ'-cō'-hǎi*, *n.* Pure or highly-rectified spirit.
 4. *lǎ'-cō'-hǎi'-c*, *a.* Relating to alcohol.
 4. *lǎ'-cō'-rǎn*, *n.* The Mahometan book of faith.
 4. *lǎ'-cō'-v'e*, *n.* A recess; a niche; an arbor.
 4. *lǎ'-der*, *n.* A tree or shrub of various species.
 4. *lǎ'-der'-mǎn*, *n.* A magistrate in a corporation.
 4. *lǎe*, *n.* A fermented malt liquor.
 4. *lǎe'-hōu*, *n.* A house where ale is sold.
 4. *lǎm'-bi*, *n.* A vessel used in distilling. 
 4. *lǎ'-t'ert*, *a.* On guard; watchful; brisk;
 pert.
 4. *lǎ'-t'ert'-ness*, *n.* Sprightliness; pertness.
 4. *lǎe'-wī*, *n.* A fish; a species of her
 Alembic.
 ring.
 4. *lǎ'-ex'-ān'-rén*, *n.* A verse of twelve syllables.
 4. *lǎ'-lǎ'-i-phǎr'-mǐc*, *a.* Counteracting poison.
 4. *lǎ'-lǎ'-fǎ*, *n.* Lucern, a clover-like forage plant.
 4. *lǎ'-fē'-brā*, *n.* A branch of mathematics.
 4. *lǎ'-fē'-brǎ'-c*, } *a.* Relating to algebra; per-
 4. *lǎ'-fē'-brǎ'-i'-cǎi*, } formed by algebra.
 4. *lǎ'-fē'-brǎ'-ist*, *n.* One versed in algebra.
 4. *lǎ'-i'-as*, *ad.* [L.] Otherwise.—2, *n.* A kind of
 writ; an assumed name.
 4. *lǎ'-i'-bī*, *n.* [L.] (*Law.*) In another place.
 4. *lǎ'-i'-en* (ǎ'-i'-en), *a.* Foreign; estranged.—2, *n.*
 A foreigner; a stranger.
 4. *lǎ'-i'-ā'-ble* (ǎ'-i'-en'-ā'-bī), *a.* Transferable.
 4. *lǎ'-i'-en'-āte* (ǎ'-i'-en'-ā'-t), *v. a.* To transfer or de-
 liver to another, as property; to estrange.
 4. *lǎ'-i'-en'-ā'-t'ion* (ǎ'-i'-en'-ā'-sh'ūn), *n.* The act of
 alienating; transfer—mental derangement.
 4. *lǎ'-i'-ē'-tōr*, *n.* One who transfers or alienates.
 4. *lǎ'-i'-gh't* ('-l'it'), *v. n.* To descend; to dismount.
 4. *lǎ'-i'-gh't'-mēt*, *a.* lǎ'-i'-gh't'-mēt ('-l'ín'), *n.* The ar-
 rangement of men, or objects, in a line; a line.
 4. *lǎ'-i'-k'e*, *a. & ad.* With resemblance; equally.
 4. *lǎ'-i'-mēnt*, *n.* Nourishment; food; nutriment.
 4. *lǎ'-i'-wēnt'-ā'-ry*, *a.* Belonging to aliment.
 4. *lǎ'-i'-mēn'-t'ā'-t'ion*, *n.* Act of nourishing.
 4. *lǎ'-i'-mō'-n'g*, *n.* Allowance to a married woman,
 on a legal separation from her husband.
 4. *lǎ'-i'-quǎnt*, *a.* Noting such parts of a number
 as do not measure it exactly, or without a re-
 mainder; as, 3 is an aliquant part of 10.
 4. *lǎ'-i'-quǎt*, *a.* Noting such parts of a number as
 will exactly measure it.
 4. *lǎ'-i'-v'e*, *a.* Not dead; active; sprig-
 4. *lǎ'-i'-fē'-rín*, *n.* A coloring-matter extracted
 4. *lǎ'-i'-fē'-rín*, *n.* from coal-tar, or from madder.

Al'-kə-hēd, *n.* A universal solvent. [*tica*.]
Al'-kə-lēs cent, *a.* Having some alkaline quality.
Al'-kə-lī or **Al'-kə-lī**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance forming neutral salts with acids.
Al'-kə-līne, *a.* Having the qualities of alkali.
Al'-kə-lōid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An organic substance having alkaline reactions.
All, *a.* The whole; every one; every part.—2, *n.* The whole; everything. [*All* is much used in composition: it adds force to the word; as, *all-honored*, *all-conquering*, &c.]—3, *ad.* Quite; completely; wholly; entirely.
Al-lā'ly (āl-lā'), *v. a.* To quiet; to pacify; to mitigate; to put to rest.
Al-lē-gā'tion, *n.* Affirmation; a plea.
Al-lē-gē, *v. a.* To affirm; to declare; to plead.
Al-lē-giance (āl-lē-gāns), *n.* Duty of a subject.
Al-lē-gōr-ic, } *a.* In the manner of an alle-
Al-lē-gōr-ic-al, } gory; typical; figurative.
Al-lē-gōr-ic-al-ly, *ad.* In an allegorical manner; figuratively; typically.
Al-lē-go-rize, *v. a.* To turn into allegory.—2, *v. n.* To speak allegorically.
Al-lē-go-ry, *n.* A figurative discourse, implying something not literally expressed.
Al-lē-grō, *a.* A sprightly motion in music.
Al-lē-lū'ia (āl-lē-lū'yā), *n.* A word of spiritual exaltation, signifying praise God.
Al-lē-vi-ate, *v. a.* To ease; to soften; to allay.
Al-lē-vi-gā'tion, *n.* Act of alleviating.
Al-lēy (āl-lē), *n.* A walk; a narrow passage.
Al-lē-fool's-day, *n.* The first of April.
Al-hail (āl-hāl'), *int.* All health; a salutation.
Al-hail'low-mas, **Al-hail'low-tide**, *n.* All saints-day, or the time near it.
Al-hail'lovs (āl-hāl'loz), *n.* All saints-day.
Al-hānce, *n.* A union by treaty or marriage.
Al-hi-gāte, *v. a.* To join; to unite; to tie.
Al-hi-gā'tion, *n.* A rule of arithmetic.
Al-hi-gā-tor, *n.* The American crocodile.
Al-hi sign (āl-hizh'yn), *n.* A striking accolade.
Al-lit-er-a'tion, *n.* The beginning of several successive words with the same letter.
Al-lit'er-a-tive, *a.* Relating to alliteration.
Al-lō-cā'tion, *n.* Act of placing or adding to.
Al-lō-cū'tion, *n.* Act of speaking to; address.
Al-lō'di-al, *a.* Independent of any superior.
Al-lō'di-um, *n.* [*Luc.*] A free manor.
Al-lō't, *v. a.* To distribute; to parcel out.
Al-lō'tment, *n.* A share; part appropriated or assigned.
Al-lō', *v. a.* To admit; to grant; to abate.
Al-lō'g-ble, *a.* Capable of being allowed.
Al-lō'gance, *n.* License; abatement; a grant.—2, *v. a.* To set a limit to one's food or drink.
Al-lō'y, *n.* Base metal mixed in coinage; a mixture of two or more metals.—2, *v. a.* To debase by mixing, as metals.
All-saints-day (āl-sāntz-dā'), *n.* The day for celebrating the saints; the first of November.
All-souls-day, *n.* The second of November.
All-spice, *n.* Jamaica pepper, or pimenta.
Al-lū-de, *v. a.* To refer; to hint; to insinuate.
Al-lū-de, *v. n.* To entice; to decoy; to lure.
Al-lū-ment, *n.* An enticement; temptation.
Al-lū-jing, *a.* Tempting; seducing; enticing.
Al-lū'sion (āl-lū'zhyn), *n.* A reference to something known; a hint; an implication.

Al-lū'give, *a.* Hinting at something.
Al-lū'vi-el, *a.* Pertaining to alluvion.
Al-lū'vi-on, *a.* Alluvium; alluvial land.
Al-lū'vi-ūn, *n.* An accession of earth, gravel, &c. washed to the shore by rivers, &c.
Al-lū'wise, *a.* Possessed of infinite wisdom.
Al-lū', *v. a.* To unite by kindred or friendship.
 —2, *n.* One allied; a confederate.
Al'ma, or **Al'ma**, *n.* A dancing girl in the East.
Al'ma-nā, *n.* An annual register; a calendar.
Al-migh'ty (āl-mī'tē), *a.* Omnipotent.—2, *n.* The divine Being.
Al'mend (ā'mund), *n.* Nut of the almond-tree.
Al'ma-nar, *n.* A distributor of alms.
Al'ma-nar, *n.* Place for distributing alms.
Al'mat or **Al-mat**, *ad.* Nearly; wellnigh.
Al'ma (āmz), *n.* A gift or benefaction of the poor.
Al'ma-dād (āmz/dād), *n.* An act of charity.
Al'ma-hūsa (āmz/hūsa), *n.* A house devoted to the reception and support of the poor.
Al'ma-trā, *n.* A tree mentioned in Scripture.
Al'oe (āl'ō), *n.* A name of several plants and trees. [kinds of aloes]
Al'oe (āl'ōz), *n.* A cathartic juice of certain
Al'oe-i-c, *a.* Consisting of aloes; relating
Al'oe-i-cal, *to*, or obtained from, aloes.
Al'or, *ad.* On high; above; in the air.
Al'one, *a.* Single; without company; solitary.
Al'ong, *ad.* At length; forward; onward.
Al'ong-side, *ad.* By the side of, as of a ship.
Al'or, *ad.* At a distance; cautiously.
Al'oud, *ad.* Loudly; with a great noise.
Al-pā'a, *n.* A sheep-like animal of Peru; the wool of the alpaca; a kind of woollen cloth.
Al'p-en-stöck, *n.* [Ger.] A staff used in climbing mountains.
Al'pha, *n.* The first letter in the Greek alphabet.
Al'pha-bēt, *n.* The letters of a language.
Al-pha-bēt'ic, *a.* In the or-
Al-pha-bēt'ic-al, *der* or na-
 ture of the alphabet.
Al'pine or **Al'pine**, *a.* Relating to the Alps.
Al-read'y (āl-rēd'y), *ad.* Now; at this time.
Al'so, *ad.* and *conj.* In the same manner; likewise.
Al'tar, *n.* A structure where offerings are laid:—the communion table in churches.
Al'tar-piece, *n.* A painting over the altar.
Al'ter, *v. a.* To change; to make otherwise.—2, *v. n.* To suffer change; to vary.
Al'ter-a-ble, *a.* That may be changed.
Al'ter-a'tion, *n.* The act of altering; change.
Al'ter-a-tive, *a.* Producing a change.
Al'ter-cāte, *v. n.* To wrangle; to contend.
Al'ter-cā'tion, *n.* Angry debate; wrangle.
Al'ter-nāte, *a.* One after another; reciprocal.
 —2, *n.* What happens alternately.
Al'ter-nāte or **Al'ter-nāte**, *v. a.* To perform alternately; to change reciprocally.—*Alternating electric current*, one that vibrates rapidly between positive and negative directions.
Al'ter-nāte-ly, *ad.* In reciprocal succession.
Al'ter-nā'tive, *n.* Reciprocal succession.
Al'ter-nā'tive, *n.* Choice given of two things.
 —2, *a.* Implying alternation.
Al'ter-nā'tive-ly, *ad.* By turns; reciprocally.



Alpaca.

Al'ter-ni-ty, *n.* Reciprocal succession.
Al-thē', *n.* A genus of flowering shrubs.
Al-thōugh' (āl-thō'), *conj.* Though; be it so.
Al-tim'g-trx, *n.* Measurement of heights.
Al-tis'g-nāt, *a.* Pompous or lofty in sound.
Al'ti-tūde, *n.* Height; elevation; loftiness.
Al'tū, *n.* (*Music*). The musical part called counter-tenor, or contralto. [tion]
Al'to-gēth'er, *ad.* Completely; without excep-
Al'tro-ism, *n.* Regard for the interests of others.
Al'ū-dēl, *n.* A chemical vessel.
Al'um, *n.* An astringent mineral salt.
Al'ū-mi-nā, *n.* (*Chem.*) The oxide of aluminum.
Al'ū-mi-nūm, *n.* Metallic base of alumina.
Al'ū-mi-nōus, *a.* Resembling alum;—clayey.
Al'ū-m'na, *n.* pl. **Al'ū-m'nē**. Feminine form of ALUMNUS.
Al'ū-m'na, *n. masc.* pl. **Al'ū-m'nī**. A pupil; a former pupil; a graduate; a foster-child.
Al'vā-lāte, *a.* Having depressions like the cells of honey-comb.
Al'vine, *a.* Relating to the belly or intestines.
Al'wāys (āl'wāz), *ad.* Perpetually; constantly.
Am. The first person of the verb to be.
Amāin', *ad.* With vehemence; with vigor.
Amāl'gam, *n.* (*Chem.*) A combination of mercury with another metal.
Amāl'ga-māte, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To combine or unite, as with mercury; to mix; to mingle.
Amāl'ga-mā'tion, *n.* The act of amalga-
 mating; mixture. [another dietates]
Amān'ū-ēn'sis, *n.* A person who writes what
Amā-rānth, *n.* A plant the flower of which long retains its color; a purplish color.
Amā-rān'thine, *a.* Consisting of amaranth; undying; imperishable; undecaying.
Amā-rān'tis, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants.
Amāss, *v. a.* To collect together; to heap up.
Amāss'ment, *n.* A heap; an accumulation.
Amā-teur, *n.* A lover of any art or science.
Amā-to-ry, *a.* Relating to love; causing, or inciting to, love. [fuse]
Amāze, *v. a.* To astonish; to perplex; to con-
Amāze'ment, *n.* Confusion; astonishment.
Amāz'ing, *p. a.* Wonderful; astonishing.
Amā-zōn, *n.* A warlike woman; a virago.
Amā-zō-ni-an, *a.* Warlike; relating to ama-
 zons, or to the river Amazon.
Am-bā-gi-ōus, *a.* Circumlocutory; tedious.
Am-bā-sa-dor, *n.* A person sent on public business from one sovereign power to another.
Am'ber, *n.* A fossil vegetable juice.
Am'ber-gris, *n.* A fragrant, grayish substance obtained from the spermatic whale.
Am-bi-dēx'ter, *n.* One that can use both hands with equal facility; a double-dealer.
Am-bi-dēx'ter'ity, *n.* State of being able equally to use both hands; double-dealing.
Am-bi-dēx'trous, *a.* Using either hand.
Am'bi-ent, *a.* Surrounding; encompassing.
Am-bi-gū'i-ty, *n.* Uncertainty of signification.
Am-bi-gū-ōus, *a.* Of doubtful meaning.
Am-bi-gū-ōus-ly, *ad.* Doubtfully; uncertainly.
Am-bi'tion (ām-bish'ūn), *n.* Eager desire of superiority, preferment, honor, or power.
Am-bi'tious (ām-bish'ūs), *a.* Filled with ambition; aspiring; eager after advancement.
Am'ble, *n.* A pace of a horse; pacing.—2, *v. n.* To move upon an amble.

amben, sir; move, nōr, sōn; bāll, būr, rūle, ūse.—C, G, c, g, 801; D, F, p, f, hard; q, a, u, 802; x, o, u, 803

Ann-un'-ci-āte (an-nūn'-she-āt), *v. a.* To bring tidings of; to report; to announce.
Ann-un'-ci-ā-tion (an-nūn'-she-ā'-shun), *n.* The act of announcing:—the 25th of March.
Ann'ode, *n.* The positive pole of an electric circuit:—opposed to *cathode*.
Ann'-o-dyne, *n.* Medicine which assuages pain.—
 2. *a.* Mitigating or relieving pain.
Annoint', *v. a.* To rub with oil; to consecrate.
Annoint'ment, *n.* The act of anointing.
Ann-om'-a-lia-tio, *a.* Irregular; deviating
Ann-om'-a-lia-tio-cāl, *a.* from established rule.
Ann-om'-a-loŭa, *a.* Irregular; out of rule. [rule].
Ann-om'-a-ly, *a.* Irregularity; deviation from
Ann-ōn', *ad.* Quickly; soon; shortly.
Ann-ōn'-y-mōŭa, *a.* Wanting a name; unknown.
Ann-ōph'-e-lēg, *n.* The mosquito that transmits the germs of malaria.
Ann-ōth'-er, *a.* Not the same; one more.
Ann'-ser-ine, *a.* Resembling a goose.
Ann'-swer (ān'-ser), *v. n.* To speak in return.—2, *v. a.* To reply to; to suit.—3, *n.* A reply; confutation.
Ann'-swer-a-ble (ān'-ser-ā-bl), *a.* Admitting an answer; responsible; amenable; suitable.
Ant, *n.* A small insect; an emmet; a pismire.
Ant'-tāg'-o-nism, *n.* Opposition; contest.
Ant'-tāg'-o-nist, *n.* A contender; an opponent.
Ant'-tāg'-o-nis'tic, *a.* Opposing; hostile.
Ant'-tāg'-o-nize, *v. n.* To contend; to oppose.
Ant-tāl'-tic, *a.* Softening pain; anodyne.
Ant-kro'-tic, *a.* Relating to the south pole.
Ant'-tē, *a.* A Latin particle signifying *before*.
Ant'-ſat-er, *n.* A name given to several kinds of ant-eating quadrupeds.
Ant-te-cēde, *v. n.* To precede; to go before.
Ant-te-cē-dence, *n.* A going before.
Ant-te-cē-dent, *a.* Going before; preceding.—2, *n.* That which goes before.
Ant-te-chām-ber, *n.* A chamber or room that leads to a chief apartment; anteroom.
Ant-te-dāte, *v. a.* To date before the true time; to have an earlier date; to precede.
Ant-te-di-lū'-vi-an, *a.* Existing before the flood.—2, *n.* One that lived before the flood.
Ant-te-lōpe, *n.* An animal resembling the deer.
Ant-te-lū-can, *a.* Before daylight or dawn.
Ant-te-mē-rīd'-i-an, *a.* Being before noon.
Ant-te-mūn'-dāne, *a.* Before the creation.
Ant-tēn'-nā, *n.*; pl. **Ant-tēn'-næ**. [L.] The feeler of an insect.
Ant-te-nūp'-tial (-shāl), *a.* Before marriage.
Ant-te-pās'-shal, *a.* Before Easter.
Ant-te-pās't, *n.* A foretaste; anticipation.
Ant-te-pe-nūlt', *n.* The last syllable but two.
Ant-te-pe-nūlt'-tī-māte, *a.* Relating to the last syllable of a word but two.
Ant-tē'-ri-or, *a.* Going before; prior.
Ant-tē'-ri-ōr'-i-ty, *n.* Priority in time.
Ant-te-rōōm, *n.* A room before another.
Ant-hel'-mīn'-tic, *a.* Destroying worms.
Ant-them, *n.* A sacred song or hymn.
Ant-ther, *n.* (*Bot.*) The part producing pollen.
Ant'-hill, *n.* A hillock formed by ants.
Ant-thōl'-o-gy, *n.* Collection of flowers or poems.
Ant-thra-cite, *n.* A hard mineral coal.
Ant-thrō-pōid, *a.* Resembling a human being.
Ant-thrō-pōl'-o-gy, *n.* The doctrine of anatomy:—*a discourse on man or human nature.*

Ant-thrō-pe-mō'-phism, *n.* The representation, notion, or idea of God as having a human
Ant-thrō-pōph'-a-gi, *n. pl.* Cannibals. [form.
Ant-thrō-pōph'-a-gy, *n.* Cannibalism.
Ant'ti, in compound words, signifies *against*.
Ant'tic, *a.* Odd; ridiculously wild; grotesque.—
 2, *n.* A buffoon; trick; odd appearance.
Ant'ti-shrist, *n.* An enemy to Christ.
Ant'ti-shrist'ian (an-tē-krist'-yan), *a.* Opposed to Christianity.
Ant-tic'-i-pāte, *v. a.* To take before; to foretaste.
Ant-tic'-i-pā'tion, *n.* Act of anticipating.
Ant-tic'-i-pā-tor, *n.* One who anticipates.
Ant-tic'-i-pa-tē-ry, *a.* That anticipates.
Ant-ti-clī-māx, *n.* A sentence in which the last part expresses something lower than the first.
Ant-ti-dō-tal, *a.* Acting as an antidote.
Ant-ti-dōte, *n.* A remedy for poison.
Ant-ti-fēb'-rile, *a.* Good against fevers.
Ant-ti-mō-nārch'-i-cāl, *a.* Against monarchy.
Ant-ti-mōn'-ārch-ist, *n.* One who is opposed to monarchy; a democrat; a republican.
Ant-ti-mō-ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, antimony; containing antimony.
Ant-ti-mō-nx, *n.* A bluish-white, brittle metal.
Ant-ti-nō-mi-an, *n.* One of a religious sect who denied the obligation of the moral law.—2, *a.* Relating to the Antinomians.
Ant-ti-nō-mi-an-ism, *n.* Antinomian tenets.
Ant-ti-nō-mx, *n.* Contradiction between laws.
Ant-ti-pā-pal, *a.* Opposing the pope or papacy.
Ant-ti-pār-a-līt'ic, *a.* Curing the palsy.
Ant-ti-pa-thēt'ic, *a.* Characterized by antipathy.
Ant-tip'-a-thy, *n.* Natural hatred; aversion.
Ant-ti-phlo-gis'tic, *a.* Allaying inflammation.
Ant-ti-phōn, **Ant-tiph'-o-ny**, *n.* A responsive musical service for worship; a response.
Ant-tiph'-o-nal, *a.* Characterized by antiphonies.
Ant-tiph'-o-nā-ry, *n.* A book of antiphonies.
Ant-tiph'-rā-als, *n.* The use of words in a manner contrary to their true sense.
Ant-tip'-o-dal, *a.* Relating to the antipodes.
Ant-tip'-o-dēs, *n. pl.* Those people who live on the opposite side of the globe.
Ant-ti-pōpe, *n.* One who usurps the popedom.
Ant-ti-py'-rine, *n.* A medicine obtained from coal-tar, which reduces fever.
Ant-ti-quā'-ri-an, *a.* Relating to antiquity.—2, *n.* An antiquary.
Ant-ti-quā'-ri-an-ism, *n.* Love of antiquities.
Ant-ti-quā-ry, *n.* A man studious of antiquity.
Ant-ti-quāte, *v. a.* To make old or obsolete.
Ant-tique' (an-tēk'), *a.* Ancient; very old.—2, *n.* A piece of antiquity.
Ant-tiq'-ui-ty (an-tik'-wē-tē), *n.* Old times; the people of old times; remains of old times.
Ant-ti-scor-bū'tic, *a.* Efficacious against scurvy.
Ant-ti-sēp'tic, *a.* Counteracting putrefaction or infection.—2, *n.* A substance that counteracts putrefaction or infection.
Ant-ti-slā'-ve-ry, *n.* Hostility to slavery.
Ant-ti-sō'-cial, *a.* Adverse to civil society.
Ant-ti-spā-s-mōd'ic, *a.* Good against spasms.
Ant-tis'tro-phē, *n.* The stanza opposed to the strophe.
Ant-tith'-e-sis, *n.*; pl. **Ant-tith'-e-sēs**. (*Rhet.*) Opposition of words or sentiments; contrast.
Ant-ti-thēt'ic, or **Ant-ti-thēt'-i-cāl**, *a.* Relating to antithesis.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ē, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, short; a, e, i, o, u, obscure.—*Fare, fūr, fāt, fāl; hēr, hēr;*

Ant-tōx'in, *n.* A substance developed in the body, to counteract certain bacterial poisons, as diphtheria.

Ant-ti-type, *n.* The original, or that of which the type is the representation or prefiguration.

Ant'ler, *n.* A branch of a stag's horn.

Ant'vil, *n.* The iron block which smiths use.

Ant'zē-tē (ang-zī'g-tē), *n.* Trouble of mind about the future; concern; solicitude; care.

Ant'ious (ang'chus), *a.* Solicitous; concerned.

Ant' (ēn'g), *a.* Every; whoever; whatsoever.

Ant'rist, *n.* An indefinite tense in the Greek.

Ant'rtē, *n.* The great artery or vessel which rises out of the left ventricle of the heart.

Ant'pōe, *ad.* Quickly; hastily; with speed.

Ant'pāt, *ad.* Separately; distinctly; aside.

Ant'pārtment, *n.* A part of a house; a room.

Ant'p-thē'tō, *a.* Without feeling; passionless.

Ant'p-thy, *n.* Want of sensibility or feeling.

Ape, *n.* A kind of monkey—an imitator.—2, *v. a.* To imitate, as an ape; to mimic. [dicular.

Ant'pāk, *ad.* In a posture to pierce;—perpen-

Ant'p-ri-ēt, *a.* Gently purgative; laxative.

Ant'p-rtē, *n.* An opening; a passage; a hole.

Ant'p-ē-lōis, *a.* Without petals or corolla.

Ant'p-ē, *n.*; pl. **Ant'p-ēs** and **Ant'p-ēs**. The summit or highest point, as of a cone; the tip.

Ant'p-ē-lī-ōn, *n.* That part of a planet's orbit in which it is most remote from the sun.

Ant'p-ē-lī-an, *n.* A plant-louse.

Ant'p-ē, *n.*; pl. **Ant'p-ēs**. A plant-louse.

Ant'p-ō-rism, *n.* A maxim; an adage; a proverb.

Ant'p-ō-rist, *n.* A writer of aphorisms.

Ant'p-ō-ris-ti-cal, *a.* Relating to aphorisms.

Ant'p-ā-ry, *n.* A place where bees are kept.

Ant'p-ōe, *ad.* To the part or share of each.

Ant'p-āh, *a.* Like an ape; foppish; imitative.

Ant'p-ō-lypse, *n.* Disclosure;—Revelation.

Ant'p-ō-lyp-tic, *a.* Relating to the Apoca-

Ant'p-ō-lyp-ti-cal, *a.* Relating to the Apoca-

Ant'p-ō-pe, *n.* (*Gram.*) The cutting off or omission of the last letter or syllable of a word.

Ant'p-ō-ry-phē, *n.* Books appended to the Old Testament, but of doubtful authority.

Ant'p-ō-ry-phal, *a.* Not canonical; uncertain; spurious.

Ant'p-ō-ss, *n.* That point in the moon's orbit which is at the greatest distance from the earth.

Ant'p-ō-ss-tic, *a.* Of the nature of an apology; excusing.

Ant'p-ō-ss-ti-cal, *a.* apology; excusing.

Ant'p-ō-ss-tic, *n.* One who makes an apology.

Ant'p-ō-ss-tic, *a.* To make an apology.

Ant'p-ō-ss-tic, *a.* A fabulous story.

Ant'p-ō-ss-tic, *a.* A pleaded defence; an excuse.

Ant'p-ō-thēgm (āp'ō-thēm), *n.* A sententious saying; a maxim.—See **APOTHEGM**.

Ant'p-ō-tic, *a.* Relating to an apoplexy.

Ant'p-ō-ss-x, *n.* A disorder which suddenly takes away sensation and voluntary motion.

Ant'p-ō-tā-ty, *n.* A departure from the principles which a man has professed; defection.

Ant'p-ō-tāte, *n.* One who has apostatized.—2, *a.* False; traitorous; reculant.

Ant'p-ō-tā-tise, *v. n.* To forsake or renounce one's profession or principles.

Ant'p-ō-tile (ā-pō's'al), *n.* A person sent; applied to those sent by our Saviour to preach the gospel.

Ant'p-ō-tile-ship, or **Ant'p-ō-tā-lāte**, *n.* The office of an apostle.

Ant'p-ō-tā-lī'c, *a.* Relating to, or taught by, the apostles of Christ.

Ant'p-ō-tro-phē, *n.* A digressive address; a mark thus ('), showing that a word is contracted; the sign of the possessive case.

Ant'p-ō-tro-phize, *v. a.* To address by an apostrophe. [medicines.

Ant'p-ō-ō-ry, *n.* A compounder or vender of remarkable saying; a maxim; a proverb.

Ant'p-ō-thēgm (āp'ō-thēm), *n.* A sententious or remarkable saying; a maxim; a proverb.

Ant'p-ō-thēgm-māt'i-cal, *a.* Containing apothegms.

Ant'p-ō-thē-ō-sis, *n.* Deification; enrolment among the gods. [god.

Ant'p-ō-thē-ō-size, *v. a.* To deify; to reckon as a

Ant'p-āll'i, *v. a.* To frighten; to terrify.

Ant'p-ā-nge, *n.* Lands for younger children.

Ant'p-ā-rā-tus, *n.* Tools, furniture, or necessary instruments for any trade or art; utensils.

Ant'p-ār-el, *n.* Dress; clothing; vesture.—2, *v. a.* To dress; to clothe; to adorn.

Ant'p-ār-ent, *a.* Plain; seeming; visible; open.

Ant'p-ār-ent-lx, *ad.* Evidently; seemingly.

Ant'p-ār-i'tion (āp-pār-ish'un), *n.* Appearance; visibility; the thing appearing; spectre.

Ant'p-ār-i'tor, *n.* Messenger of a spiritual court.

Ant'p-ēal, *v. n.* To refer to another tribunal.—2, *n.* Application for justice to a superior tribunal; recourse; entreaty; petition.

Ant'p-ēar, *v. n.* To be in sight; to be evident.

Ant'p-ēar-ance, *n.* Act of coming into sight; semblance; not reality; show; probability.

Ant'p-ēas-ā-ble (āp-pē-zā-bl), *a.* Reconcilable.

Ant'p-ēage, *v. a.* To quiet; to pacify; to still.

Ant'p-ēage-ment, *n.* Act of appeasing, or of being appeased.

Ant'p-ēl-lant, *a.* Relating to appeals; having

Ant'p-ēl-late, *a.* cognizance of appeals.

Ant'p-ēl-lant, *n.* One who appeals.

Ant'p-ēl-lā-tion, *n.* Name; title; style; term.

Ant'p-ēl-lā-tive, *n.* A title; a common noun.—2, *a.* Common to many. [been made.

Ant'p-ēl-lōs, *n.* One against whom an appeal has

Ant'p-ēl-lōr, *n.* The person appealing; appellant.

Ant'p-ēnd, *v. a.* To hang or join; to add.

Ant'p-ēnd-age, *n.* Something added or joined.

Ant'p-ēnd-ant, *a.* Hanging; annexed.—2, *n.* An adventitious part.

Ant'p-ēn-dī-cī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the vermiform appendix.

Ant'p-ēn-dix, *n.*; pl. **Ant'p-ēn-dī-ōēs** and **Ant'p-ēn-dī-ōēs**. Something appended; an adjunct; a concomitant; a supplement.—See **Vermiform**.

Ant'p-ēr-cēp'tion, *n.* Self-perception; consciousness.

Ant'p-ēr-tāin, *v. n.* To belong; to pertain.

Ant'p-ēr-tānce, **Ant'p-ēr-tāncy**, *n.* Desire.

Ant'p-ēr-tō, *n.* Desire of food or of sensual pleasure; longing; hunger;—object of desire.

Ant'p-ēr-tō, *v. n.* To sharpen the appetite.

Ant'p-ēr-tō, *v. a.* To praise; extol; commend.

Ant'p-ēr-tō, *n.* Approbation loudly expressed.

Ant'p-ēr-tō, *n.* A fruit;—pupil of the eye.

Ant'p-ēr-tō, *n.* The tree producing apples.

Ant'p-ēr-tō, or **Ant'p-ēr-tō**, *a.* Fit to be applied; suitable.

Ant'p-ēr-tō, *n.* A thing to be used or applied; an application; a contrivance.

Ant'p-ēr-tō, *n.* Fitness to be applied.

Ant'p-ēr-tō, *ad.* Fitly; so as to be applied.

antēn, ān; mōve, nūr, sōn; bāll, būr, rūle, ūse.—Ō, Ō, ō, ē, soft; Ō, Ō, ē, hard; ē as ē; ē as ē; this

Ap'pli-cant, n. One who applies; a suitor.
Ap'pli-ca'tion, n. The act of applying; solici-
 tation; intense study; close attention.
Ap'pli-que' (áp-le-ká'), n. Work applied to or
 laid on another material.
Ap-plí', v. a. To put; to address; to busy.—2,
 v. n. To suit; to have recourse.
Ap-pók-gi-a-tú-ra, n. A grace note; a passing
 note in music. [to designate.
Ap-póint', v. a. To fix; to settle; to establish;
Ap-póint-a-ble, a. Suitable for appointment.
Ap-póint-ment, n. Act of appointing; office;
 order; equipment; part assigned.
Ap-pór-tion, v. a. To divide in just parts.
Ap-pór-tion-ment, n. A dividing into portions.
Ap-po-sí-te, a. Proper; fit; well adapted to.
Ap-po-sí'tion (áp-pó-zhish'un), n. Addition:—
 the putting of two nouns in the same case.
Ap-práis'al, Ap-práise-ment, n. The act of
 appraising.
Ap-práise', v. a. To set a price upon.
Ap-práise'r, n. One who appraises.
Ap-pré-ci-a-ble (pré-she-a-bl), a. Capable of
 being appreciated, or estimated.
Ap-pré-ci-á-te (áp-pré-she-át), v. a. To estimate
 justly; to set a just value on.
Ap-pré-ci-á'tion (áp-pré-she-á-shun), n. Valua-
 tion; estimation.
Ap-pré-ci-a-tive (she-), a. Capable of appre-
 ciating; perceiving the merits of any person
 or thing.
Ap-pré-hend', v. a. To lay hold on; to conceive;
 to fear.
Ap-pré-hén-si-ble, a. Conceivable.
Ap-pré-hén-sion, n. Act of apprehending; fear.
Ap-pré-hén-sive, a. Sensible; fearful.
Ap-prén'tice, n. One bound by indenture.—2,
 v. a. To put out as an apprentice.
Ap-prén'tice-ship, n. State or term of service.
Ap-príse', v. a. To inform; to give notice.
Ap-próach' (áp-próch'), v. n. & v. a. To draw
 near.—2, n. Act of drawing near; access.
Ap-próach-a-ble, a. Accessible.
Ap-pró-bá-tion, n. Act of approving; approval.
Ap-pró-ba-tive, Ap-pró-bá-to-ry, a. Expressive
 of approval.
Ap-pró-pri-a-ble, a. That may be appropriated.
Ap-pró-pri-ate, a. Peculiar; fit; suitable.
Ap-pró-pri-á-te, v. a. To set apart; to annex to.
Ap-pró-pri-á-te-néss, n. Fitness; propriety.
Ap-pró-pri-á'tion, n. Application to a particular
 purpose; that which is appropriated.
Ap-pró-pri-á-tor, n. One who appropriates.
Ap-próv-a-ble, a. Meriting approbation.
Ap-próv'al, n. Approbation; commendation.
Ap-próve', v. a. To like; to commend.
Ap-próx-i-má-te, a. Nearly correct; near by.
Ap-próx-i-má-te, v. a. & v. n. To draw near.
Ap-próx-i-má'tion, n. Approach to anything.
Ap-púlse, or Ap-púlsion (-shun), n. The act of
 striking against.
Ap-púrté-ná-nce, n. That which appertains.
Ap-púrté-nant, a. Joined or belonging to.
Ap-prí-cót, n. A fruit resembling a peach.
Ap-pril, n. The fourth month of the year.
Ap-pron (áp-purn), n. A part of dress; a cover.
Ap-se, Ap'sis, n. A part of a church which has
 a rounded roof.
Ap't, a. Suitable; ready; quick; dexterous.

Ap'te-roú-a, a. Having no wings.
Ap'te-rýx, n. [Gr.] A wingless bird of New
 Zealand.
Ap'ti-tú-de, n. Fitness; ten-
 dency; disposition.
Ap'tly, ad. Properly; justly;
 readily; acutely.
Ap'tness, n. Fitness; quickness
 of apprehension.
Ap'tú-te, n. (Gram.) An inde-
 clinable noun.
Á-quá-fér'tis, n. (Chem.) Nitric acid.
Á-quá-ri-úm, n. A tank of water in which
 living aquatic plants and animals are kept.
Á-quá-ri-ús, n. The 11th sign in the zodiac.
Á-quát'ic, a. Pertaining to, or living in, water.
Á-quá-tint, or Á-quá-tín'ta, n. A species of
 engraving.
Á-qué-dúct (ák-wé-dúkt), n. An artificial chan-
 nel for conducting water; conduit; canal.
Á-que-óus (ák-wé-ús), a. Watery; of water.
Á-quí-line (ák-wé-lín), a. Like an eagle.
Árab, n. or a. An Arabian; native of Arabia.
Ára-bé-que (ár-a-bé-ék), a. Arabic; Arabian.
Á-rá-bi-an, a. Pertaining to Arabia; Arabic.
Ára-bic, n. Language of Arabia.—2, a. Arabian.
Ára-ble, a. Fit for the plough or tillage.
Ár-bi-ter, n. A judge; an umpire.
Ár-bit-ra-ment, n. Will; determination; choice.
Ár-bi-trá-ri-ly, ad. Absolutely; despotically.
Ár-bi-trá-ry, a. Despotic; absolute; unlimited.
Ár-bi-trá-te, v. a. To decide; to determine.—2,
 v. n. To give judgment; to decide.
Ár-bi-trá'tion, n. Reference of a cause to per-
 sons mutually agreed on by the parties.
Ár-bi-trá-tor, n. An umpire; a judge. [ter.
Ár-bi-tréss, or Ár-bi-trá-trix, n. A female arbi-
Ár-bor, n. A bower;—spindle or axis. [trees.
Ár-bó-ré-ous, or Ár-bor-óus, a. Belonging to
Ár-bó-rés-ónt, a. Growing like a tree.
Árc, n. A segment of a circle; an arch.—*Arc*
light, an electric light consisting of an arc of
 incandescent vapor.
Ár-cá-de', n. A walk arched over; an arch.
Ár-cá-num, n.; pl. Ár-cá'na. A secret.
Árch, n. Part of a circle or ellipse; a vault.—2,
 v. a. To cover with or form into an arch or
 arches.—3, a. Waggish; shrewd;—chief.
Árch-é-ól'o-gíst, n. One versed in archæology.
Árch-é-ól'o-gý (ár-ke-ól'o-jé), n. The science
 or doctrine which treats of antiquities.
Ár-shá'ic, a. Old; ancient; antique.
Ár-sha-ism, n. An ancient phrase or idiom.
Ársh-án'gel (árk-án-jel), n. A chief angel.
Árch-bish'op, n. The principal of the bishops.
Árch-bish'op-ric, n. Province or office of an
 archbishop.
Árch-dé-a'con (árch-dé-ákn), n. Chief deacon.
Árch-dé-a'con-ry, n. Office of an archdeacon.
Árch-dú'al, a. Belonging to an archduke.
Árch-dúch'ess, n. The wife of an archduke.
Árch-dúke', n. A sovereign prince of Austria.
Árch'ed (árch'éd or árcht), p. a. Formed like
 an arch.
Árch'er, n. One who shoots with a bow.
Árch'er-y, n. The use of the bow.
Ár-shé-tý-pál, a. Belonging to the original.
Ár-shé-týpe, n. The original; pattern.
Árch-héud' (árch-fend'), n. The chief of fiends.



f, s, i, ö, ä, f, long; ä, ö, i, ö, ü, y, short; g, q, i, q, v, x, obscure.—Färe, fkr, fäst, fäll; häir, här;

ṛ-pī's-ṣ-pāḷ, a. Belonging to an arch-
pīḷ's-ṣ-gō, n. A sea abounding in islands.
śīcēt, n. A builder; a chief builder.
śīcēt-t-rāḷ, a. Relating to architecture.
śīcēt-t-rā, n. The art or science of build-
 that which is built.
trāve, n. That part of the entablature
 lies immediately upon the capital.
reḡ, n. pl. Records; a place for records.
śāḡ, n. Shrewdness; sly humor.
ś (ār'kōn), n. A chief magistrate in
 a. Northern; lying far north; noting
 icicle which forms the southern limit of
 igid zone.
-cōx, n. Ardor; eagerness; heat
-ā, a. Hot; fervid; fierce; vehement
-n. Heat; heat of affection; zeal
śās, a. High;—laborious; difficult.
ś. The indicative mode, present tense,
 number, of the verb to be.
 In the metric system (land measure), a
 are equal to 100 square metres, or 119.6
 e yards.
-n. Superficial content; open surface.
-c'tion, n. The state of growing dry
-ā, n. An open space for combat
śācous (ār-ṣ-nā'shus), a. Sandy.
n'g-ter, n. An instrument for finding
 specific gravity of liquids.
ś-ā-ṣīte, n. A judge in the Areopagus
ś-ā-rūs, n. The highest court at Athens
 or **ār'gōl, n.** Crude tartar from wine-
-ā, n. Silvery; white, like silver.
-tine, a. Pertaining to, or like, silver.
śācous (ār-jīl-lā'shus), a. Clayey.
ś, n. A kind of ship formerly used in
 erce.
-v, n. To reason; to dispute.—2, *v. a.* To
 ; to reason; to debate.
r, n. A reasoner; a debater. [discourse.
nēt, n. A reason alleged; subject of
nēt'al, a. Belonging to an argument.
nēt-t'ā'tion, n. The act of reasoning.
nēt-t'ā'tive, a. Consisting of argument.
-n. One of the sect of Arius, who be-
 Christ to be noblest of created beings.
-ism, n. The doctrine of the Arians.
-l. Dry, dried up; parched with heat.
-tx, n. State of being arid; dryness.
-n. The Ram, a sign of the zodiac.
ś (ār-rī't), ad. Rightly; correctly.
-v, n. [imp. *t.* arose; *pp.* arisen.] To
 upward; to ascend; to get up, to rise.
ś-ā-rā-cy, n. A government by nobles;
 incipal persons of a state or town, &c.
-crāt or ār-ī's-to-crāt, n. One who fa-
 ristocracy; one of the aristocracy.
-crāt'ic, or ār-ī's-to-crāt'ic-cāl, a. Re-
 to, or partaking of, aristocracy.
-ś-tī-lī-an, a. Relating to Aristotle.—2,
 follower of Aristotle.
-mā-tic, n. The science of numbers.
māt'ic-cāl, a. According to arithmetic.
-mā-t'ic'ian (ār-rīth-mā-tīsh'an), n. One
 in the art of numbers, or arithmetic.
A chest; a coffer;—a ship, a vessel.

Ar'm, n. A limb, as of the body; inlet; weapon.
-ā, v. a. To furnish with arms; to fortify.—
 3, *v. n.* To take arms; to arm one's self.
ār-mā'dā, n. An armament for sea; a fleet.
ār-mā-dī'lī's, n. A small South American quad-
 ruped covered with small bony plates.
ār-mā-mēnt, n. A force equipped for war.
ār-mā-thrē, n. Armor;—a piece of soft iron
 applied to the opposite poles of magnets.
ār-m'fūl, n. As much as the arms can enfold.
ār-m'hōle, n. Armpit; hole of a sleeve. [quire.
ār-mī-ṣ-er, n. [L.] An armor-bearer; an es-
ār-mīl-lā-ry, a. Resembling a bracelet; made
 up of rings.
ār-mīn'ian (ār-mīn'yan), n. A follower of Ar-
 minius.—2, *a.* Relating to the sect of Arminius.
ār-mīn'ian-ism, n. The doctrine of Arminius.
ār-mīp'q-tēnt, a. Powerful in arms.
ār-mīs-tice, n. A cessation from arms; a truce.
ār-m'īst, n. A little arm; a bracelet.
ār-mōr, n. Defensive arms for the body.
ār-mōr-er, n. One who makes or sells arms.
ār-mō'rī-al, a. Belonging to armor; heraldic.
ār-mō-ry, n. A repository of arms; armor.
ār-m'pīt, n. The hollow under the shoulder
Arms, n. pl. Weapons; ensigns armorial.
ār-my, n. A large body of troops;—multitude.
-rō-mā, n. The odorant principle of plants.
ār-q-māt'ic, a. Containing aroma; spicy; fra-
 grant; high-scented.
ār-q-māt'ic, n. pl. Spices; fragrant drugs.
ār-q-mā-tize, v. a. To scent with spices.
-rōse', imp. t. of the verb *arise*.
ār-rōnd', ad. In a circle; on every side.—2,
prep. About; encircling; round.
ār-rōse', v. a. To wake from sleep; to rouse.
ār-que-būse, n. A sort of hand-gun.
ār-rāck', n. Spirit from the cocoa-nut, &c.
ār-rāign' (ār-rān'), v. a. To call to answer to ad
 indictment; to charge; to accuse
ār-rāign'ment, n. The act of arraigning.
ār-rāng'e', v. a. To put in order; to adjust.
ār-rāng'e'ment, n. Order; a putting in order
ār-rānt, a. Bad in a high degree; very vile.
ār-rās, n. Tapestry or hangings for rooms.
ār-rāy' (ār-rā'), n. Order of battle; dress; at-
 tire.—2, *v. a.* To put in order; to deck.
ār-rēar', ār-rēar', n. That which is unpaid.
ār-rēar'age, n. Sum unpaid; arrears.
ār-rēst', n. Seizure under legal process; stop
 —2, *v. a.* To seize; to stay; to obstruct.
ār-rēt', n. Decision of a court, &c.; arrest.
ār-rī'val, n. The act of arriving; a coming.
ār-rīve', v. n. To come to a place; to happen.
ār-rō-gance, n. Haughtiness; insolence.
ār-rō-gant, a. Containing arrogance; haughty
ār-rō-gant-ly, ad. In an arrogant manner
ār-rō-gāte, v. a. To claim proudly; to assume.
ār-rōw, n. A weapon shot from a bow.
ār-rōw-rōdt, n. A plant, and the starchy food
 procured from it.
ār-rōw-y (ār-rō-e), a. Of, or resembling, arrows.
ār-śe-nal, n. A magazine of arms, &c.
ār-śe-nic, n. A very poisonous substance.
ār-sēn'ic-cāl, a. Containing arsenic.
ār-son (ār'son), n. The crime of house-burning.
Art. Second person singular of the verb to be.
Art, n. A science; a trade; skill; cunning.
ār-tē'rī-al, a. Relating to an artery.

r: mōve, nūr, sōn; būll, būr, rūle, āse.—G, G, g, ē, soft, φ, β, z, ē, hard; g as z; x as g; thā.

Ar'te-ry, *n.* A canal or tube conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.
Ar'te'rian (-zhān), *a.* Noting a kind of well bored to a great depth.
Ar'tful, *a.* Cunning; dexterous; crafty.
Ar-thrit'ic, *a.* Relating to joints:—relating
Ar-thrit'ic-al, *a.* To the gout; gouty.
Ar'ti-chōke, *n.* An esculent plant.
Ar'ti-cle, *n.* A part of speech; a clause; term; stipulation; a division; a substance.—2, *v. n.*
Ar'ti-cle, *v. a.* To bind by stipulation.
Ar'tic'ù-lar, *a.* Belonging to the joints.
Ar'tic'ù-late, *a.* Distinct; plain; joined.
Ar'tic'ù-late, *v. a.* To utter; to speak.—2, *v. n.*
 To speak distinctly.
Ar'tic'ù-lā'tion, *n.* Act of articulating; distinct utterance:—connection of bones by joints.
Ar'ti-fice, *n.* Trick; fraud; cunning; deceit.
Ar'tif'ic-er, *n.* An artist; a manufacturer.
Ar'ti-f'ic'ial (ar-te-fish'el), *a.* Made by art; not natural; fictitious; not genuine.
Ar'ti-f'ic'ial-ly, *ad.* By art; not naturally.
Ar'til'ler-ist, *n.* One skilled in the employment of cannon.
Ar'til'ler-y, *n.* Weapons of war; ordnance; cannon; troops armed with cannon.
Ar'ti-gān, *n.* A mechanic; a handicraftsman.
Ar'tist, *n.* One skilled in the arts; an adept.
Ar'tiste, *n.* One skilled in any minor art, such as cookery, dancing, or hair-dressing.
Ar'tless, *a.* Unskilful; void of fraud; simple.
Ar'tless-ness, *n.* Want of art; simplicity.
Ar-rūs'pex, *n.* A soothsayer; a diviner by the
Ar-rūs'pice, *n.* Entrails of victims.
As, *conj.* In the same manner; like; equally.
As-bēs'tos, *n.* A fibrous incombustible substance.
As-cēnd, *v. n.* & *v. a.* To rise; to move upwards.
As-cēnd'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being ascended.
As-cēnd'ant, *n.* Height; superiority.—2, *a.* Superior, above the horizon.
As-cēn'den-cy, *n.* Influence; power; sway.
As-cēn'sion (as-sen'shun), *n.* Act of ascending.
As-cēn'sion-day, *n.* The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated.
As-cēnt, *n.* Rise; an eminence, or high place.
As-cer-tain, *v. a.* To make certain; to establish; to determine; to settle; to fix.
As-cer-tain'a-ble, *a.* That may be ascertained.
As-cer-tain'ment, *n.* Act of ascertaining.
As-cēt'ic, *a.* Employed in devout exercises.—2, *n.* A devout recluse; a hermit.
As-cēt'ic-ism, *n.* The state of an ascetic.
As-cl'ic, or **As-cl't'ic-al**, *a.* Dropsical.
As-cr'i'b-a-ble, *a.* That may be ascribed.
As-crib'e, *v. a.* To attribute; to assign.
As-crip'tion, *n.* The act of ascribing.
Ash, *n.* A tree; wood of the tree.
Ashamed (a-shāmd' or a-shā'mēd), *a.* Touched with shame; abashed.
Ash'eg, *n. pl.* The remains of anything burnt.
A-shō're, *ad.* On shore; on land; aground.
Ash-Wēdnes'day (wēnz'də), *n.* The first day of Lent.
Ash'y, *a.* Ash-colored; turned into ashes.
As-si-āt'ic (ā-shē-āt'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Asia.—2, *n.* A native of Asia.
A-side, *ad.* To one side; apart from the rest.
As'i-nine, *a.* Belonging to, or like, an ass.

Ask, *v. a.* To beg; to request; to question.—2, *v. n.* To petition; to make inquiry.
As-skānce', *ad.* Sideways; obliquely.
As-skānt', *ad.* Obliquely; askance; askant.
As-slānt', *ad.* In a slanting manner; obliquely.
As-slēep', *a. & ad.* Sleeping; at rest.—dead.
As-slōpe', *ad.* With declivity; obliquely.
Asp, or **As'pic**, *n.* A poisonous serpent.
As-pār'a-gūs, *n.* An esculent plant.
As-pect, *n.* Look; countenance; air; view.
As-pen, *n.* A poplar having trembling leaves.
As-pér'j-ty, *n.* Roughness; harshness; sharpness.
As-pérse', *v. a.* To slander; to calumniate.
As-pér'sion, *n.* Detraction; censure; calumny.
As-phāl'tic, *a.* Pertaining to asphaltum.
As-phāl'tum, or **As-phāl't**, *n.* Compact native bitumen.
As-pho-dēl, *n.* A genus of plants.
As-phyx'i-a, *n.* A suspension of vital functions.
As'pic, *n.* A venomous serpent.—See **Asr**.
As-pir'ant or **As'pi-rānt**, *n.* An aspirer.
As'pi-rate, *n.* A mark of aspiration.
As'pi-rate, *v. a.* To roughen in pronunciation.
As-pi-rā'tion, *n.* A breathing after; longing; pronunciation of a letter with rough breathing.
As-pire, *v. n.* To long; to desire eagerly.
As-pir'ing, *a.* Ambitious; eager for excellence.
Ass, *n.* An animal of burden:—a dull fellow.
Ass-a-fet'i-dā (as-a-fet'p-dā), *n.* A fetid gum.
Assail', *v. a.* To attack; to fall upon.
Assail'a-ble, *a.* That may be assailed.
Assail'ant, *n.* One who assails or attacks; an assailer.
Assail'er, *n.* aggressor; an assailer.
Assās'sin, *n.* A secret or private murderer.
Assās'si-nāte, *v. a.* To murder in secret.
Assās'si-nā'tion, *n.* The act of assassinating.
Assault, *n.* Attack; storm; hostile violence.
Assault, *v. a.* To attack; to fall upon violently.—2, *v. a.* To try or prove, as metals; to test.—3, *v. n.* To try; to endeavor; to attempt.
Assay'er, *n.* One who assays metals, &c.
Assēm'blage, *n.* A collection; a group.
Assēm'ble, *v. a. & v. n.* To bring or meet together; to collect; to convene; to convoke.
Assēm'bley, *n.* A company; congregation.
Assēnt', *n.* The act of agreeing; consent.—2, *v. n.* To concede; to consent.
Assert', *v. a.* To maintain; to affirm; to claim.
Asser'tion, *n.* Act of asserting; affirmation.
Asser'tive, *a.* That asserts; positive.
Assēs'se', *v. a.* To charge with any certain sum.
Assēs'se'a-ble, *a.* That may be assessed.
Assēs'sement, *n.* A sum levied; act of assessing.
Assēs'sor, *n.* One who assesses for taxes.
Assēta, *n. pl.* Property or effects applicable to the discharge of debts, legacies, &c.
Assēv'er-ate, *v. a.* To affirm; to aver.
Assēv'er-ā'tion, *n.* Solemn affirmation.
Ass-jū'd'i-ty, *n.* Diligence; close application.
Ass-ū'd'ū-ōūa, *n.* Constant in application.
Ass-sign' (as-sin'), *v. a.* To mark out; to fix; to appropriate; to make over; to transfer.—2, *n.* One to whom an assignment is made; an assignee.
Ass-sign'a-ble (as-sin'a-bl), *a.* That may be assigned.
Ass-sig-nā'tion, *n.* An appointment to meet.

ā, a, i, ō, ē, ē, long, ā, ē, i, ō, ē, short; q, q, i, q, u, obscure.—Fāre, fār, fāst, fāll; hēir, hēr;

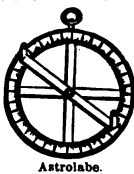
As-sig-né-ss' (as-sig-né-ss'), *n.* One to whom any assignment is made; an assign; an executor.
As-sig-nér (as-sig-nér), *n.* One who appoints.
As-sig-nér (as-sig-nér), *n.* One who assigns.
As-sig-né-ment (as-sig-né-ment), *n.* The act of assigning; transfer of any property or right.
As-sim'-l-ite, v. a. & v. n. To make or grow like.
As-sim'-l-ité-tion, n. The act of assimilating.
As-sist, v. a. To help; to aid; to succor.
As-sist-ance, n. Help; aid; succor; support.
As-sist-ant, n. One who assists; a coadjutor.
As-size, n. A court, or the sitting of a court.—
 2, *v. a.* To adjust, as weights, measures, &c.
As-sis'er, n. An officer who has the care of weights and measures.—*in Scotland*, a jurymen.
As-sé-ci-a-ble (as-sé-shé-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being associated; sociable; companionable.
As-sé-ci-ate (as-sé-shé-at), *v. a.* To join as follower, confederate, or companion; to unite.—
 2, *v. n.* To unite in company.
As-sé-ci-ate (as-sé-shé-at), *a.* Confederate.—
 2, *n.* A partner; a companion.
As-sé-ci-á-tion (as-sé-shé-a'shun), *n.* Union; confederacy; connection; a society or body.
As-sé-ná-ncé, n. Similarity of sound.
As-sé-ná-nt, n. Similar in sound.
As-sér't, v. a. To arrange in order; to class.
As-sér't-ment, n. The act of assorting or classifying; a quantity selected or arranged.
As-suá-ge' (as-swá-j'), *v. a.* To soften; to ease.
**As-suá-ge-ment, n. Mitigation; abatement.
As-suá-ive (as-swá-í-ve), *a.* Mitigating.
As-sú-me, v. a. To take; to claim; to arrogate.—
 2, *v. n.* To claim more than is due.
As-sú-m'ing, p. a. Arrogant; haughty; proud.
As-sú-m'p't (as-sú-m'p't), *n.* [L.] (*Law.*) A promise or contract; a suit on a promise.
As-sú-m'p-tion (as-sú-m'p-shun), *n.* The act of assuming; supposition; the thing supposed.
As-sú-r-ance (as-shú-r-ans), *n.* Certain expectation; confidence; courage; security; boldness; impudence; insurance.
As-sú-re' (as-shú-r'), *v. a.* To make sure; to insure.
As-sú-réd-ly (as-shú-réd-ly), *ad.* Certainly.
As-sú-rér (as-shú-rér), *n.* One who assures.
As-tér, n. A plant, and its flower.
As-tér-isk, n. A star or mark in printing; as, *.
As-tér-ism, n. A constellation; an asterisk.
As-térn, ad. Behind a ship; backward.
As-té-ró-id, n. A small planet; planetoid.
As-th'ma (át-ma), *n.* Difficulty of breathing.
As-th-má-tic, As-th-má-tic-i-cal, a. Relating to, or afflicted with, asthma.
As-tig-má-tic, a. Affected with astigmatism.
As-tig-má-tism, n. A peculiar defect of the eye.
As-tón-ish, v. a. To amaze; to surprise.
As-tón-ish-ment, n. Amazement; great surprise.
As-túnd', v. a. To astonish; to amaze.
As-trú-dle, ad. With the legs across or open.
As-trú-gál, n. An ornament in architecture.
As-tral, a. Starry; relating to the stars.
As-trúy, ad. Out of the right way.
As-trí-ct, v. a. To contract; to astringe.
As-trí-ct-ion, n. Restraint.—*contraction*.
As-trí-de, ad. With the legs apart; across.
As-trí-ty, v. a. To draw together; to bind.
As-trín-ten-ox, n. The power of contracting.
As-trín-ent, a. Binding; contracting.—
 2, *n.* A medicine which contracts.**

As-tro-lá-be, n. An ancient astronomical instrument.

As-tro-ló-gy, n. } *a.* Profess-
As-tro-ló-gy-i-cal, ing or re-
 lating to astrology.

As-tro-ló-gíst, or As-tro-ló-g-
íst, n. One versed in as-
 trology.

As-tro-ló-g-íx, n. The art of
 foretelling future events by
 the position of the heavenly
 bodies.



Astrolabe.

As-trón-o-mér, n. One versed in astronomy.

As-trón-óm-i-cal, a. Belonging to astronomy.

As-trón-óm-y, n. The science which treats of
 the heavenly bodies, their motions, distances,

As-tú-te, a. Cunning; shrewd; clever. [*&c.*
As-sún-der, ad. Apart; in two parts.

As-s'ylum, n. A sanctuary; a refuge; a shelter
 to prey. Denoting nearness or presence; by.

Át-a-bál, n. A kind of labor used by the Moors.
Át-a-g'hán, n. Same as YATAGHAN.

Át-a-vísm, n. The influence of remote ancestors
 on their descendants.

Áto, Imp. t. from the verb *eat*.

Áth-a-ná'si-an, a. Relating to Athanasius.

Á-thé-ísm, n. Disbelief in the being of a God.
Á-thé-íst, n. One who denies God's existence.

Á-thé-í-s'tic, a. Pertaining to atheism; par-
 taking of atheism.

Áth-e-né-úm, n. A public institution or library.

A-thirst, a. Thirsty; in want of drink.

Áth-léte, n. A wrestler, a person of great
 strength and activity.

Áth-lé-tic, a. Strong of body; vigorous; per-
 taining to wrestling or bodily exercise. [*wise*,
A-thwárt, prep. & ad. Across; through; cross-
Át-lán-té-an, a. Resembling the giant Atlas;
 gigantic.

Át-lán'tic, a. Pertaining to the ocean which
 lies east of America.—
 2, *n.* Atlantic Ocean.

Át-lás, n. A collection of maps; a large folio.

Át-mós-phère (át-mós-fér), n. The air or elastic
 fluid which encompasses the earth.

Át-mós-phér-ic, n. } *a.* Pertaining to, or con-
Át-mós-phér-i-cal, n. } sisting of, the atmosphere.

Át'óm, n. An extremely small particle.

Át'óm-ic, or Át'óm-i-cal, a. Relating to atoms.

Át'óm-ism, n. The theory of atoms.

A-tó-ne, v. n. To expiate, to make satisfaction.

A-tó-ne-ment, n. Reconciliation; expiation.

A-tró-cious (a-tró-shus), n. Wicked in a high
 degree; villainous; outrageous; fugitious.

A-tró-cious-ly, ad. In an atrocious manner.

A-tró-i-ty, n. Great wickedness; enormity.

Át-ro-ph-y, n. Emaciation; a wasting.

Át-tá-ch', v. a. To fasten; to bind; to take; to
 seize.

Át-tá-ch'a-ble, a. That may be attached.

Attaché (át-á-shá'), n. One who is attached to
 an embassy.

Át-tá-ch-ment, n. Adherence; liking; bond of
 affection.—(*Law.*) An apprehension.

Át-tá-ck', v. a. To assault; to assail.—
 2, *n.* An assault; invasion; onset.

Át-táin', v. a. To gain; to obtain; to come to
 —
 2, *v. n.* To reach; to arrive.

Át-táin-a-ble, a. That may be attained.

Át-táin-der, n. Act of attaining; taint.

men, air, móve, nér, sán, báll, búr, rále, úse.—*C, G, q, g, soft; P, B, s, f, hard; a as 2; e as 2; i as 2; u as 2.*

At-tain'ment, *n.* Acquisition; thing attained.
At-taint', *v. a.* To disgrace; to taint; corrupt.—
2, n. A stain; a spot; a kind of writ.
At-taint'ment, *n.* The state of being tainted.
At-tar, *n.* A fine essential oil, as of roses.
At-tém'per, *v. a.* To temper; to mingle; to adapt.
At-témpt' (**at-tém't**), *v. a.* To try; to endeavor.
 To essay; to make experiment; to tempt.—*2, n.* An essay; a trial; endeavor.
At-tend', *v. a.* To wait on; to accompany.—*2, v. n.* To listen; to wait; to be near.
At-tend'ance, *n.* Act of waiting on; a train.
At-tend'ant, *a.* Accompanying as subordinate.—*2, n.* One who attends.
At-tén'tion, *n.* The act of attending; civility.
At-tén'tive, *a.* Heedful; regardful; mindful.
At-tén'tive-ly, *ad.* Heedfully; carefully.
At-tén'u-ate, *v. a.* To make thin or slender.
At-tén-u-á'tion, *n.* Act of attenuating; thinness; tenuity.
At-test', *v. a.* To bear witness to; to invoke as witness; to certify.—*2, n.* Witness; attestation.
At-tes-tá'tion, *n.* Testimony; formal witness.
At-test'er, *n.* One who attests.
At-tic, *a.* Relating to Attica; elegant; upper.—*2, n.* A native of Attica;—a garret.
At-tic-clism, *n.* An Attic idiom or phrase.
At-tic-cize, *v. n.* To use Attic idioms or words, to favor the Athenian cause.
At-tire', *v. a.* To dress; to clothe; to array.—*2, n.* Clothes; dress; the head-dress.
At-ti-tude, *n.* Posture; position; gesture.
At-ti-tú'di-nize, *v. n.* To assume affected attitudes.
At-tor'ney (**at-túr'ne**), *n.* One who is authorized to act for another, as in matters of law.
At-tráct', *v. a.* To draw; to allure; to win.
At-trá'ction, *n.* The power or act of drawing.
At-trá'ctive, *a.* Drawing; alluring; inviting.
At-trá'ctive-ness, *n.* The being attractive.
At-trá'ctor, *n.* One that attracts.
At-tri-bú'ta-ble, *a.* Ascribable; imputable.
At-tri-bú'te, *v. a.* To ascribe; to impute.
At-tri-bú'te, *n.* A quality; a thing inherent.
At-tri-bú'tive, *a.* Expressing an attribute.
At-tri'tion (**at-trish'un**), *n.* Act of wearing away; shame for sin.
At-túne', *v. a.* To make musical; to tune.
Áu'burn, *a.* Reddish brown; chestnut color.
Auc'tion (**awk'shun**), *n.* Public sale by bidding.
Auc-tion-éer', *n.* One who sells by auction.
Au-dá'cious (**aw-dá'chus**), *a.* Bold; impudent.
Au-dá'cious-ly, *ad.* Boldly; impudently.
Au-dá'ci-ty, *n.* Effrontery; spirit; boldness.
Au-di-ble, *a.* Capable of being heard.
Au-di-bly, *ad.* In an audible manner.
Au-di-ence, *n.* A hearing; auditory; assembly.
Au-di-phóne, *n.* An instrument held between the teeth, for assisting the deaf to hear.
Au-dít, *n.* The settling of accounts;—hearing.—*2, v. a.* To adjust, as an account.
Au-di'tor, *n.* A hearer; a person employed and authorized to adjust an account.
Au-di'tor-ship, *n.* The office of an auditor.
Au-di'to-ry, *a.* Relating to hearing.—*2, n.* An audience; an assembly.
Au'fer, *n.* A tool to bore holes with.
Aught (**aw't**), *n.* Any thing; any part.
Aug-mént', *v. a.* To increase.—*2, v. n.* To grow.

Aug'ment, *n.* Increase; state of increase.
Aug-men-tá'tion, *n.* The act of increasing; enlargement; addition.
Au'gur, *n.* One who predicts by omens.—*2, n.* To guess; to conjecture by signs.—*3, v. a.* To foretell; to predict.
Au-gú'r-á-l, *a.* Relating to augury.
Au-gú-rx, *n.* Prognostication by omens.
Au'gust, *n.* The eighth month in the year.
Au-gú'st, *a.* Great; grand; awful; majestic.
Au'lic, *a.* Belonging to an imperial court.
Aunt (**ánt**), *n.* A father's or mother's sister; an uncle's wife.
Au-ré'li-a, *n.* The chrysalis of an insect.
Au-ré'o-lá, *n.* A circle of rays; halo of glory.
Au'ri-cle, *n.* (**Aunt**). The external ear; the upper chamber of the heart.
Au-ri-cú-lá, *n.* A kind of primrose.
Au-ri-cú-lá-r, *a.* Within hearing; told in secret.
Au-ri-cú-late, *a.* Ear-shaped.
Au-rif'er-ous, *a.* Producing or yielding gold.
Au'rish, *n.* One who treats diseases of the ear.
Au'rush, *n.* The European bison; urus.
Au-ró'ra, *n.* The dawn of day; morning.
Au-ró'ra Bó-re-á'lis, *n.* The northern lights.
Aus-cul-tá'tion, *n.* Act of listening, especially to the sounds made by the heart and lungs.
Au'spice, *n.* Omen; protection; influence.
Au-spi'cious (**aw-splish'us**), *a.* Having omens of success; prosperous; propitious; fortunate.
Au-spi'cious-ness, *n.* Prosperous appearance.
Au-stere', *a.* Severe; harsh; rigid; stern.
Au-stér-i-ty, *n.* Severity; rigor; mortified life.
Au'stral, *a.* Southern; towards the south.
Au-thén'tic, *a.* Not fictitious; genuine; true.
Au-thén'tic-cal-ly, *ad.* In an authentic manner.
Au-thén'ti-cate, *v. a.* To prove authentic.
Au-thén'ti-cá'tion, *n.* Proof; verification.
Au-thén-ti-cí-ty, *n.* Authority; genuineness.
Au'thor, *n.* The first beginner or mover; the originator; the writer or composer of a book.
Au'thor-ess, *n.* A female author.
Au-thór-i-tá-tive, *a.* Having authority; positive.
Au-thór-i-ty, *n.* Legal power; influence; power; rule; support; testimony; credibility.
Au-thor-i-zá'tion, *n.* Giving authority.
Au'thor-ize, *v. a.* To give authority to; to justify.
Au'thor-ship, *n.* State of being an author.
Au-to-bi-ó-gráph'i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to autobiography.
Au-to-bi-ó-grá-phx, *n.* The biography or life of a person written by himself.
Au'to-crát, *n.* An absolute sovereign or ruler.
Au'to-crát'ic, *a.* Relating to an autocrat or autocracy.
Au'to-crát'i-cal, *a.* An autocracy.
Au'to-da-fé (**á-fá**), *n.* [Sp.] The burning to death of persons accused of heresy.
Au'to-gráph, *n.* One's own handwriting.
Au'to-gráph'ic, or **Au'to-gráph'i-cal**, *a.* Relating to autography; in one's own writing.
Au-tó-grá-phx, *n.* A person's own writing.
Au'to-mát'ic, or **Au'to-mát'i-cal**, *a.* Self-moving; spontaneous; involuntary.
Au-tóm'a-tón, *n.* pl. **Au-tóm'a-ta** or **Au-tóm-a-tóns**. A machine so constructed as to appear to be self-moving; a self-moving machine.
Au'to-mó-bí-le, *n.* A carriage, wagon, etc., containing a small engine, or motor, by which it is propelled.

á, é, í, ó, ú, ý, long; ä, ê, î, ô, ü, ý, short; æ, œ, ð, ò, ù, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fát, fall; hêir, hêr;

Äu-tön'q-my, *n.* Self-government.
Äu-tūmn (äw'tūm), *n.* The season of the year between summer and winter; fall of the year.
Äu-tūm'nal, *a.* Belonging to autumn.
Äu-l'ia-rig (äwg-zil'yä-rēz), *n. pl.* Foreign troops in the service of a nation at war.
Äu-l'ia-ry (äwg-zil'yä-rē), *a.* Assisting.—2, *n.* A helper.
A-vail', *v. a.* To profit; to benefit; to assist.—2, *v. n.* To be of use or advantage.—3, *n.* Profit; advantage; benefit.
A-vail'-a-ble, *a.* Profitable; powerful; useful.
Äv'-a-länge', *n.* A body of sliding snow, &c.
A-vänt'-guärd (ä-vänt'gärd), *n.* Van of an army.
Äv'-a-ri-ce, *n.* Inordinate desire of gain.
Äv'-a-ri'ci-ous (äw'-ä-rish'us), *a.* Greedy of gain.
Äv-äst, *interj.* Hold, stop, stay;—a sea term.
A-väunt', *interj.* Expressing abhorrence; begone.
Äv'e Ma-ri'tä (ä'v'ä mä-rē'sä), *n.* "Hail Mary,"—a salutation to the Blessed Virgin.
Äv'-e-nä'ceous (-shus), *a.* Resembling oats.
A-vēnge', *v. a.* To revenge; to punish.
A-vēn'ger, *n.* One who takes vengeance.
A-vēnt'ure, *n.* (*Law.*) Mischance.
Äv'-e-nūe (ä'v'-e-nū), *n.* A passage; an entrance.
A-vēr', *v. a.* To declare positively; to assert.
Äv'er-age, *n.* A medium; a mean proportion.—2, *v. a.* To reduce to a medium.—3, *a.* Medial; having a medium quality.
A-vēr'ment, *n.* Affirmation; declaration.
A-vēr'se', *a.* Disinclined; not favorable.
Äv'-er-sion, *n.* Hatred; dislike; abhorrence.
Äv-ert', *v. a.* To turn aside; to put away.—2, *v. n.* To turn away; to turn aside.
Äv-i'-ä-ry, *n.* A place to keep birds in.
Äv-i'd'-i-ty, *n.* Eagerness; greediness; voracity.
Äv'-o-cä'tion, *n.* Business that calls aside.
A-völd', *v. a.* To shun; to escape from; to avoid.
A-völd'-a-ble, *a.* That may be avoided. [*nuil.*]
A-völd'ance, *n.* Act of avoiding or annulling.
Äv'-oir-du-pöis (ä'v'-er-du-pöiz'), *n. & a.* A kind of weight of which a pound contains 16 ounces.
A-vöüch', *v. a.* To affirm; to declare.
A-vöü', *v. a.* To declare openly; to affirm.
A-vöü'-a-ble, *a.* That may be avowed.
A-vöü'al, *n.* Positive or open declaration.
A-vöü'ed-ly, *ad.* In an open manner.
Äv'-ö-ö', *n.* One with right of advowson.
A-vöü'er, *n.* One who avows or justifies.

Ä-vül'sion, *n.* The act of tearing away. [*for.*]
A-wait', *v. n.* To expect; to attend; to wait.
A-wäke', *v. a.* [*imp. t.* awoke or awaked; *pp.* awaked.] To rouse from sleep; to excite.—2, *v. n.* To break from sleep; to wake.—3, *a.* Not sleeping; not being asleep.
A-wä'ken (ä-wä'kn), *v. a. & v. n.* To awake.
A-wärd', *v. a. & v. n.* To adjudge; to decree.—2, *n.* Judgment; sentence.
A-wäre', *a.* Observant; mindful; cognizant.
A-wäy, *ad.* At a distance.—2, *interj.* Begone.
Äwe (äw), *n.* Reverential fear; dread.—2, *v. a.* To strike with reverence.
Äwe'-strüch, *p. a.* Impressed with awe.
Äw'füll, *a.* That strikes with awe or dread.
Äw'füll-ly, *ad.* In an awful manner.
Äw'füll-näss, *n.* Quality of being awful.
A-while', *ad.* For some time; for a time.
Äwk'ward, *a.* Unhandy; clumsy; unpolite.
Äwk'ward-näss, *n.* Clumsiness; rudeness.
Äwl (äl), *n.* An instrument to bore holes with.
Äwn, *n.* A beard, as of grain.
Äwn'ing, *n.* Shelter from sun or rain.
A-wöke', *imp. t.* from *awake*.
A-wry' (ä-rif'), *ad.* Obliquely; askew; askant; perversely; wrong.
Äxe, *n.* An instrument with a sharp edge.
Äx'i'-äl, *a.* Relating to an axis.
Äx'il, *n.* (*Bot.*) The angle formed between the leaf-stem (or branch) and the stalk on which it grows. [*axil.*]
Äx'il-la-ry, *a.* Relating to the armpit, or to an *Äx'i-om* (äks'yum), *n.* A self-evident truth.
Äx'-i-q-mät'ic, *a.* Self-evident; like an axiom.
Äx'is, *n.*; *pl.* **Äx'is**, *n.* The line, real or imaginary, on which anything revolves.
Äx'le (äks'äl), *n.* The shaft on which
Äx'le-trés (äks'äl-trés), *n.* wheels turn.
Äy (äy), or **Äye**, *ad.* Yes;—*expressing assent.*
Äye (ä), *ad.* Always; forever; to eternity.
Äye-äye, *n.* A singular quadruped of Madagascar.
A-zö'ic, *a.* Without life; without fossils. (*Said of rocks.*)
Äz'öte, *n.* A kind of gas; nitrogen.
A-zöt'ic, *a.* Relating to or containing azote.
Äzüre (ä'zhür or äzh'ür), *a.* Blue; faint blue; sky-colored; cerulean.—2, *n.* Color of the sky; the sky; a blue pigment.
Äx-x-möus (-müs), *a.* Without heaven.

B.

B, the second letter of the English alphabet, is a *mute* and a *labial*.
Bäa (bä), *n.* The cry of a sheep or lamb.—2, *v. n.* To cry like a sheep or lamb.
Bä'al, *n.* An ancient idol, representing the sun.
Bäx'ble, *v. n.* To prattle like a child; to talk idly.—2, *n.* Idle talk; senseless prattle.
Bäx'bler, *n.* An idle talker; a teller of secrets.
Bäbe, *n.* An infant; a baby; a young child.
Bä-böön', *n.* A large kind of monkey.

Bä'by, *n.* A young child; an infant.
Bä'by-hood (bä'by-hüd), *n.* Infancy; childhood.
Bä'by-ish, *a.* Infantine; childish.
Bäc'-a-lä'u'r-äte, *n.* First degree in arts.
Bäc'-äte, *a.* Resembling a berry.
Bäc'-sha-näl, or **Bäc'-sha-nä'li-ga**, *n.* Drunken; noisy; revelling.—2, *n.* A drunkard.
Bäc'-sha-näls, *n. pl.* Drunken feasts or revels.
Bäc'h'-ä-lor, *n.* An unmarried man;—one who has taken his first degree in the liberal arts.
Bäc'h'-ä-lor-ship, *n.* State of a bachelor.

mien, sir; möve, nöb, söb; bäll, büb, räle, äse.—G, G, g, ä; soft; B, B, b, ä; hard; ä ä ä ä; ä ä ä ä; this

Bă-çî'lîs, *n.*, pl. **Bă-çî'lî**, or **Bă-çî'lî**. A rod-like bacterium.

Băck, *n.* The hinder part of the body in man, and the upper part in animals; the rear.—2, *ad.* To the place left; behind; again.—3, *v. a.* To mount; to justify; to second.

Băck'bîte, *v. a.* To censure when absent.

Băck'bît-er, *n.* A privy calumniator.

Băck'bōne, *n.* The bone of the back.

Băck'dōor, *n.* A door on the back side of a house.

Băck'gām'mon, *n.* A game with dice.

Băck'grūnd, *n.* The more remote ground.

Băck'side, *n.* The hinder part of a thing.

Băck'slîde', *v. n.* To fall off; to apostatize.

Băck'slîd'er, *n.* An apostate.

Băck'stāy, *n.* Rope to support a ship's masts.

Băck'ward, or **Băck**'wards, *ad.* With the back forwards; towards the back; reversely.—2, *a.* Unwilling; sluggish; dull; late.

Băck'woods-man (-wōdz-), *n.* One who dwells in a remote, or forest, region.

Bă'con (bă'kū), *n.* Hog's flesh salted and smoked.

Băc'tē'rî-ūm, *n.*; pl. **Băc**'tē'rî-ā. One of various kinds of minute organism, some of which produce infectious diseases.

Băd, *a.* Ill; not good; vicious; hurtful.

Băde (băd), *imp. t.* from *bîd*.

Bădje, *n.* A mark or token of distinction.

Băd'er, *n.* A quadruped.—2, *v. a.* To tease.

Băd'j-năge' (-năzh'), *n.* [Fr.] Light railery.

Băd'je, *v. a.* To elude; to confound; to defeat.

Băg, *n.* A sack; a pouch; a purse; an udder.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* To put into a bag; to load with a bag; to swell like a bag; to puff out.

Băg-ā-tîlle' (băg-ā-tîl'), *n.* A trifle; a toy.

Băg'gāge, *n.* Luggage; a worthless woman.

Băg'ging, *n.* A material for making bags. [a brothel.

Băg'iō (băn'yō), *n.* A bath:—Bagpipe.

Băg'pipe, *n.* A musical wind instrument.

Băil, *n.* Surety given for another's appearance.

—2, *v. a.* To give bail for; to admit to bail.

Băil'ā-ble, *a.* Capable of being bailed. [In bail.

Băil'sē, *n.* A person to whom goods are given

Băil'lie, *n.* A Scottish magistrate.

Băil'iŝ, *n.* A sheriff's deputy; a steward.

Băil'i-wîck, *n.* The jurisdiction of a bailiff.

Băil'ment, *n.* A delivery of things in trust.

Băil'or, **Băil**'er, *n.* One who gives goods in trust.

Băirn, or **Bărn**, *n.* A child. [Scottish.]

Băit, *v. a.* To put a bait on; to refresh; to at-

tack.—2, *v. n.* To take refreshment.—3, *n.* A

lure; a temptation; a refreshment.

Băize, *n.* A kind of coarse woollen stuff.

Băke, *v. a.* To harden; to cook, as in an oven.

—2, *v. n.* To be parched, heated, or baked.

Bă'ker, *n.* One whose trade is to bake.

Băk'er-x, *n.* Place for baking; bakehouse.

Băl'ance, *n.* A pair of scales; difference of an account; equipoise; a sign in the zodiac.—2, *v. a.* To weigh; to make equal.—3, *v. n.* To hesitate; to fluctuate.

Băl'ance-shēēt, *n.* A paper giving the summary of an account.

Băl'op-nx or **Băl**'cō-nx, *n.* A frame projecting from a wall; a projecting gallery.

Bald, *a.* Wanting hair; bare; plain; mean.

Băl'dér-dăh, *n.* A rude mixture; jargon.

Băl'ness, *n.* Want of hair or of ornament.

Băl'pâte, *n.* A head without hair.

Băl'drîc, *n.* A girdle; a belt; the zodiac.

Băle, *n.* A bundle or package of goods; misery.

—2, *v. a.* To laide out; to pack up.

Băle'-fir, *n.* Fire lighted as a signal.

Băle'fûl, *a.* Full of misery, sorrow, or grief.

Băl'is-ter, *n.* A sort of crossbow.

Bălk (băwk), *n.* A great beam:—disappoint-

ment.—2, *v. a.* To disappoint; to heap.

Băll, *n.* A round body; a bullet:—a dance.

Băl'lād, *n.* A song; a small, light poem.

Băl'lāst, *n.* Heavy matter to steady a ship.—

2, *v. a.* To keep steady, as by ballast.

Băl'lēt (băl-lā or bāl'lēt), *n.* A kind of pantomimic dance.

Băl'lîs-ter, *n.* Same as **BĂLISTER**.

Băl'lōn, *n.* A large round vessel; a ball; a

large hollow ball or bag filled with gas.

Băl'lōt, *n.* A ball; a ticket used in voting.—

2, *v. n.* To vote by ballot. [placed.

Băl'lōt-bōx, *n.* A box in which ballots are

Bălm (bām), *n.* A fragrant resin; a plant.

Bălm'y (bām'y), *a.* Having qualities of balm:

soothing; fragrant; odoriferous; aromatic.

Băl'sām, *n.* A resinous liquid; a tree.

Băl'sām'ic, **Băl**'sām'ic-al, *a.* Like balsam.

Băl'sā-ter, *n.* A small column or pilaster, as of

a rail to a flight of stairs. [rail.

Băl'sā-trāde, *n.* A row of balusters, with a

Băm-bōō', *n.* A plant of the reed kind.

Băm-bōō'zle, *v. a.* To deceive. [A low word.]

Băn, *n.* Public notice; a curse; interdiction.

Bă-nā'ne or **Bă**-nā'ne, *n.* A plant, and its fruit.

Bănd, *n.* Bandage; cord; ornament; company.

—2, *v. a. & v. n.* To unite; to bind; to associate.

Bănd'āge, *n.* A fillet; a cloth for binding.

Băn-dān'ne, *n.* A patterned handkerchief.

Bănd'bōx, *n.* A box used for bands, hats, &c.

Băn'dî-cōōt, *n.* A burrowing marsupial animal:—

a large species of rat.

Băn'dîj, *n.*; pl. **Băn**'dîjs, or **Băn**-dîj'tî. A

robber.

Băn-dō-lēē', *n.* A belt for carrying ammuni-

tion:—a small case for powder.

Băn-dōre', *n.* A stringed instrument of music.

Bănd'rōl, *n.* A little flag or streamer.

Băn'dy, *n.* A club for striking a ball.—2, *v. a.*

To beat to and fro; to exchange.

Băn'dy-lēggēd (-lēgd), *a.* Having crooked legs.

Băne, *n.* Poison; that which destroys or ruins.

Băne'fûl, *a.* Poisonous; destructive.

Băng, *v. a.* To beat; to thump.—2, *n.* A blow.

Băn'iān' (băn-yān'), *n.* A tree of India:—a

Hindoo merchant:—a morning gown.

Băn'ish, *v. a.* To exile; to drive away.

Băn'ish-mēnt, *n.* The act of banishing; exile.

Băn'is-ter, *n.* A corruption of *baluster*.

Bănk, *n.* Any steep acclivity; a shoal; heap;

a seat; a place where money is laid up.—2,

v. a. To enclose with banks; to embark.

Bănk'ā-ble, *a.* Receivable at a bank.

Bănk'-bîll, or **Bănk**'-nōte, *n.* A promissory

note issued by a banking company.

Bănk'-book (-bûk), *n.* A small book for cash-

accounts with a bank.

Bănk'er, *n.* One who carries on banking.

ă, ȃ, î, ô, ȕ, Ȗ, long; ă, ȃ, î, ô, ũ, Ȗ, short; ȃ, ȃ, î, ȕ, Ȗ, obscure.—Făre, făr, făt, fāl; hăir, hēr;

Bank'ing, *n.* The business of a bank, or of a banker.

Bank'rupt, *a.* Unable to pay; insolvent.—2, *n.* A trader unable to pay his debts.

Bank'rupt-cy, *n.* The state of a bankrupt.

Bank'-stock, *n.* Stock or capital in a bank.

Bank'ner, *n.* A military standard or flag.

Bank'ner-ét, *n.* A knight made on battle-field.

Bank'nock, *n.* A cake made of meal.

Bank'quet, *n.* A feast; a grand entertainment.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* To feast; to give a feast.

Bank'quet-ing, *n.* The act of feasting.

Bank'tam, *n.* A species of dunghill fowl.

Bank'ter, *v. a.* To play upon; to rally; to jeer.—2, *n.* Light ridicule; railery.

Bank'ling, *n.* A little child; an infant.

Bank-yán, *n.* A tree.—See BANIAN.

Bar'q-báb, *n.* A very large African tree.

Bar'tigm, *n.* A rite of the Christian church.

Bar'tis-mál, *a.* Pertaining to baptism.

Bar'tist, *n.* One of a Christian denomination.

Bar'tis-tár-x, *n.* A font or place for baptism.

Bar-tise, *v. a.* To administer baptism to.

Bar, *n.* What is laid across a passage to hinder entrance; a bank of sand or sunken rocks; a shoal.—a tribunal; body of lawyers.—an enclosed place in an inn, court-room, &c.—2, *v. a.* To fasten; to hinder; to shut out.

Barb, *n.* Beard; point.—a Barbary horse.

Bar'ba-cán, *n.* An outward fortification.

Bar-bá'ri-an, *n.* A rude or uncivilized person.—2, *a.* Uncivilized; savage.

Bar-bár'io, *a.* Foreign; uncivilized; rude.

Bar'ba-rigm, *n.* Inhumanity; ignorance of arts; brutality; cruelty; impropriety of speech.

Bar-bár'ix, *n.* Savageness; cruelty.

Bar'bar-ize, *v. a.* To render barbarous.

Bar'bar-ous, *a.* Rude; uncivilized; cruel.

Bar'bar-ous-néss, *n.* State of being barbarous.

Bar'be-cúe, *n.* A pig, or ox, roasted.—2, *v. a.* To dress and roast entire. [bearded.]

Barbed (bár'béd or bárbéd), *p. a.* Having barbs;

Bar'bel (bár'bl), *n.* A river fish; fleshy knot.

Bar'ber, *n.* One whose trade is to shave.

Bar'ber-ry, *n.* A shrub and its fruit.

Bar'bet, *n.* A small lapdog; a kind of bird.

Bárd, *n.* A poet; a minstrel.—caparison.

Bárd'io, *a.* Relating to bards or poets.

Báre, *a.* Naked; plain; simple; poor; mere.—2, *v. a.* To strip; to uncover; to divest.

Báre'faced (bár'fast), *a.* Shameless; bold.

Báre'foot (bár'fút), *a.* Having bare feet.—2, *ad.* With bare feet. [bare.]

Báre'head-éd (bár'héd-éd), *a.* With the head

Báre'ly, *ad.* Nakedly; only; merely.

Báre'néss, *n.* Nakedness; leanness; poverty.

Bar'gain (bár'gín), *n.* A contract; agreement.—2, *v. n.* To make a contract.

Bar'gain-ss', *n.* One who accepts a bargain.

Bar'gain-er, *n.* One who makes a bargain.

Bar'ge, *n.* A boat for pleasure or for burden.

Bar'ge-mán, *n.* The manager of a barge.

Bar'j-tóne, *a.* Same as BARYTONE.

Bárk, *n.* The rind of a tree;—a small ship.—2, *v. a.* To strip of bark, as a tree.—3, *v. n.* To make the noise of a dog.

Bár'ley (bár'lé), *n.* A kind of grain.

Bár'ley-cörn, *n.* A kernel of barley; the third part of an inch.

Bárm, *n.* Yeast; a leaven.

Bárm, *n.* A storehouse for hay, corn, &c.

Bár-na-ple, *n.* A shell-fish; a kind of goose.

Bar-róm'q-ter, *n.* An instrument to measure the pressure of the atmosphere; weather-glass.

Bar'q-métrí-cal, *a.* Relating to a barometer.

Bar'on, *n.* A nobleman; a lord; a peer.

Bar'on-áge, *n.* Dignity or estate of a baron.

Bar'on-éss, *n.* A baron's wife or lady.

Bar'on-ét, *n.* The lowest degree of nobility that is hereditary in England.

Bar'q-nét-áge, *n.* The whole body of baronets.

Bar'q-ny, *n.* The lordship or fee of a baron.

Bárque, *n.* A ship whose mizzen-mast is

Bárk, } schooner-rigged.

Bár'rack, *n.* A building to lodge soldiers in.

Bár'ra-tór, *n.* One guilty of barratry.

Bár'ra-try, *n.* Foul practice in law; bribery; breach of duty by a ship's officers.

Bár'rel, *n.* A cask; a tube; a cylinder.—2, *v. a.* To put into a barrel or barrels.

Bár'ren, *a.* Not prolific; unfruitful; dull.

Bár'ren-néss, *n.* Unfruitfulness; sterility.

Bár-ri-cáde, *n.* Fortification made of trees, earth, &c., an obstruction.

Bár-ri-cá-dé, } *v. a.* To fortify; to obstruct with fortification; to block up.

Bár'ri-er (bár're-er or bárr'yr), *n.* A defence; a barricade; a stop; a bar; obstruction. [bar.]

Bár'ris-ter, *n.* A lawyer who may plead at the

Bár'rów, *n.* A hand-carriage; a hillcock; a hog.

Bár'-shót, *n.* Two shot joined by a bar.

Bár'ter, *v. n. & v. a.* To traffic by exchanging.—2, *n.* Traffic by exchanging wares. [earth.]

Bar-r'y'té, *n.* A heavy alkaline

Bár'y-tóne, *a.* Noting a low pitch of voice.

Báse', *a.* Relating to the base.

Bá-sált', *a.* A species of volcanic rock.

Bá-sált'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, basalt.

Báse, *n.* The bottom; foundation; pedestal; the lowest part in music.—See **BASE**.—2, *a.* Mean; vile; contemptible; of low station or value.—(*Mus.*) Grave; deep.—3, *v. a.* To found; to lay the base of.

Báse'-báll, *n.* Popular game at ball, in which four bases form the circuit to be traversed by the runner.

Báse'-bórn, *a.* Of illegitimate or low birth.

Báse'less, *a.* Without a base or foundation.

Báse'ly, *ad.* In a base or unworthy manner.

Báse'néss, *n.* Meanness; vileness; badness.

Básh'ful, *a.* Modest; shamefaced; shy; coy.

Bá'sic, *a.* Relating, or belonging, to a base.

Bá'sil, *n.* The angle of the edge of a tool.—2, *v. a.* To grind to an angle. [churn.]

Bá-píl'ic-a, *n.* A large hall; a magnificent

Bá'j-lák, *n.* A serpent; a species of cannon.

Bá'sin (bá'sn), *n.* A vessel; a pond; bay; dock.

Bá'sis, *n.*; pl. **Bá'sés**. The base or foundation.

Bák, *v. n. & v. a.* To lie in the warmth; to warm.

Bák'et, *n.* A vessel made of twigs, &c.

Bák'et-báll, *n.* A game in which the goals are baskets, into which the ball must be thrown.

Báss, *n.* A kind of fish.—a tree and its wood.

Báss, *n.* The lowest part in music.—2, *a.* (*Mus.*) Grave; deep; low.—See **BASE**.

Bás'sét, *n.* A kind of game at cards.



Bar-shot.

Ba-sōn', *n.* A musical wind instrument.
Bās-rē-liāf', *n.* Sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out far from the ground.
Bās-s'-vī'ol, *n.* A musical stringed instrument.
Bā's-tard, *n.* A child born out of wedlock.—2, *a.* Illegitimate; spurious.
Bā's-tard-ize, *v. a.* To prove to be a bastard.
Bā's-tar-dy, *n.* The state of being a bastard.
Bā's-te, *v. a.* To beat; to drip; to sew slightly.
Bā's-ti-nā'dē', *n.* Act of beating on the soles.
Bā's-ti-nā'dō', *n.* of the feet with a cudgel.—2, *v. a.* To treat or punish with the bastinado.
Bā's-tion (bā's'tyūn), *n.* A huge mass of earth, standing out from a rampart; a bulwark.
Bāt, *n.* A heavy stick;—a small animal.
Bā'tch, *n.* Quantity of bread baked at once.
Bā'te, *v. a.* To lessen; to abate; to diminish.
Bateau (bā'tō), *n.* A long, light boat.
Bāth, *n.*; pl. **Bāths**. A place to bathe in; act of bathing;—a Hebrew measure.
Bā'the, *v. a. & v. n.* To wash in a bath; to soften.
Bē'thōs, *n.* A ludicrous descent in thought.
Bē'ting, *prep.* Excepting; except; without.
Bē'tlet, *n.* A piece of wood for beating linen.
Bē'tun' (bē'tōng'), or **Bē'tōn'**, *n.* A marshal's staff; a rod, or stick.
Bē'tū-shi-an, *n. & a.* Amphibian; like a frog.
Bē't-tā'ion (bē'tā'iyūn), *n.* A body of troops.
Bē'ten (bē'tēn), *v. a. & v. n.* To grow fat.
Bē'ter, *v. a.* To beat down; to wear out.—2, *n.* A mixture of several ingredients.
Bē'ter-ing-rām, *n.* Ancient military engine.
Bē'ter-y, *n.* A parapet; line of cannon; a violent assault;—an electrical apparatus.
Bē'ttle, *n.* A fight; a combat; an engagement.—2, *v. n.* To contend in battle.
Bē'ttle-gr-rāy', *n.* Order of battle.
Bē'ttle-axe, *n.* A weapon of war, like an axe.
Bē'ttle-dōr, *n.* An instrument, like a bat, to strike a shuttlecock with in playing.
Bē'ttle-mēt, *n.* A wall; a breastwork.
Bē'ttle-ship, *n.* A heavily armed and armored ship of war.
Bē'w-ble, *n.* A gewgaw; a trinket; a trifle.
Bē'wd, *n.* A procurer or procuress.
Bē'wy, *a.* Filthy; obscene; lewd. [aloud.
Bē'wl, *v. n. & v. a.* To hoot; to shout; to cry.
Bē'y, *a.* Inclining to a chestnut color; reddish.—2, *n.* An arm of the sea;—the laurel tree.—3, *v. n.* To bark, as a dog at his game.
Bē'y-ber-ry, *n.* A shrub called wax-myrtle.
Bē'y-myr-tle, *n.* A West-Indian tree, with fragrant leaves.
Bē'y'o-nēt, *n.* A short dagger fixed to a musket.
Bē'y'ou (bē'yō), *n.* An outlet of a river; a creek, inlet, or channel.
Bē'y-rūm', *n.* A compound of alcohol, water, and oil of bay-myrtle.
Bē'y-sālt, *n.* Salt made from sea-water.
Bē-zār', *n.* An Eastern market; a market.
Bē, *v. n.* [imp. t. was; pp. been.] To have some certain state; to exist; to remain.
Bēach (bēch), *n.* The shore; the strand.
Bēa'con (bē'kn), *n.* Something raised on an eminence for giving notice; a signal fire.
Bēad, *n.* A small globe; globeule; a moulding.
Bēa'dle (bē'dl), *n.* A petty officer of a court.
Bēad'rōll, *n.* List of persons to be prayed for.
Bēady'mān, *n.* One employed to pray for another.

Bēa'gle (bē'gl), *n.* A small dog to hunt hares.
Bēak, *n.* The bill of a bird; a thing pointed.
Bēak'ed (bē'k'ed or bēkt), *a.* Having a beak.
Bēak'er (bē'k'er), *n.* A drinking-cup; a chemist's cup.
Bēam, *n.* Piece of timber; a part of a balance; the pole of a carriage;—a ray of light;—the main horn of a stag;—width of a ship.—2, *v. n.* To shine forth; to emit rays.
Bēam'y, *a.* Radiant; shining; having horns.
Bēan, *n.* A species of pulse, of many varieties.
Bēar (bār), *v. a. & v. n.* [imp. t. bore; pp. borne.] To carry; to convey; to endure; to suffer.—2, *v. a.* [imp. t. bore or bare; pp. born.] To bring forth, as a child; to produce.—3, *n.* A savage animal; a constellation; a kind of barley.
Bēar'a-ble, *a.* Endurable; that may be borne.
Bēar'-bait-ing, *n.* Baiting bears with dogs.
Bēard (bērd), *n.* Hair on the chin, &c.; a barb.—2, *v. a.* To take by the beard; to oppose.
Bēard'ed, *a.* Having a beard.
Bēard'less, *a.* Without beard; youthful.
Bēar'er (bār'er), *n.* A carrier; a supporter.
Bēar'-gār-dēn, *n.* A place in which bears are kept. [of bears.
Bēar'hērd, **Bēa'wārd**, *n.* One who takes care.
Bēar'ing, *n.* Gesture; mien; situation.
Bēar'ish, *a.* Resembling a bear.
Bēast, *n.* An irrational animal; a brutal man.
Bēast'ly, *a.* Like a beast; brutal; brutish.
Bēat, *v. a.* [imp. t. beat; pp. beaten or beat.] To strike; to bruise; to tread; to conquer.—2, *v. n.* To throb; to dash, as a storm.—3, *n.* A stroke; a pulsation; striking.
Bēat'en (bē'tēn), *pp.* from *beat*.
Bē-a-tif'ic, *a.* Affording heavenly bliss.
Bē-a-tif'ic-al, *a.* making completely happy.
Bē-āt-i-f'i-cā'tion, *n.* The act of beatifying.
Bē-āt'ry, *v. a.* To bless; to make, or declare, blessed.
Bēat'ing, *n.* Correction by blows; a drubbing.
Bē-āt'i-tūde, *n.* Blessedness; perfect felicity.
Bēau (bō), *n.*; pl. **Bēaux** (bōz). A man of dress.
Bēau-ideal (bē'g-dā-āl' or bō-i-dē-āl), *n.* [Fr.] Ideal excellence.
Bēau-monde (bō-mōnd'), *n.* [Fr.] The gay world; fashionable society.
Bēau'te-ōus (bū'tē-ūs), *a.* Fair; beautiful.
Bēau'ti-fūl (bū'tē-fūl), *a.* Possessed of beauty.
Bēau'ti-fy, *v. a.* To adorn; to embellish.
Bēau'ty (bū'tē), *n.* Pleasing assemblage of graces; grace; a beautiful person or thing.
Bēa'ver, *n.* A quadruped and his fur; a hat.
Bē-a-fy'cō, *n.* A bird, the fig-pecker.
Bē-ōlm' (bē-kām'), *v. a.* To still; to calm.
Bē-cāme', *imp. t.* from *become*.
Bē-cāuse', *conj.* For this reason; for this cause.
Bēck, *v. a.* To make a sign by a nod; to beckon.—2, *n.* A sign with the head; a nod.
Bēck'on (bēk'kn), *v. n. & v. a.* To make a sign.—2, *n.* A sign by a motion.
Bē-clōūd', *v. a.* To cloud; to dim; to obscure.
Bē-cōme' (bē-kūm'), *v. n.* [imp. t. became; pp. become.] To enter into some state; to be.—2, *v. a.* To add grace; to befit.
Bē-cōm'ing, *p. a.* Graceful; fit; proper.
Bēd, *n.* A couch to sleep on; a bank of earth; the bottom of a channel; a layer; stratum.—2, *v. a.* To place in bed; sow; plant; lay.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; **æ, ē, i, ŏ, ū, ȳ**, short; **ə, e, i, o, u, x**, obscure.—**Fāre, fūr, flāt, fāl; hēir, hār;**

Be-dab'ble, *v. a.* To bespatter; to besprinkle.
Be-daub, *v. a.* To smear; to daub over.
Be-dar'zle, *v. a.* To make dim by lustre.
Bēd'chām-ber, *n.* A chamber for a bed.
Bēd'ding, *n.* The materials of a bed.
Be-dēck, *v. a.* To deck; to ornament.
Be-dew (**be-dū'**), *v. a.* To moisten, as with dew.
Bēd'fel-lōw, *n.* One who lies in the same bed.
Be-dight' (**be-dit'**), *pp.* Adorned; decked.
Be-dim', *v. a.* To make dim; to darken.
Be-dī'zen (**be-dī'zn**), *v. a.* To dress gaudily.
Bēd'lām, *n.* A hospital for lunatics.
Bēd'lām-ite, *n.* A madman; a lunatic.
Bēd'pōst, *n.* The post of a bedstead.
Be-drāg'gle, *v. a.* To soil in the dirt.
Be-drēnch', *v. a.* To drench; to soak.
Bēd'rid, **Bēd'rid-dēn**, *n.* Confined to the bed.
Bēd'rōm, *n.* An apartment for a bed.
Bēd'side, *n.* The side of a bed.
Bēd'stād (**bēd'stēd**), *n.* The frame of a bed.
Bēd'time, *n.* The time to go to bed.
Bēe, *n.* An insect that makes honey and wax.
Bēech, *n.* A well-known forest tree.
Bēech'en (**bē'chn**), *a.* Pertaining to the beech.
Bēef, *n.* The flesh of an ox, bull, or cow.
Bēef'-āt-er, *n.* A yeoman of the guard. [Eng.]
Bēef'steak (**-stāk**), *n.* A slice of beef broiled, or for broiling.
Bēe'hive, *n.* A box or case for holding bees.
Been (**bin**), *pp.* from the verb *be*.
Bēer, *n.* Liquor made of malt and hops. [made.]
Bēes'wax, *n.* The wax of which bees' cells are
Bēet, *n.* A garden vegetable.
Bēetle, *n.* An insect—a heavy wooden mallet.
 —2, *v. n.* To overhang; to jut out.
Bēeves (**bēvz**), *n. pl.* of *beef*. Cattle; oxen.
Be-fall', *v. a. & v. n.* [imp. *t.* befall; *pp.* befallen.]
 To happen to; to happen; to occur.
Be-fit', *v. a.* To suit; to become.
Be-fōol', *v. a.* To make a fool of.
Be-fōre, *prep.* In front of; prior to; superior
 to.—2, *ad.* Sooner; in time past; previously.
Be-fōre'hānd, *ad.* Before; previously.
Be-fōul', *v. a.* To soil; to pollute; to foul.
Be-frīend' (**be-frēnd'**), *v. a.* To be a friend to.
Bēg, *v. n.* To live upon alms; to ask alms.—2,
v. a. To ask; to crave; to entreat for.—3, *n.*
 The same as *Bey*.
Be-gēt', *v. a.* [imp. *t.* begot, begat; *pp.* begot-
 ten, begot.] To generate; to procreate.
Bēg'gar, *n.* One who lives by begging.—2, *v. a.*
 To reduce to beggary; to exhaust.
Bēg'gar-li-nēss, *n.* State of beggary.
Bēg'gar-ly, *a.* Mean; poor.—2, *ad.* Meanly.
Bēg'gar-y, *n.* Indigence; great want; poverty.
Be-gīn', *v. n.* [imp. *t.* began; *pp.* begun.] To
 enter upon something new; to commence.—
 2, *v. a.* To enter upon; to commence.
Be-gīn'ning, *n.* The first original or source;
 the first part; the rudiments, or first grounds.
Be-gīrd', *v. a.* [imp. *t.* begirded, begirt; *pp.* be-
 girt.] To gird; to bind round; to surround.
Be-gōne' (**be-gōn'**), *interj.* Exclamation of com-
 mand; go away; haste away.
Be-gōt', **Be-gōt'zen** (**be-gōt'zn**), *pp.* from *beget*.
Be-grūd'de', *v. a.* To envy the possession of.
Be-guile' (**be-gīl'**), *v. a.* To impose upon; to de-
 ceive; to amuse.
Bē'gūm, *n.* A Hindoo princess.

Be-gūn', *pp.* from *begin*.
Be-hālf' (**be-hāf'**), *n.* Favor; cause; account.
Be-hāve', *v. n. & v. a.* To conduct; to demean.
Be-hāv'ior (**be-hāv'yūr**), *n.* Manner; conduct.
Be-head' (**be-hēd'**), *v. a.* To decapitate.
Be-hēld', *imp. t. & pp.* from *behold*.
Bē'he-mōth, *n.* An animal described in Job.
Be-hēst', *n.* A command; precept; injunction.
Be-hīnd', *prep.* At the back of; inferior to.—
 2, *ad.* In the rear; backwards.
Be-hīnd'hānd, *ad.* In arrears; backward; tardy.
Be-hōld', *v. a.* [imp. *t. & pp.* beheld.] To view;
 to see.—2, *interj.* See; lo.
Be-hōl'den (**be-hōl'dn**), *p. a.* Bound; obliged.
Be-hōld'er, *n.* One who beholds or sees.
Be-hōsf', *n.* Profit; advantage; benefit.
Be-hōsve', *v. a. & v. n.* To be fit for; to become.
Bē'ing, *n.* Existence; a person or thing exist-
 ing.
Be-lā'bor, *v. a.* To beat soundly; to thump.
Be-lāt'ed, *a.* Benighted; too late.
Be-lāy', *v. a.* To block up; to besiege; to fasten.
Bēlch, *v. n. & v. a.* To eject wind from the
 stomach.
Bēl'dām, *n.* An old woman; a hag.
Be-lēa'guer (**be-lē'gēr**), *v. a.* To besiege.
Bēl'fry, *n.* The place where a bell is hung.
Bē'li-al, *n.* The evil one.
Be-li'e' (**be-lī'**), *v. a.* To slander; to falsify.
Be-liēf' (**be-lēf'**), *n.* Persuasion; creed; faith.
Be-liēv'a-ble, *a.* That may be believed.
Be-liēve' (**be-lēv'**), *v. a.* To credit; to trust.—
 2, *v. n.* To have belief or faith.
Be-liēver, *n.* One who believes—a Christian.
Bēll, *n.* A hollow, sounding vessel of metal.
Bēl-la-dōn'nā, *n.* Deadly nightshade, a poison-
 ous plant.
Bēlle (**bēl**), *n.* A handsome, gay young lady.
Bēlles-lēttres (**bēl-lēt'tr**), *n.* Polite literature;
 rhetoric, poetry, criticism, &c.
Bēll'-fōund-er, *n.* One who casts bells.
Bēl-līg'er-ēnt, *a.* Waging war.—2, *n.* One who
 is waging war.
Bēll'man, *n.* One who rings a bell.
Bēll-mēt'al (**bēl-mēt'tl**), *n.* An alloy of copper
 and tin of which bells are made.
Bēll'lōw (**bēl'lō**), *v. n.* To roar, as a bull.—2, *n.*
 A loud, roaring noise; a roar.
Bēll'lōws (**bēl'lōs**), *n.* A machine for blowing.
Bēll'-pūll, *n.* A handle or
 string to ring a bell with.
Bēll'-ring-er, *n.* One who
 rings bells.
Bēll'-wēth-er, *n.* A sheep
 which carries a bell.
Bēll'ix, *n.* Part containing the bowels.
Bēll'ix-āphe, *n.* Pain in the bowels; colic.
Be-lōng', *v. n.* To be property; to pertain.
Be-loved (**be-lōvd'**), *p. a.* Loved.—2 (**be-lōv'd**),
a. Much loved; dear.
Be-lōw' (**be-lō'**), *prep.* Under in place or dignity.
 —2, *ad.* In a lower place; on earth.
Bēlt, *n.* A girdle; a cincture; a sash; a band.
Bēl've-dēre, *n.* An observatory, summer-house,
 or open gallery.
Be-mīre', *v. a.* To drag or befoul in mire.
Be-mōan' (**be-mōn'**), *v. a.* To lament; to bewail.
Bēnch, *n.* A long seat; a tribunal; the court.
Bēnch'er, *n.* A senior in the Inns of court.



Bellows.

- Bēnd**, *v. a.* [*imp. t.* bent, bended; *pp.* bent, bended.] To make crooked; to direct; to incline.—2, *v. n.* To be incurved;—to yield.—3, *n. a.* A curve; a crook; a flexure.
- Bē-nēath**, *prep.* Lower in place, rank, or dignity.—2, *ad.* In a lower place; below.
- Bēn'ē-dīet**, **Bēn'ē-dīok**, *n.* A married man.
- Bēn'ē-dīc'tīne**, *n.* A monk, or nun, of the order of St. Benedict.—2, *a.* Relating to the order of St. Benedict.
- Bēn'ē-dīc'tīon**, *n.* A blessing; invocation of happiness; expression of good wishes. [*gift.*]
- Bēn'ē-fāc'tīon**, *n.* A good deed; a benefit; a
- Bēn'ē-fāc'tōr**, *n.* One who confers a benefit.
- Bēn'ē-fāc'tress**, *n.* A female benefactor.
- Bēn'ē-fīce**, *n.* An ecclesiastical living.
- Bēn'ē-fīced** (**bēn'ē-fīst**), *a.* Having a benefice.
- Bē-nēf-i-cēnce**, *n.* Active goodness; bounty.
- Bē-nēf-i-cēnt**, *a.* Kind; doing good.
- Bēn'ē-fī'cīal** (**bēn'ē-fīsh'āl**), *a.* Conferring benefits; advantageous; useful; helpful.
- Bēn'ē-fī'cīal-ly**, *ad.* Advantageously.
- Bēn'ē-fī'cīa-ry** (**bēn'ē-fīsh'yā-re**), *n.* One possessed of a benefice;—a person benefitted.
- Bēn'ē-fīt**, *n.* A kindness; advantage; gain.—2, *v. a.* To do good to; to advantage.
- Bē-nēv'ē-lēnce**, *n.* Good will; kindness.
- Bē-nēv'ē-lēnt**, *a.* Kind; having good will.
- Bē-night** (**bē-nīt'**), *v. a.* To involve in darkness.
- Bē-nīgn** (**bē-nīn'**), *a.* Kind; generous; gentle.
- Bē-nīg-nant**, *a.* Kind; gracious; benign.
- Bē-nīg-nī-ty**, *n.* Graciousness; kindness.
- Bē-nīgn-ly** (**bē-nīn'le**), *ad.* Favorably; kindly.
- Bēn'i-son** (**-zn**), *n.* A blessing; a benediction.
- Bēnt**, *imp. t. & pp.* from *bend*.—2, *n.* Flexure; inclination; tendency; a kind of grass.
- Bē-nūmb** (**bē-nūm'**), *v. a.* To make numb.
- Bēn-zōin'**, *n.* A resinous substance.
- Bē-quēath'**, *v. a.* To leave by will to another.
- Bē-quēst'** (**bē-kwēst'**), *n.* A legacy.
- Bē-rāte**, *v. a.* To revile; to rate.
- Bēre**, *n.* A kind of barley.
- Bē-rēave'**, *v. a.* [*imp. t.* bereaved, bereft; *pp.* bereaved, bereft.] To strip; to deprive; to
- Bē-rēave'mēnt**, *n.* Deprivation. [*take from.*]
- Bē-rēft**, *imp. t. & pp.* from *bereave*.
- Bērga-mōt**, *n.* A sort of pear;—a perfume.
- Bēg-līn'**, *n.* A coach of a particular form.
- Bērry**, *n.* Any small fruit, with seeds.
- Bērrh**, *n.* Station of a ship; a box to sleep in.
- Bērryl** (**bērr'il**), *n.* A precious stone.
- Bē-sēoch'**, *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp.* besought.] To entreat; to beg; to implore; to solicit; to pray.
- Bē-sēem'**, *v. a.* To become; to besit.
- Bē-sēt'**, *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp.* beset.] To besiege; to waylay; to embarrass; to attack.
- Bē-sēt'mēnt**, *n.* A besetting sin; a state of being beset.
- Bē-sēt'ting**, *a.* Continually harassing.
- Bē-shrew** (**bē-shrū'**), *v. a.* To call a curse on.
- Bē-side**, } *prep.* At the side of; over and above;
- Bē-sides**, } distinct from; out of.
- Bē-side**, } *ad.* More than that; moreover; not
- Bē-sides**, } in this number; out of.
- Bē-sīege** (**bē-sēj'**), *v. a.* To lay siege to; to beset.
- Bē-sīeg'er**, *n.* One who besieges.
- Bē-smēar'**, *v. a.* To bedaub; to soil.
- Bē'spym** (**bē'spum**), *n.* A broom of twigs.
- Bē-stōt'**, *v. a.* To infatuate; to stupefy.
- Bē-sought'** (**bē-sāwt'**), *imp. t. & pp.* from *beseech*.
- Bē-spān'gle**, *v. a.* To adorn with spangles.
- Bē-spāt'ter**, *v. a.* To soil by spattering.
- Bē-spēak'**, *v. a.* [*imp. t.* bespoke; *pp.* bespoken.] To speak for beforehand; to betoken.
- Bē-sprād'** (**bē-sprēd'**), *v. a.* To spread over.
- Bē-sprīn'kle**, *v. a.* To sprinkle over.
- Bē'sc-mer**, *a.* Noting a kind of steel.
- Bēst**, *a.* The superlative of good; most good.—2, *ad.* In the highest degree of goodness.
- Bēst'ial** (**bēst'yāl**), *a.* Like a beast; brutal.
- Bēst-i-āl'i-ty** (**bēst-yā-l'e-ty**), *n.* Beastliness.
- Bē-stir'**, *v. a.* To put into vigorous action.
- Bē-stōw'** (**bē-stō'**), *v. a.* To put; to give.
- Bē-stōw'al**, or **Bē-stōw'mēnt**, *n.* The act of bestowing.
- Bē-strew** (**bē-strū'** or **bē-strō'**), *v. a.* [*imp. t.* bestrewed; *pp.* bestrewn.] To scatter; to strew; to sprinkle over.
- Bē-stride'**, *v. a.* [*imp. t.* bestrid, bestrode; *pp.* bestridden.] To stride over; to ride on.
- Bē-stīd'**, *v. a.* To set or adorn with studs.
- Bēt**, *n.* A wager.—2, *v. a.* To lay, as a wager.
- Bē-tāke'**, *v. a.* [*imp. t.* betook; *pp.* betaken.] To have recourse to; to apply; to resort.
- Bē'tel**, **Bē'tle** (**bē'tl'**), *n.* Indian pepper; pan-leaf; also, the areca-nut of India, used as a masticatory with the betel-leaf, or pan-leaf.
- Bē-thīnk'**, *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp.* bethought.] To recall to memory or reflection; to remind.
- Bē-tīde'**, *v. a. & v. n.* To happen; to happen to.
- Bē-time'**, **Bē-times**, *ad.* Seasonably; early.
- Bē-tō'ken** (**bē-tō'kn**), *v. a.* To signify; to fore-
- Bēt'ō-n'y**, *n.* A name of certain plants. [*show*]
- Bē-took'** (**bē-tōk'**), *imp. t.* from *betake*.
- Bē-trāy'**, *v. a.* To give up or disclose treacherously; to divulge; to discover; to entrup.
- Bē-trāy'al**, } *n.* Breach of trust; the act of
- Bē-trāy'mēnt**, } betraying; the being betrayed.
- Bē-trāy'ēr**, *n.* One who betrays; a traitor.
- Bē-trōth**, *v. a.* To give or receive a contract of marriage; to affiancé; to pledge.
- Bē-trōth'al**, or **Bē-trōth'mēnt**, *n.* The act of betrothing.
- Bē'ter**, *a.* The comparative of good; more good.—2, *ad.* More; rather; in a higher degree.—3, *v. a.* To improve; to advance.
- Bē'ter'mēnt**, *n.* Improvement.
- Bē'tēr**, **Bē'ter**, *n.* One who bets.
- Bē'tērs**, *n. pl.* One's superiors in rank.
- Bē-twēen**, *prep.* In the intermediate space of; from one to another; in the middle of.
- Bē-twīst**, *prep.* In the middle of; between.
- Bē'v'el**, or **Bē'v'il**, *n.* A kind of square rule.—2, *v. a.* To cut to an oblique angle.
- Bē'v'er-āge**, *a.* Liquor to be drunk.
- Bē'v'y**, *n.* A flock of birds; a company.
- Bē-wāil'**, *v. a.* To bemoan; to lament; to deplore.
- Bē-wāre'**, *v. n.* To be cautious; to take heed.
- Bē-wīl'der**, *v. a.* To perplex; to entangle.
- Bē-wīth'**, *v. a.* To charm; to fascinate.
- Bey** (**bā**), *n.* A governor of a Turkish province.
- Bē-yōnd**, *prep.* On the farther side of; past.—2, *ad.* At a distance; yonder.
- Bē-zānt'**, *n.* A coin made at Byzantium.
- Bēz'el** or **Bēz'el**, *n.* That part of a ring in which the stone is set.
- Bēzōār** (**bēzō'r**), *n.* A sort of stone found in the stomach, &c., of ruminant animals.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ä, ē, ī, ö, ü, ȳ, short; æ, ę, ĭ, ȳ, x, obscure.—Färe, fār, fāt, fäll: hēir, hēr;

Bis'tour-y, *n.* A surgeon's knife.
Bis'tre (-tūr), *n.* A dark paint made from soot.
Bit, *n.* The iron of a bridle:—a small piece.—
 2, *v. a.* To put the bit in the mouth of.
Bitch, *n.* The female of the canine kind.
Bite, *v. a.* [*imp. t. bit; pp. bitten, bit.*] To seize or crush with the teeth:—to cheat.—2, *n.* Seizure by the teeth; a cheat; a trick.
Bit'er, *n.* One that bites; a cheat; a deceiver.
Bit'ing, *a.* Severe; cutting; sarcastic.
Bit'ten (bit'tn), *pp.* from *bite*.
Bit'ter, *a.* Acrid; sharp; cruel; painful.
Bit'ter-ly, *ad.* In a bitter manner; sharply.
Bit'tern, *n.* A bird with long legs.
Bit'ter-ness, *n.* A bitter taste:—malice.
Bit'ters, *n. pl.* A bitter medicine or drink.
Bit'ter-sweet, *n.* A plant used medicinally.
Bi-tū'men, *n.* An inflammable mineral.
Bi-tū'mj-noūa, *a.* Containing bitumen.—*Bituminous coal*, soft coal containing much volatile matter.
Bi'valve, *a.* Having two valves or shells.—2, *n.* A mollusk with two shells.
Bi'vj-ōia, *a.* Leading two different ways.
Bi'ouke (bi'wak), *n.* A watch of an army at night.
Bi-sū're, *a.* Strange; fantastic.
Blab, *v. a. & v. n.* To tell as secrets; to tell tales.—2, *n.* A telltale; a babler; a tattler.
Blak, *a.* Dark; cloudy; mournful; dismal.—
 2, *n.* A black color; a blackamoor; a negro.—
 3, *v. a.* To blacken; to make black.
Blak'g-mōōr, or **Blak'mōōr**, *n.* A negro.
Blak'art, *n.* Magical art. [ballots in voting].
Blak'hell, *v. a.* To reject by the use of black.
Blak'ber-rx, *n.* A plant and its fruit.
Blak'bird, *n.* A small, black, singing bird.
Blak'board, *n.* A board or tablet painted black.
Blak'ōxt-tle, *n. pl.* Oxen, cows, and bulls.
Blak'ōck, *n.* The heathcock.
Blak'en (blak'kn), *v. a.* To make black; to darken.—2, *r. n.* To grow black.
Blak'guārd (blā'gārd), *n.* A coarse fellow.
Blak'ish, *a.* Somewhat black.
Blak'jōk, *n.* A leathern cup:—a mineral:—a kind of oak.
Blak-lād (blak-lād), *n.* Mineral for pencils; plumbago; graphite.
Blak'lēg, *n.* A swindler and cheat.
Blak'-lēt-ter, *n.* Old English letter.
Blak'-māil, *n.* A certain rate anciently paid to men allied with robbers for protection.
Blak'ness, *n.* The quality of being black.
Blak'smith, *n.* A smith that works in iron.
Blak'thōrn, *n.* The sloe, used for hedges.
Blād'er, *n.* The organ which contains urine.
Blāde, *n.* A spire, as of grass; sharp part of a knife; a riotous, dashing fellow; the flat of an
Blād'ed, *a.* Having blades, or spires. [oar.
Blāin, *n.* A pustule; a sore; a blotch.
Blām'g-ble, *a.* Faulty; culpable; reprehensible.
Blāme, *v. a.* To censure; to charge with fault.—
 2, *n.* Imputation of a fault; censure.
Blāme'less, *a.* Guiltless; innocent.
Blāme'less-ness, *n.* Innocence; guiltlessness.
Blāme'-wor-thy (blām'wūr-thē), *a.* Culpable.
Blānch, *v. a.* To whiten:—to strip or peel off.—
 2, *v. n.* To grow white; to shrink.
Blānc-mānge (blā-mōnj), *n.* [Fr.] A white, gelatinous preparation, used as food.

Blānd, *a.* Soft; mild; gentle; pleasant.
Blān-dil'q-u-ēnce, *n.* Smooth and flattering speech.
Blān'dish, *v. a.* To soothe; to flatter.
Blān'dish-mēt, *n.* Soft words; a caress.
Blānk, *a.* White; without writing; pale.—2, *n.* A void space; a paper unwritten.—3, *v. a.* To confuse; to efface; to annul.
Blānk'et, *n.* A woollen cover for a bed.
Blār'ney, *n.* Flattering speech.
Blāp-phēma, *v. a.* To speak evil of; to curse.—
 2, *v. n.* To speak blasphemy.
Blāp-phēm'er, *n.* One who blasphemes.
Blāp-phē-mōūs, *a.* Containing blasphemy.
Blāp-phē-mx, *n.* Indignity offered to God.
Blāst, *n.* A gust of wind; a sound; a blight.—
 2, *v. a.* To wither; to blight; to blow up.
Blā'tant, *a.* Bellowing; uttering loud and empty words.
Blāze, *n.* A flame; a stream of light; a mark.—
 2, *v. n. & v. a.* To flame; to publish.
Blā'zon (blā'zn), *v. a.* To explain; to proclaim.—
 2, *n.* Blazonry; proclamation.
Blā'zon-ry (blā'zn-ry), *n.* The art of drawing or describing coats of arms. [white].
Blāch, *v. a. & v. n.* To make white; to grow
Blāch'er-y, *n.* A place for bleaching.
Blāk, *a.* Exposed to the wind; cold; chill.
Blāk'ness, *n.* State of being black; coldness.
Blār, *a.* Dim with rheum or water, as eyes.
Blār'-ēd (blār'id), *a.* Having sore eyes.
Blāt (blēt), *v. n.* To cry as a sheep. [lamb.
Blāt, **Blāt'ing**, *n.* The cry of a sheep or
Blēd, *v. n.* [*imp. t. & pp. bled.*] To lose blood.—
 2, *v. a.* To draw or let blood from.
Blēm'ish, *v. a.* To mark; to tarnish; to defame.—
 2, *n.* A mark of deformity; taint.
Blēnch, *v. n.* To flinch; to fail; to blink.
Blēnd, *v. a.* To mingle together; to mix.
Blēnde, *n.* An ore of zinc; black-jack.
Blēs, *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp. blessed, blest.*] To make happy; to wish happiness to.
Blēs'ed, *p. a.* Happy; enjoying felicity; holy.
Blēs'ed-ness, *n.* Happiness; divine favor.
Blēs'ing, *n.* Benediction; divine favor.
Blēt, *imp. t. & pp.* from *bleed*.
Blēw (blū), *imp. t.* from *blow*.
Blight (blīt), *n.* A blasting; a mildew.—2, *v. a.* To injure by blight; to blast.
Blind, *a.* Destitute of sight; not seeing.—2, *v. a.* To make blind; to darken.—3, *n.* Something to obscure the light.
Blind'fōld, *v. a.* To hinder from seeing.—2, *a.* Having the eyes covered.
Blind'ly, *ad.* Without sight; implicitly.
Blind'ness, *n.* Want of sight; ignorance.
Blind'worm (-wūrm), *n.* A serpent-like lizard.
Blīnk, *v. n.* To wink; to see obscurely.—2, *v. a.* To shut out of view.—3, *n.* A glimpse; a glance; slight view.
Blīs, *n.* The highest happiness; felicity.
Blīs'fūl, *a.* Happy in the highest degree.
Blīs'ter, *n.* A pustule; a vesicle; a plaster.—
 2, *v. n. & v. a.* To rise in, or raise, blisters.
Blithe, *a.* Gay; airy; joyous; mirthful.
Blithe'ness, or **Blithe'some-ness**, *n.* Gayety.
Blithe'some, *a.* Gay; cheerful; merry.
Blōat, *v. a. & v. n.* To swell; to make or grow
Blōat'ed, *a.* Grown turgid; inflated. [turgid.

ā, ā, ī, ō, ū, ē, ē, long; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ē, short; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ē, obscure.—Fāre, fār, fāt, fāl; hēir, hār;

. A heavy piece of wood, &c.; a pulley.
 . A. To shut up; to obstruct.
 de', n. Shutting up a place, or country,
 r-2, v. a. To shut up by obstruction.
 éad (blók'héd), n. A stupid fellow.
 háðse, n. A fortified house.
 in', n. Tin in blocks; pure tin.
 rx, or Blóðm'a-rx, n. A forge for iron.
 . A pale, very light color.
 lúid, n. Red fluid that circulates in
 la-; kindred; descent; birth.
 ásat, n. The natural degree of heat of
 (in man, about 98 degrees Fahrenheit).
 búnd, n. A fierce species of hound.
 néss (blúð'e-néss), n. A being bloody.
 ss (blúð'íse), a. Without blood; dead;
 ut bloodless.
 iéd, n. Murder; slaughter. [red.
 iót (blúð'shö), a. Filled with blood;
 iúck-er, n. A leech; a cruel man.
 híra-ty, a. Desirous to shed blood.
 rís-slé, n. A vein or an artery.
 (blú'd), a. Stained with blood; cruel.
 súx (blúð'e-súks), n. Dysentery.
 . A blossom; the opening of flowers;
 of life; native flush on the cheek; a
 f iron; the delicate powder on fruits.—
 To produce blossoms; to flower.
 ag, a. Blossoming; full of youth and
 . [bloom.
 . a. Full of blossoms; covered with
 1, n. The flower of a plant.—2, v. n. To
 th blossoms.
 . a. To efface; to spot; to disgrace; to
 -2, n. Obliteration; a blur; a spot; a
 a disgrace.
 . A spot upon the skin; a pustule.
 n. A kind of loose jacket.
 ö, n. A stroke; calamity.—egg of a fly.
 n. [imp. t. blew; pp. blown.] To make
 ent of air; to pant; to flower.—3, v. a.
 ve or impel by wind. [blows.
 (blú'ér), n. One who, or that which,
 blón), pp. from blow.
 ípe, n. A tube used to produce flame.
 . A ruddy, fat-faced wench.
 . a. Sunburnt; tanned; high-colored.
 . n. The fat of whales.—2, v. n. To
 as to swell the cheeks.
 ún (blú'ún), n. A cudgel; a weapon.
 ü, a. Sky-colored.—2, n. A primary
 -pl. Low spirits; melancholy. [body.
 ítle, n. A flower; a fly with a blue
 sk, n. The quality of being blue.
 óck-ing, n. A literary woman.
 . A high, steep bank or shore.—2, a.
 us; blustering; surlly. [tint.
 . n. A substance used to impart a blue
 a. Somewhat blue; inclining to blue.
 r, v. n. To mistake grossly.—2, n. A
 r hasty mistake.
 r-búss, n. A gun with a large bore.
 r-ér, n. One who commits blunders.
 r-head, n. A stupid, careless fellow.
 . Dull; rough; rude; uncivil; abrupt.
 . a. To dull the edge of; to repress.
 ss, n. Want of edge; coarseness.
 A blot; a stain.—disgrace; reproach.
 . To blot; to stain; to obscure.

Blirt, *v. n.* To utter inadvertently.
Bliah, *v. n.* To reddden in the face; to color.—
**2, v. n. A reddish color; a glance; glimpse.
Blis's'ter, *v. n.* To roar as a storm; to bully.—
**2, n. Harsh noise; roar; boasting.
Blis's'ter-er, *n.* A swaggerer; a bully.
Bō's, *n.* **Bō's-a-qn-azic** *ter*, *n.* A large kind of South-American serpent.
Bōar (**bōr**), *n.* The male of the swine.
Bōard (**bōrd**), *n.* A flat piece of wood; a table;—deck of a ship;—a council; a court;—food.—
2, v. a. To enter by force, as a ship; to lay with boards; to furnish with food.—**3, v. n.** To live at a certain rate for eating.
Bōard'er, *n.* One who boards.
Bōard'ing-schōl (**bōrd'ing-skōl**), *n.* A school where scholars live with the teacher.
Bōar'spēar, *n.* A spear used in hunting boars.
Bōast (**bōst**), *v. n.* To brag; to vaunt one's self.—
**2, v. a. To brag of; to magnify; to exalt.—
**3, n. Vaunting speech; cause of boasting.
Bōast'er, *n.* One who boasts; a bragger.
Bōast'ful, *a.* Ostentatious; boasting; vain.
Bōat (**bōt**), *n.* A small vessel:—a steam-packet.
Bōat'a-ble, *a.* Navigable for boats.
Bōat'man, *n.* One who manages a boat.
Bōat'swain (**bōt'swān** or **bō'sn**), *n.* An officer who has charge of ship's rigging, boats, &c.
Bōb, *n.* A plummet; wig; ear-jewel; pendulum-weight; peal of bells.
Bōb'bin, *n.* A thing to wind thread upon.
Bōb'tail, *n.* A short tail; a tail cut short.
Bōb'tailed (**bōb'tāil**), *a.* Having a short tail.
Bōck'ing, *n.* A kind of floor-cloth.
Bōde, *v. a.* To portend; to foreshow; to presage.
Bōd'ice (**bōd'is**), *n.* Short stays for women.
Bōd'ied (**bō'd'id**), *a.* Having a body.
Bōd'i-lēss, *a.* Incorporeal; without a body.
Bōd'ily, *a.* Corporeal; relating to the body.—
2, ad. Corporeally; completely.
Bōd'ing, *n.* An ill omen.—**2, a.** Ominous of ill.
Bōd'kin, *n.* A dagger:—an instrument to bore holes in cloth with:—a printer's tool.
Bōd'y, *n.* The material substance of an animal; matter; a person; main part; a system.
Bōd'y-guard (**bōd'y-gārd**), *n.* A life-guard.
Bōg, *n.* A marsh; a morass; a quagmire.
Bōg'gle, *v. n.* To start back; to hesitate.
Bōg'gy, *a.* Full of bogs; marshy; swampy.
Bō'gie, or **Bōg'gie**, *n.* A bugbear; a spectre.
Bō-hsā' (**bō'hē**), *n.* A species of black tea.
Bōil, *v. n.* To be agitated by heat; to bubble.—
2, v. a. To cook in boiling water.—**3, n.** A painful sore or tumor.
Bōiler, *n.* A vessel in which any thing is boiled.
Bōis'ter-ous, *a.* Loud; noisy; stormy; furious.
Bōis'ter-ous-nēss, *n.* Turbulence; noise.
Bōid, *a.* Daring; brave; confident; impudent.
Bōid'ly, *ad.* In a bold manner; bravely.
Bōid'nēss, *n.* Courage; confidence; impudence.
Bōile, *n.* A kind of earth; a measure; a tree.
Bōil, *n.* The pod or capsule of a plant. [trunk.
Bōil'ster, *n.* A long pillow or cushion; a pad.—
2, v. a. To support; to swell out.
Bōit, *n.* An arrow; a pin or bar for fastening.—
2, v. a. To fasten:—to blunt out:—to sift.—
**3, v. n. To spring into suddenly; to start.
Bōl'er, *n.* One who bolts; a sieve; a kind of
Bōl'us (*Med.*) A very large pill. [net.**********

Bōmb (būm), *n.* A hollow iron ball or shell.
Bōm-bārd', *v. a.* To attack with bombs.
Bōm-bārd-iēr', *n.* An engineer who bombards.
Bōm-bārd'mēnt, *n.* An attack with bombs.
Bōm-bāst' or **Bōm'bāst**, *n.* Fustian; inflated style.—2, *a.* High-sounding; inflated.
Bōm-bāst'ic, *a.* Of great sound with little meaning; turgid; inflated; high-sounding.
Bōm-bā-zine', *n.* A slight twilled fabric.
Bōmb-kōtch (būm'-), **Bōmb'-vēs-sēl** (būm'-), *n.* A small vessel for throwing bombs.
Bōm-bōn', *n.* [Fr.] A sugar-plum; a sweetmeat.
Bōnd, *n.* A cord, or chain; a ligament; union; an obligation.—2, *v. a.* To secure by a bond.
Bōnd'āge, *n.* Captivity; servitude; slavery.
Bōnd'ed, *p. a.* Secured by bonds.
Bōnd'māid, *n.* A young female slave.
Bōnd'mān, *n.* A man or male slave.
Bōnd'sēr-vānt, or **Bōnd'-ālāve**, *n.* A slave.
Bōnds'mān, *n.* A person bound or giving security for another; a surety.
Bōnd'wom-an (-wūm-an), *n.* A female slave.
Bōne, *n.* Hard substance in an animal body.
Bōne-blāck, *n.* A black pigment from bones.
Bōne-dūst, *n.* Finely ground bone.
Bōn'fire, *n.* A fire made for joy or triumph.
Bōn-mōt (bōng-mō'), *n.* [Fr.] A witty remark.
Bōn'nēt, *n.* A woman's covering for the head.
Bōn'ny, *a.* Handsome; beautiful; gay; merry.
Bō'ny, *n.* A premium given for a privilege.
Bō'ny, *a.* Consisting of bones; full of bones.
Bōn'ze, *n.* A priest of Japan, China, &c.
Bōb'by, *n.* A dull, stupid fellow;—a bird.
Bōb'le, *n.* Money, especially money paid or received as a bribe.
Book (būk), *n.* A volume for reading.—2, *v. a.* To register in a book; to record. [books]
Book-bind-er (būk'bind-er), *n.* A binder of books.
Book'case (būk'kās), *n.* A case for books.
Book'ish (būk'ish), *a.* Given to books; studious.
Book-kēep-er (būk'kēp-er), *n.* A keeper of a book of accounts; an accountant.
Book-kēep-ing, *n.* Art of keeping accounts.
Book'sell-er, *n.* A seller of books.
Book'worm (būk'wūrm), *n.* A close student.
Bōm, *n.* A long pole used to spread a sail; a bar or chain laid across a harbor, &c.—2, *v. n.* To make a roaring noise, as the waves; to rush with violence, as a ship.
Bōm'e-rāng, *n.* A curved stick used as a missile weapon by the natives of Australia.
Bōn, *n.* A gift; a grant; a favor; a present.—2, *a.* Gay; merry; kind; bountiful.
Bōn, *n.* A lout; a clown; a rustic; a peasant.
Bōn'ish, *a.* Clownish; rude; rustic.
Bōt, *v. a.* To profit; to put boots on.—2, *n.* Profit; gain;—a covering for the legs.
Bōtch, *n.* A house for temporary purposes.
Bōt-jäck, *n.* An instrument used in pulling off boots.
Bōt'less, *a.* Useless; without success. [boots]
Bōt-trēss, *n.* An instrument for stretching
Bōt'ty, *n.* Plunder; pillage; spoil.
Bō'rāx, *n.* A salt of soda, used as a flux.
Bōr'der, *n.* The outer part or edge; boundary; verge.—2, *v. n.* To be in contact; to approach.—3, *v. a.* To adorn with a border; to touch.
Bōr'der-er, *n.* One who dwells on the borders; one who approaches another.

Bōre, *v. a. & v. n.* To make a hole; to perforate.—2, *n.* A hole; the size of any hole; a borer;—rapid influx of the tide;—a tiresome person.—3, *imp. t.* from *bear*. [from, the north.
Bō're-al, *a.* Northern; tending to, or coming
Bō're-ān, *n.* The north wind.
Bō're-ole, *n.* A garden vegetable; kale.
Bōrn, *pp.* from *bear*. Brought forth.
Bōrne, *pp.* from *bear*. Carried; conveyed.
Bō'rōn, *n.* A chemical element found in borax.
Bō'rōugh (bōr'ō), *n.* A corporate town.
Bō'rōw (bōr'ō), *v. a.* To take on credit.
Bō'rōw-er (bōr'ōr-er), *n.* One who borrows.
Bōs'om (bōz'um or bō'zum), *n.* The breast; any close or secret receptacle; enclosure.—2, *v. a.* To enclose in the bosom; to conceal.
Bōss, *n.* A stud; a knob; a raised work.
Bōssed (bōst), **Bōs'sy**, *a.* Studded; having bosses.
Bō-tān'ic, *a.* Relating to botany; contain-
Bō-tān'ic-ā-l, *ing* plants or herbs.
Bō'tā-nist, *n.* One skilled in botany. [plants]
Bō'tā-nise, *v. n.* To search for plants; to study
Bō'tā-ny, *n.* The science of plants.
Bōtch, *n.* A swelling on the skin; a pustule; ill-finished work; a part clumsily added.—2, *v. a.* To mend awkwardly; to patch.
Bōtch'er, *n.* One who botches; a bungler.
Bōtch'x, *a.* Ill made; rough.
Bōth, *a. & pron.* The two.—2, *conj.* As well.
Bōth'er, *v. a.* To perplex; to confound.
Bōts, *n.* Small worms in the entrails of horses.
Bōt'tle, *n.* A vessel to put liquor in.—2, *v. a.* To enclose in bottles.
Bōt'tom, *n.* The lowest part; the ground; a ship.—2, *v. a.* To found or establish.
Bōt'tom-less, *a.* Without a bottom.
Bōt'tom-ry, *n.* A borrowing of money by pledging the ship as security for payment.
Bōu-doir (bō-dwōr'), *n.* A private apartment.
Bōugh (bōū), *n.* An arm or branch of a tree.
Bought (bāwt), *imp. t. & pp.* from *buy*.
Bougie (bō'zhē), *n.* A surgical instrument.
Bould'er, *n.* See *BOWLDER*.
Bōunce, *v. n.* To spring; to leap; to rebound.—2, *n.* A heavy blow or thrust; a bound.
Bōunc'er, *n.* A boaster; a bully;—a lie; a falsehood;—anything very large of its kind.
Bōund, *n.* A limit; boundary;—a leap; a jump.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* To limit; to restrain; to rebound.—3, *imp. t. & pp.* from *bind*.—4, *a.* Destined; intending; tending.
Bōun'da-ry, *n.* A limit; a bound; a mark.
Bōun'den, *pp.* of *bind*. Obligated; beholden to; necessary.
Bōund'less, *a.* Without bound; unlimited.
Bōun'te-ous, *a.* Liberal; kind; bountiful.
Bōun'ti-fūl, *a.* Liberal; generous; kind.
Bōun'ty, *n.* Liberality; munificence; a pre-Bouquet (bō-kā'), *n.* A nosegay. [mum]
Bouquetin (bō'ke-tin), *n.* The ibex of the Alps.
Bour-geois (bur-jōis'), *n.* A kind of type.
Bourgeois (bōrzh-wā'), *n.* [Fr.] A citizen of the middle class. [brook; a rivulet]
Bourn (bōrn or bōrn), *n.* A bound; a limit; a
Bōurse (bōrs), *n.* [Fr.] A public exchange.
Bōu'ry (bō'ze), *a.* Drunken; intoxicated.
Bōt, *n.* A turn; a trial; a contest; a fight.
Bō'vine, *a.* Pertaining to cattle.

Bōō (bōō), *v. a.* To bend; to curve; to depress.—2, *v. a.* To bend; to incline in respect.—3, *n.* An act of reverence or respect—the rounding part of a vessel's side forward.

Bōw (bō), *n.* An instrument for shooting arrows; a curve; an instrument to play on a viol.

Bōw'els, *n. pl.* The intestines;—compassion.

Bōw'er, *n.* An arbor; an anchor at the bow.

Bōw'er-y, *a.* Shady; having bowers.

Bōw-knife (bō'ē-nif), *n.* A large knife, or dagger.

Bōwl (bōl), *n.* A vessel; hollow part; basin.

Bowl (bōl or bōll), *n.* A mass or ball which may be rolled along, as in play.—2, *v. a.* To roll as a bowl; to pelt.—3, *v. n.* To play at bowls.

Bōwlder, *n.* A large round stone; an abraded fragment broken off a rock or cliff.

Bōw-legged (bō'lēd), *a.* Having crooked legs.

Bōwler or **Bōw'ler**, *n.* One who bowls.

Bōw-line or **Bōw'line**, *n.* A ship's rope.

Bōwling or **Bōw'ling**, *n.* The rolling of, or playing at, bowls. [bowls, or tenpins.

Bōwling-k'ley, *n.* A building for playing at bowling—green, *n.* Level ground for bowlers.

Bōwman (bō'man), *n.* An archer. [sail.

Bōw-sprit (bō'sprit), *n.* A boom or spar to carry bow-string, *n.* The cord to a bow.

Bōw-win'dow, *n.* A projecting window.

Bōz, *n.* A case or chest made of wood, &c.; a blow; an overgreen plant; a driver's skate.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To enclose in a box; to strike.

Bōz'er, *n.* One who boxes; a pugilist.

Bōy (bōi), *n.* A male child; a youth.

Bōyhood (bōi'hūd), *n.* State of being a boy.

Bōy'jah, *a.* Belonging to a boy; childish; trifling.

Bōy'jah-nēss, *n.* Childishness. [fining.

Brace, *v. a.* To bind; to tie up; to strain up.—2, *n.* Bandage; a timber; a rope; a pair.

Brace'let, *n.* An ornament for the arm.

Brak'jal (brāk'yal), *a.* Belonging to the arm.

Brak-shy-rakshy, *n.* Short-hand writing.

Brak'et, *et. n.* A support for a shelf, &c.

Brāk'jah, *a.* Saltil; somewhat salt.

Brak't, *a.* A small, or undeveloped, leaf.

Brak'd, *n.* A sort of nail without a head.

Brig, *v. n.* To boast; to vaunt.—2, *n.* A boast; a game at cards.

Brig-ga-dō'ci-ō (brīg-ga-dō'she-ō), *n.* A boaster.

Brig-gart, or **Brig'gert**, *n.* A boaster.

Brāh'man, or **Brāh'min**, *n.* A Hindoo of the highest or priestly caste.

Brāh'mān'i-cal, or **Brāh'mīn'i-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to Brahmanism.

Brāh'man-ism, or **Brāh'min-ism**, *n.* A religion of India; Hindooism.

Brāid, *v. a.* To weave together; to plait.—2, *n.* A texture; something braided.

Brāk'n, *a.* A soft whitish substance in the skull; the seat of sensation and reflection.

Brāk'ness, *a.* Silly; foolish; thoughtless.

Brāk'-pan, *n.* The skull, containing the brain.

Brāk'snak, *a.* Diseased in the understanding.

Brāks, *n.* An instrument for dressing flax:—*fern*:—a machine for retarding wheels.

Brāks'man, or **Brāks'man**, *n.* One who works the brake on railroad cars. [shrub; a bird.

Brām'ble (brām'bl), *n.* A prickly or thorny

Brā'min, *n.* See **BRĀHMAN**.

Brān, *n.* The husk or outer coat of grain.

Brākh, *n.* A bough; a shoot; offspring.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* To divide into branches.
Brākh'x, *a.* Full of branches.
Brānd, *n.* A piece of wood partly burnt; a stump.—2, *v. a.* To mark with a brand or stigma.
Brānd'—ir-on (brānd'f-urn), *n.* An iron to brand.
Brānd'fash, *v. a.* To flourish, as a weapon.
Brānd'—nēw, **Brān'—nēw**, *a.* Quite new.
Brā'ndy, *n.* A strong spirituous liquor.
Brān'gle (brāng'li), *v. n.* To wrangle.—2, *n.* A wrangle.
Brānk, *n.* Buckwheat;—a bridle or halter.
Brā'zier (brā'zhēr), *n.* See BRAZIER. [dence].
Brās, *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc; impudent.
Brās'y, *a.* Partaking of brass; impudent.
Brāt, *n.* A child;—*so called in contempt*.
Brā'v'dō, *n.* A boast; an arrogant menace.
Brā've, *a.* Courageous; gallant; noble; fine.—2, *v. a.* To defy; to set at defiance.
Brā've'ly, *ad.* In a brave manner; finely.
Brā've'ry, *n.* Courage; intrepidity; heroism.
Brā'vō, *n.* A daring villain; a murderer.—2, *interj.* Well done!
Brāwl, *v. n.* To quarrel noisily; to roar.—2, *n.* A noisy quarrel; uproar.
Brāwl'ēr, *n.* A wrangler; a noisy fellow.
Brāwn, *n.* Flesh of a boar; muscular part.
Brāwn'y, *a.* Muscular; fleshy; unfeeling.
Brāx'y, *n.* A disease of sheep.
Brāy (brā), *v. a.* To pound or grind small.—2, *v. n.* To make a noise like an ass.—3, *n.* The noise of an ass; a harsh sound.
Braze, *v. a.* To solder with brass; to harden.
Brā'zen (brā'zn), *a.* Made of brass; impudent.
Brā'zen-faced (brā'zn-fast), *a.* Impudent.
Brā'zier (brā'zhūr), *n.* An artificer who works in brass;—a pan to hold coals.
Brā'sil', *n.* A kind of wood for dyeing.
Breach (brēch), *n.* The act of breaking; a gap; difference; quarrel; infraction.
Breach'y, *a.* Unruly; given to breaking fences;—*said of cattle*.
Brēad (brēd), *n.* Food made of ground grain.
Brēad'—stiff, *n.* Grain and flour.
Brēadth (brēdth), *n.* Measure from side to side.
Brēak (brāk), *v. a.* [imp. t. broke; pp. broken.] To burst by force; to rend; to infringe.—2, *v. n.* To part in two; to burst; to open, as the morning; to become bankrupt.—3, *n.* A breach; a pause; the dawn.
Brēak'ēr, *n.* One that breaks; a broken wave; a reef which causes broken waves.
Brēak'fast (brēk'fast), *n.* The first meal in the day.—2, *v. n.* To eat or take breakfast.
Brēak'wā-ter (brāk'wā-ter), *n.* A wall or other obstacle raised at the entrance of a harbor.
Brēm (brēm), *n.* A small fresh-water fish.
Brēast (brēst), *n.* Part of the body; the heart.—2, *v. a.* To meet in front; to face. [breast.
Brēast'—knōt (brēst'nōt), *n.* A knot worn on the breast.
Brēast'plāte, *n.* Armor for the breast.
Brēast work (wūrk), *n.* A kind of parapet.
Brēath (brēth), *n.* Air drawn in and expelled by the lungs; life; respite; pause; breeze.
Brēath'—ble, *a.* That may be breathed.
Brēath'e, *v. n.* To respire; to take breath.
Brēath'ing, *n.* Aspiration; vent; an aspirate.
Brēath'less, *a.* Out of breath; dead.

union, sŭr; mōve, nōr, sōn; bŭll, bŭr, rŭle, ūse.—Q, G, c, ġ, soft; Q, G, c, ġ, hard; s as z; x as gz; th as.

Brêc'cia (brêt'châ), *n.* A rock composed of angular fragments cemented together.
Brêd, *imp. t. & pp. from breed.*
Brêsch, *n.* The lower part of the body:—the solid part of a gun behind the bore.
Breesh'eg (brich'ez), *n. pl.* A garment for men.
Brêd, *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp. bred.*] To procreate; to give birth to; to bring up; to educate.—2, *v. n.* To be with young; to produce.—3, *n.* A race; a kind; a family; progeny.
Brêd'er, *n.* The person or thing that breeds.
Brêd'ing, *n.* Education; manners; nurture.
Brêze, *n.* A gentle gale; a soft wind.
Brêz'y, *a.* Fanned with gales; full of gales.
Brêth'ren, *n.* A plural of *brother*. [*minims.*]
Brêve, *n.* (*Mus.*) A note of time equal to four *brê-vêt* or *Brêv'et*, *n.* A commission to an officer in the army which entitles him to a rank above that for which pay is received.
Brêv'ia-ry, *n.* An abridgment; an epitome; a book in the Roman Catholic church.
Brêv'iate (brêv'yat or brêv'et-ât), *n.* A brief abstract; a lawyer's brief.
Brê-viôr (brê-vêr'), *n.* A small printing type.
Brêv'i-ty, *n.* Conciseness; shortness.
Brew (brû), *v. a. & v. n.* To make liquor; to ferment (*brû'er*), *n.* One who brews. [*ment.*]
Brew'er-y (brû'er-ry), *n.* A place for brewing.
Brî'ar, *n.* See **BRIER**.
Bribe, *n.* Reward given to corrupt the conduct.—2, *v. a.* To give, or gain by, bribes.
Brib'er, *n.* One who gives bribes. [*bribes.*]
Bri'ber-y, *n.* The crime of taking or giving bribes.
Brick, *n.* A mass of burnt clay; a small loaf.—2, *v. a.* To lay or cover with bricks.
Brick-bât, *n.* A piece of a brick.
Brick-dûst, *n.* Dust made by pounding bricks.
Brick-kîln (-kîl), *n.* A kiln to burn bricks.
Brick-lâ-y-er, *n.* A mason who lays bricks.
Brick work (brîk'wûrk), *n.* Laying of bricks; work or structure formed of bricks.
Brî'dal, *a.* Belonging to a wedding; nuptial.—2, *n.* A wedding festival.
Bride, *n.* A woman newly married.
Bride-câke, *n.* Cake distributed at a wedding.
Bride-grôssm, *n.* A man newly married.
Bride-mâid, *n.* She who attends on the bride.
Bride-man, or **Bride's-mân**, *n.* He who attends the bridegroom at the nuptial ceremony.
Bride-well, *n.* A house of correction.
Bridg'e, *n.* A structure raised over water, &c., for passage:—part of the nose; part of a violin.
Brî'dle, *n.* Harness for the head and mouth of a horse; a restraint; a curb; a check.—2, *v. a.* To put a bridle on; to restrain.
Brî'ef (brêf), *a.* Short, concise; contracted.—2, *n.* A short writing; a writ.
Brî'ef-ly, *ad.* In few words; concisely; quickly.
Brî'er, *n.* A prickly shrub; the bramble.
Brî'er-y, *a.* Rough; full of briars; thorny.
Brig, *n.* A vessel with two square-rigged masts.
Brî-gâde', *n.* A small division of troops.
Brî-gâ-diêr, *n.* Commander of a brigade.
Brî-gand, *n.* A robber; a freebooter; a highwayman.
Brî-gan-tine, *n.* An hermaphrodite brig.
Bright (brît), *a.* Shining; clear; resplendent; witty. [*v. n.* To grow bright.
Bright'en (brî'ân), *v. a.* To make bright.—2,

Bright'ly (brît'le), *ad.* In a bright manner.
Bright'ness (brît'nês), *n.* Lustre; acuteness.
Brîl'ian-cy (brîl'yân-sy), *n.* Lustre; splendor.
Brîl'iant (brîl'yant), *a.* Shining; sparkling.—2, *n.* A diamond cut into angles.
Brim, *n.* The upper edge of a vessel; brink.
Brim'ful, *a.* Full to the top; quite full.
Brim'mer, *n.* A bowl full to the top.
Brim'ming, *a.* Full to the brim; brimful.
Brim'stone, *n.* Sulphur; a yellow mineral.
Brîn'ded, or **Brîn'dled** (brîn'dîd), *a.* Of a varied color; streaked. [*see.*]
Brine, *n.* Water impregnated with salt; the
Brîne-pît, *n.* A pit of brine or salt water.
Brîng, *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp. brought.*] To fetch; to convey or carry to; to lead; to conduct.
Brîn'ish, or **Brî'n'y**, *a.* Salty; like brine.
Brînk, *n.* The edge, as of a precipice; a border.
Brîak, *a.* Lively; active; quick; sprightly.
Brîa'ket, *n.* The breast of an animal.
Brîak'ness, *n.* Liveliness; activity; nimbleness.
Brî's'tle (brîs'tl), *n.* The stiff hair of a swine.—2, *v. a.* To erect or fix bristles.—3, *v. n.* To stand erect, as bristles; to be covered, as with
Brî's'tly (brîs'tle), *a.* Set with bristles. [*bristles.*]
Brî-tân'ni-q, *n.* A white alloy, or compound of metals.
Brî't'ish, *a.* Relating to Britain; English.
Brî't'on, *n.* A native of Britain; an Englishman.
Brî't'le (brît'tl), *a.* Easily broken; fragile.
Brî't'le-nês, *n.* Aptness to break; fragility.
Brî'ach, *v. a.* To spit; to tap; to let out.
Brî'ach'er, *n.* A spit; an opener; first author.
Brôad (brâwd), *a.* Wide; large; open; gross.
Brôad'axe, *n.* An axe for hewing. [*in rows.*]
Brôad'cast, *a.* Sown with the hand; not sown
Brôad'clôth, *n.* A fine kind of woollen cloth.
Brôad'en (brâwd'ân), *v. n.* To grow broad.
Brôad'ly (brâwd'le), *ad.* In a broad manner.
Brôad'side, *n.* The side of a ship; a discharge of all the guns, at once, from the side of a ship.
Brôad'swôrd (brâwd'sôrd), *n.* A cutting sword with a broad blade.
Brô-câde', *n.* A kind of embroidered stuff.
Brô'cage, *n.* See **BROKERAGE**.
Brô'co-lij (brôk'ko-le), *n.* A kind of cabbage.
Brô'chûre' (brô-shûr'), *n.* A pamphlet.
Brôck, *n.* A badger; a hart; a brocket.
Brôck'et, *n.* A hart two years old; a brock.
Brô'gan, *n.* A thick, heavy, coarse shoe.
Brôgue (brôg), *n.* A brogan:—corrupt pronunciation.
Brôll, *n.* A tumult; a quarrel; a disturbance.—2, *v. a.* To cook by laying upon coals, as meat.—3, *v. n.* To be broiled or heated.
Brôke, *imp. t. from break.*
Brô'ken (brôkn), *pp. from break.* [*grief.*]
Brô'ken-hêart'ed (brôkn-), *a.* Crushed by
Brô'ker, *n.* A factor; a commercial agent.
Brô'ker-âge, *n.* The percentage of a broker.
Brô'mide, *n.* A compound containing bromine.
Brô'mine, *n.* One of the chemical elements.
Brôn'shi-âl, *a.* Relating to the air-passages of the lungs. [*sages.*]
Brôn'shî'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the air-passages
Brônze or **Brônze**, *n.* A metal compounded chiefly of copper and tin.—2, *v. a.* To color like bronze; to cover, as with bronze.



Brogue.

ä, ä, î, ö, ü, long; ä, ä, î, ö, ü, short; æ, æ, î, ö, ü, obscure.—Fare, fâr, fâst, fâll; hêir, hêr;

- Büŋg**, *n.* A stopper for a barrel or cask.—2, *v. a.* To stop or close with a bung.
- Büŋ-gs-löw** (büŋ-gs-lo), *n.* A kind of house in India.
- Büŋg-höle**, *n.* The hole at which a barrel is filled.
- Büŋ-gle**, *v. n. & v. a.* To perform clumsily.
- Büŋ-gler**, *n.* A bad or awkward workman.
- Büŋ-gling**, *a.* Clumsy; awkward; unhandy.
- Büŋk**, *n.* A rude bed.
- Büŋn**, *n.* A kind of sweet bread; a cake.
- Büŋt'ing**, *n.* A bird:—a thin cloth or stuff.
- Büŋ-yon** (-yün), *n.* An excrescence on the foot.
- Buŋy** (bwüŋ or büŋ), *n.* A piece of hollow metal, or wood, floating on water, to mark a shoal or rock; an object for supporting anything in water.—2, *v. a.* To keep afloat.—3, *v. n.* To float.
- Buŋy-an-cy** (bwüŋ'an-se), *n.* Quality of floating.
- Buŋy-ant** (bwüŋ'ant), *a.* Floating; light.
- Bür**, *n.* A rough, prickly head of a plant.
- Bür-den** (bür'dn), *n.* A load; what is borne or carried; cargo; freight; a grievance.—2, *v. a.* To load; to encumber.
- Bür-den-söme**, *a.* Heavy; grievous; severe.
- Bür-döck**, *n.* A kind of plant with burs.
- Bü-reau'** (bü-rö'), *n.* A chest of drawers:—an office; a department of government.
- Bür-geöis**, *n.* See *BOURGEOIS*.
- Bür-geŋs**, *n.* Citizen; representative; magistrate.
- Bürgh** (bür'q or bürg), *n.* A corporate town or borough.
- Bürgh'er** (bür'ŋer), *n.* Member of a borough.
- Bür-glar**, *n.* One guilty of burglary.
- Bür-g-lä-rj-öŋs**, *a.* Relating to housebreaking.
- Bür-g-lä-ry**, *n.* The crime of housebreaking by night, with an intent to steal.
- Bür-gö-mäs-ter**, *n.* A magistrate in a city.
- Bür-gräve**, *n.* A governor of a castle or town.
- Bür-gün-dy**, *n.* Wine made in Burgundy.
- Bür-j-al** (bür'j-al), *n.* Act of burying; a funeral.
- Bür-jin**, *n.* An engraver's tool; a graver.
- Bürl**, *v. a.* To dress, as cloth.—2, *n.* A knot in wood or cloth.
- Bür-lap**, **Bür-laps**, *n.* Coarse cloth for bags.
- Bür-läŋque'** (bür-läŋk'), *a.* Jocular; ludicrous; comic.—2, *n.* A ludicrous representation.—3, *v. a.* To turn to ridicule.
- Bür-ly**, *a.* Great in size; bulky; tumid:—loud.
- Bürn**, *v. a.* [*imp. l. & pp. burned, burnt.*] To consume or affect with fire; to scorch.—2, *v. n.* To be on fire; to be inflamed.—3, *n.* A hurt or effect caused by fire:—a brook.
- Bürn'er**, *n.* A person or thing that burns.
- Bür-net**, *n.* A plant of several species.
- Bürn'ing**, *n.* Act of burning; inflammation.—2, *a.* Flaming; vehement; powerful.
- Bürn'ing-gläsŋs**, *n.* A glass which collects the rays of the sun and produces intense heat.
- Bür-nish**, *v. a.* To polish.—2, *v. n.* To grow bright.—3, *n.* A gloss; brightness; lustre.
- Bür-nish'er**, *n.* A person or thing that burnishes.
- Bürnt**, *imp. l. & pp. of burn.*
- Bür-r**, *n.* The lobe of the ear; a bur.
- Bür-r-öak**, *n.* A valuable American oak.
- Bür-röw**, *n.* A hole in the ground for rabbits, &c.—2, *v. n.* To lodge in holes in the ground.
- Bür-sär**, *n.* A treasurer in universities, &c.
- Bür-sä-ry**, *n.* A treasury; an endowed scholar.
- Bürse**, *n.* An exchange or bourse. [*ship.*]
- Bürst**, *v. n. & v. a.* [*imp. l. & pp. burst.*] To break or fly open; to begin an action suddenly.—2, *n.* A disruption; a rupture.
- Bür-then** (bür'tän), *n.* A load.—See *BURDEN*.
- Bür-y** (bür're), *v. a.* To put into a grave; to hide.
- Bür-y-ing** (bür're-ing), *n.* Burial; sepulture.
- Büŋh**, *n.* A young tree; a bough; a thicket.
- Büŋh-el**, *n.* A dry measure containing four pecks.
- Büŋh'i-näss**, *n.* The quality of being bushy.
- Büŋh-y**, *a.* Thick like a bush; full of bushes.
- Buŋily** (bü'z'e-le), *ad.* In a busy manner.
- Business** (biz'ness), *n.* Employment; trade; occupation; an affair to be transacted.
- Büs-kin**, *n.* A kind of half boot; a high shoe.
- Büs-kined** (büs'kind), *a.* Dressed in buskins.
- Büss**, *n.* A kiss:—a fishing-boat.—2, *v. a.* To kiss.
- Büst**, *n.* The upper part of a statue representing a person down to the bottom of the breast.
- Büs-tard**, *n.* A large bird like the turkey.
- Büs-tle** (büs'al), *v. n.* To be busy or active.—2, *n.* A tumult; hurry; stir.
- Büs-tler** (büs'ler), *n.* One who bustles.
- Busy** (biz'ze), *a.* Much employed; active; officious.—2, *v. a.* To employ constantly.
- Busybödy** (biz'ze-böd-e), *n.* A meddling person.
- Büt**, *conj.* Except; except that; besides; only; unless; yet.—2, *ad.* No more than.—3, *prep.* Except.—4, *n.* Boundary; limit; end of a thing.
- Bütch'er**, *n.* One who kills animals to sell.—2, *v. a.* To kill; to slaughter; to murder.
- Bütch'er-ly**, *a.* Cruel; bloody.
- Bütch'er-y**, *n.* Trade of a butcher; slaughter.
- Büt-ënd**, *n.* The blunt end of anything.
- Büt-ler**, *n.* Servant intrusted with liquors, &c.
- Bütt**, *n.* A mark to be shot at:—a push or blow:—an object of ridicule:—a cask:—a kind of hinge:—limit; boundary:—lut-end.—2, *v. a.* To strike with the head, as a ram.
- Büt'ter**, *n.* An oily substance made from cream.—2, *v. a.* To smear or spread with butter.
- Büt'ter-cüp**, *n.* The crow-foot, a yellow flower.
- Büt'ter-flöy**, *n.* A beautiful winged insect.
- Büt'ter-milk**, *n.* Whey of churned cream.
- Büt'ter-nüt**, *n.* A tree and its fruit.
- Büt'ter-y**, *a.* Having the appearance of butter.—2, *n.* A room where provisions are kept.
- Büt'töck**, *n.* The rump.
- Büt-ton** (büt'tn), *n.* A knob or disk for fastening dress, &c.—2, *v. a.* To fasten with buttons.
- Büt-ton-höle**, *n.* A hole to admit a button.
- Büt'tress**, *n.* A prop; support.—2, *v. a.* To prop.
- Büt'trice** (büt'tris), or **Büt'ter-ŋs**, *n.* A knife for paring a horse's hoof.
- Bü-ty-rä-ceöŋs** (bü-te-rä'shys), *a.* Like butter.
- Bü-ŋm**, *a.* Gay; lively; brisk; wanton; jolly.
- Bü-ŋm-ly**, *ad.* Wantonly; amorously; briskly.
- Bü-ŋm-näss**, *n.* Gayety; amoroseness.
- Bü-y** (bi), *v. a.* [*imp. l. & pp. bought.*] To purchase; to acquire by paying a price.—2, *v. n.* To treat about a purchase.
- Bü-y'er** (bü'er), *n.* One who buys; a purchaser.
- Büz**, *v. n. & v. a.* To hum like bees; to whisper.—2, *n.* The noise of bees; a whisper.
- Büz-zard**, *n.* A species of hawk:—a dunce.
- Bý**, *prep.* At; in; near; for (it denotes the means).—2, *ad.* Near; beside; passing; in presence.

ä, ä, i, ö, ŷ, long; ä, ö, i, ö, ü, ŷ, short; a, e, i, o, u, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hür, hür;

By, Bye, n. Something not direct or immediate.
By, in composition, implies something out of the direct way, irregular, collateral, or private; as, a *by-lane*, a *by-road*, a *by-path*, a *by-corner*.
By and by (bī'and-bī), ad. In a short time.
By-kind, n. Private advantage or interest.
By-law, n. A private law or regulation.
By-path, n. A private or obscure path.

Byre, n. A cow-shed, or barn.
By's-sys, n. A substance resembling silk.
By'-stānd-er, n. A looker on; a spectator.
By'-view (bī'vū), n. Self-interested purpose.
By'-way, n. A private and obscure way.
By'-word (bī'wūrd), n. A saying; a proverb.
Byz'an-tine, a. Belonging to Byzantium, or Constantinople.

C.

C the third letter of the alphabet, has two sounds,—one like *k*, before *a, o, u*, or a consonant; the other like *c*, before *e, i*, and *y*.
Cāb, n. A Hebrew measure:—a kind of carriage.
Cā-bāl', n. A junto; a set:—a plot; intrigue.—*2, v. n.* To form intrigues; to plot.
Cāb'a-lā, n. pl. Jewish traditions; secret science.
Cāb'al-ist, n. One skilled in Jewish traditions.
Cāb-a-lis'tic, Cāb-a-lis'ti-cāl, a. Secret; occult.
Cā-bāl'er, n. An intriguer; a plotter.
Cabas (k'āb), n. A hand-satchel.
Cābāge, n. A species of edible plant.
Cāb'in, n. A hut:—a room in a ship.
Cāb'i-nēt, n. A closet; a room; a set of drawers:—a collective body of ministers of state.
Cāb'i-nēt-māk'er, n. Maker of fine woodwork.
Cāble, n. A rope or chain to hold a ship at anchor.—an ocean telegraph line.
Cā-bōose, n. The cook-room of a ship; conductor's car on a freight-train.
Cabriolet (k'āb'ri-ō-let), n. An open carriage.
Cacao (k'ā-kō), n. The chocolate plant and its product.
Cacoe (k'āsh), n. A pit to conceal goods in.—*2, v. a.* To conceal goods in a cache.
Cā-phō'tic, Cā-phō'ti-cāl, a. Ill in body.
Cā-phū'y or Cāsh'p'x, n. An ill state of body.
Cā'k'le (k'ā'k'li), v. a. To make a noise like a hen.—*2, n.* The noise of a fowl:—idle talk.
Cā-ph'p'g-ny, n. A bad or harsh sound.
Cā'tāg, n. A thick-leaved plant of many species.
Cā-dk'er-ōūa, a. Like a dead body; ghostly.
Cād'dice, or Cād'dis, n. A kind of tape:—a worm or grub; a kind of fly.
Cād'dy, n. A vessel for holding tea:—one who carries the clubs of a golf-player.
Cade, n. The juniper, known for its tar, called oil of cade. [tone].
Cādence, n. The fall of the voice:—*1, a.*
Cā-dēt', n. A younger brother:—a volunteer in the army; a pupil in a military school. [Turks].
Cād'j (k'ā'dē), n. A judge among the Cād'mi-ūm, *n.* A metal resembling tin.
Cā-d'j'p'p'g, n. Mercury's winged rod entwined with serpents (emblem of peace, or of healing).
Cā-gū'ra (ap-sū'ra), n. A pause in verse.
Cā-gū'ral, a. Relating to a cæsura. Caducous.
Cād'tān, n. A Persian or Turkish garment.
Cā'gā, n. An enclosure for birds or beasts.
Cād'mān (k'ā'mān), n. The American crocodile.
Cāique (k'ā'ik'), n. A skiff; a Turkish boat.

Cāirn (k'ārn), n. A mound of stones or earth.
Cāis-sōn' a con. A chest of bombs or powder.
Cāi'tif, n. A mean villain; a knave.
Cā-jōle, v. a. To flatter; to soothe; to coax.
Cā-jōl'er-y, n. Flattery; wheedling; deceit.
Cāke, n. A kind of delicate bread.—a mass.—*2, v. a.* To form into cake.—*3, v. n.* To harden.
Cāi'a-bāsh, n. A species of large gourd.
Cāi'a-mine, n. An ore of zinc:—a mineral.
Cā-lām'ī-tōūa, a. Full of calamity or misery.
Cā-lām'ī-tx, n. Misfortune; misery; disaster.
Cāi'a-mūs, n. A sort of reed or flag.
Cā-lāsh', n. An open carriage:—a head-dress.
Cāi-cā'p'ōūa, a. Containing chalk or lime.
Cāi'ce-āt-ed (k'āi'p'āt-ed), a. Shod.
Cāi'ce-dē-ny, n. A stone.—See CHALCEDONY.
Cāi'c-nāte, v. a. To calcine; to powder.
Cāi'c-nā'tion, n. Act of pulverizing by fire.
Cāi'cine, v. a. To burn to powder or ashes.
Cāi'cū-lā-bile, a. That may be computed.
Cāi'cū-lāte, v. a. To compute; to reckon.—*2, v. n.* To make a computation.
Cāi'cū-lē'tion, n. A computation; reckoning.
Cāi'cū-lā-tōr, n. A computer; a reckoner.
Cāi'cū-lā, n.; pl. Cāi'cū-lī. The stone in the bladder:—a method of computation.
Cāi'dry, n. A pot; a boiler; a large kettle.
Cāi'e-fā'tion, n. The act of heating.
Cāi'e-fā'tive, a. That makes anything hot.
Cāi'e-fā'tō-ry, a. That heats; heating.
Cāi'e-ry, v. n. & v. a. To grow or make hot.
Cāi'en-dar, n. A yearly register; an almanac.
Cāi'en-der, v. a. To dress smooth; as cloth or paper.—*2, n.* A hot press; a machine to calender with:—an Eastern devotee:—one who calenders cloth.
Cāi'endg, n. pl. The first day of each month in the ancient Roman calendar. [mates].
Cāi'en-thre, n. A febrile distemper in hot climates (k'āi'), *n.*; pl. Calves (k'āivz). The young of a cow:—a dolt:—the thick part of the leg.
Cāi'i-ber, or Cāi'i-bre, n. The bore of a gun; the diameter of a bullet:—capacity.
Cāi'i-cō, n. A kind of printed cotton cloth.
Cāi'k'ī-nōūa, a. Obscure; dim; dark.
Cāi'k'ī-p'p'g, n. pl. Compasses with bowed shanks.
Cāi'ph-āte, n. A successor of Mahomet; a vicar.
Cāi'ph-āte, n. The government of a caliph.
Cāi'is-thē'n'ics, n. pl. Exercise for promoting gracefulness and health.
Cāik (k'āwk), v. a. To stop or stuff with oakum and tar, as seams between the planks of a ship.
Cāik'er (k'āw-er), n. One who calks.

caisson, cār, cāve, cār, cār; bāll, būr, rāle, dūe.—*C, c, g, soft; C, c, g, hard; q, c, z, x, ca, z, cha*

Call, *v. a.* To name; to summon; to convoke.
—2, *v. n.* To cry out; to make a short visit.
3, *n.* An address; a demand; a short visit.

Call'le, *n.* A plant and its showy flower.

Call'id-i-ty, **Call'id-ness**, *n.* Craftiness.

Call-i-grāph'ic, *a.* Relating to beautiful penmanship.

Call'ig-ra-phy, *n.* Fine penmanship.

Call'ing, *n.* Vocation; profession; trade.

Call-lōs-i-ty, *n.* A hard swelling without pain.

Call'lous, *a.* Hard; indurated; insensible.

Call'lōw (kāl'tō), *n.* Unfedged; naked.

Call'lus, *n.* An induration; a hardness.

Calm (kām), *a.* Quiet; serene; undisturbed.—
2, *n.* Serenity; quiet; repose.—3, *v. a.* To still; to pacify; to soothe.

Calm'ly (kām'ly), *ad.* Serenely; quietly.

Calm'ness (kām'ness), *n.* Tranquillity; mildness.

Call'q-mēl, *n.* A compound of chlorine and mercury, used in medicine.

Ca-lōr'ic, *n.* Principle or matter of heat; heat.

Call'o-rif'ic, *a.* Causing heat; heating.

Ca-lōy'er, *n.* An Eastern monk.

Call'u-mēt, *n.* The Indian pipe of peace.

Ca-lūm'ni-āte, *v. a.* To accuse falsely.

Ca-lūm'ni-ā-tōr, *n.* A slanderer. [ous.]

Ca-lūm'ni-ā-tō-ry, **Ca-lūm'ni-ōus**, *a.* Slander.

Call'um-ny, *n.* Slander; false accusation.

Cal've (kāv), *v. n.* To bring forth a calf.

Call'vin-ism, *n.* The doctrine of Calvin.

Call'vin-ist, *n.* A follower of Calvin.

Call'vin-ist'ic, *a.* Relating, or adhering, to

Call'vin-ist'i-cal, *a.* Calvin or to Calvinism.

Call'yx, *n.* (*Bot.*) A flower-cup:—the shell of a shell-fish. [reciprocal motion.]

Cām, *n.* A mechanical contrivance to produce

Cām'biat, *n.* One skilled in exchanges.

Cām'bric, *n.* A fine, thin linen or cotton fabric.

Cāme, *imp. l.* from come. [Africa.]

Cām'el, *n.* A large animal common in Asia and

Ca-mēl'q-pārd, *n.* A tall African animal; gi-

Cām'q-o, *n.* An engraved stone or shell. [raffe.]

Cām'q-ra-qb-scū'ra, *n.* An optical machine.

Cām-i-sādē, or **Cām-i-sā'dō**, *n.* An attack made at night.

Cām'let, *n.* A thin kind of cloth or stuff.

Cām'q-mile, *n.* A name of certain plants.

Cāmp, *n.* The order of tents of an army.

Cām-pāign (kām-pān'), *n.* The time an army keeps the field in one year:—open level ground.—2, *v. n.* To serve in a campaign.

Cām-pā-nī'le, *n.* A tower for bells.

Cām-pān'ī-late, or **Cām-pān'ī-fōrm**, *a.* In the shape of a bell.

Cām-phor, *n.* A fragrant concrete juice.

Cām-phō-rāt-ed, *a.* Impregnated with camphor.

Cām-phōr-trēē, *n.* An evergreen tree. [plants.]

Cām'p-i-on, *n.* The name of several flowering

Cān, *n.* A metal cup or vessel for liquors.—2,

v. n. [*imp. l.* could.] To be able. [rabble.]

Ca-naille' (kā-nāl'), *n.* The lowest people; the

Ca-nāl', *n.* A watercourse made by art; passage.

Ca-nā'ry, *n.* Wine from the Canaries.—a bird.

Ca-nā'ry-bird, *n.* A small singing bird.

Cān'cel, *v. a.* To blot out; to expunge; to an-

Cān'cel-lāt-ed, *a.* Cross-barred. [nul.]

Cān'cel-lā'tion, *n.* The art, or act, of cancelling.

Cān'cer, *n.* The Crab; the sign of the summer solstice:—a tumor terminating in an ulcer.

Cān'cer-ōus, *a.* Having the qualities of a cancer.

Cān-de-lā'brum, *n.*; pl. **Cān-de-lā'bra**. A chan-

delier; a branched candlestick:—a lamp-stand.

Cān'dent, *a.* White with heat; glowing.

Cān'did, *a.* Fair; open; frank; ingenuous.

Cān'di-dāte, *n.* A competitor; one who pro-

poses himself, or is proposed, for some office.

Cān'did-ly, *ad.* Fairly; openly; frankly.

Cān'dle, *n.* A cylinder of tallow, &c., for giving

Cān'dle-light, *n.* Light of a candle. [light.]

Cān'dle-mas, *n.* The feast of the purification

of the Blessed Virgin, February 2.

Cān'dle-stick, *n.* Instrument to hold candles.

Cān'dor, *n.* Frankness; openness; fairness.

Cān'dy, *v. a.* To conserve with sugar.—2, *v. n.*

To grow congealed.—3, *n.* A conserve.

Cāne, *n.* A reed; sugar-cane; a walking-staff.

—2, *v. a.* To beat with a cane. [reed.]

Cāne-brāke, *n.* A thicket of canes:—a kind of

Ca-nine, *a.* Having the qualities of a dog.

Cān'is-ter, *n.* A box for tea, &c.; a small basket;

a kind of shot.

Cān'ker (kāng'ker), *n.* An eating humor; a

disease in trees.—2, *v. n.* To grow corrupt; to

decay.—3, *v. a.* To corrupt; to corrode; to in-

Cān'kered, *a.* Crabbed; morose. [fect.]

Cān'ker-ōus, *a.* Corroding like a canker.

Cān'ker-worm, *n.* A worm that injures trees.

Cān'nel-cōal, *n.* A hard, bituminous coal.

Cān'ni-bal, *n.* A man-eater; anthropophagite.

Cān'ni-bal-ism, *n.* The eating of human flesh.

Cān'non, *n.* A great gun, as for a battery.

Cān'non-ādē, *v. a.* To attack with cannon.—2,

n. An attack by cannon.

Cān'non-bāll, *n.* A ball for a cannon.

Cān'non-ēer, *n.* One who manages cannon.

Cān'non-prōof, *a.* Proof against cannon.

Cān'nōt, *v. n.* Can and not, noting inability.

Cān'ny, *a.* Crafty; cunning; pleasant.

Ca-nōē (kā-nō'), *n.* A small boat, paddled.

Cān'on, *n.* A rule; a church law:—the books

of Holy Scripture:—a dignity in cathedrals.

Cān'on-ēss, *n.* A woman possessed of a prebend.

Ca-nōn'i-cal, *a.* According to canon; regular.

Ca-nōn'i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a canonical manner.

Ca-nōn'i-cals, *n. pl.* Full dress of a clergyman.

Cān'on-ist, *n.* A man versed in canon law.

Cān'on-i-zā'tion, *n.* Act of enrolling as a saint.

Cān'on-ize, *v. a.* To declare a saint.

Cān'on-ry, *n.* A benefice in some cathedral

Cān'on-ship, *j.* or collegiate church.

Cān'q-py, *n.* A covering over a throne, bed, &c.

—2, *v. a.* To cover with a canopy.

Ca-nō'rous, *a.* Musical; tuneless; sonorous.

Cānt, *n.* Whining tone; hypocritical speech;

slang; dialect:—a throw; a turn; a jerk.—

2, *v. n.* To speak with a whining tone.

Cān'tā-l'upe, *n.* A kind of melon.

Ca-nā'tā, *n.* (*Mus.*) A poem set to music.

Ca-nēssā, *n.* A vessel for carrying liquors;

a place where liquors are sold.

Cān'ter, *n.* An easy gallop:—a hypocrite.—2,

v. n. To gallop easily or gently.

Cān'thār'i-dēs, *n. pl.* Spanish flies.

Cān'ti-cle, *n.* A song; canto; Song of Solomon.

Cān'tō, *n.*; pl. **Cān'tōs**. A section of a poem.

Cān'ton, *n.* A division of a country; a clan.—

2, *v. a.* To divide into little parts.

Cān'ton-ize, *v. a.* To divide into cantons.

ā, ā, ē, ē, ū, ū, long; ē, ē, ī, ī, ū, ū, short; ą, ą, ı, ı, ı, ı, obscure.—Fare, fax, fast, fall; hār, hār;

Qar-niv'o-rods, *a.* Flesh-eating.
Qar-nös'i-ty, *n.* A fleshy growth or tumor.
Qār'pl, *n.* A song of exultation or praise.—2, *v. n.* To sing; to warble.—3, *v. a.* To celebrate in song.
Qār'qm, } *v. n.* To strike billiard-balls to-
Qār'rom, } gether.
Qa-rüt'id, *n.* An artery of the neck.
Qa-rüd'gal, *n.* A festival; a revelling.
Qa-rüd'se, *v. n.* To drink hard; to revel.
Qa-rüd'ser, *n.* A noisy, hard drinker.
Qār'p, *v. n.* To censure; to cavil.—2, *n.* A fish.
Qār'pen-tor, *n.* A builder of houses, ships, &c.
Qār'pen-trz, *n.* The art of a carpenter.
Qār'pet, *n.* A covering for a floor.—2, *v. a.* To spread with carpets.
Qār'pet-ing, *n.* Material for carpets:—carpets.
Qār'ing, *p. a.* Captious; censorious.—2, *n.* Cavil; censure; fault-finding.
Qār'riake (**kār'rij**), *n.* The act of carrying; a vehicle; behavior; conduct; manners.
Qār'ri-er, *n.* One who carries; a sort of pigeon.
Qār'ri-on, *n.* Putrefying, dead flesh.—2, *a.* Relating to, or feeding on, carrion.
Qār-ron-ade, *n.* A very short cannon.
Qār'rot, *n.* A plant or esculent root. [low.
Qār'rot-x, *a.* Resembling carrots; reddish yel-
Qār'ry, *v. a. & v. n.* To convey; transport; be-
Qār'ry-äl, *n.* A roomy vehicle. [have.
Qärt, *n.* A carriage with two wheels.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* To carry or place in a cart.
Qärt'age, *n.* Act of carting, or charge for it.
Qärt-täl, *n.* An agreement between two states at war, relating to exchange of prisoners.
Qärt'er, *n.* A man who drives a cart. [stanca.
Qärt'i-läse, *n.* Gristle; a tough, elastic sub-
Qärt'i-läse-nöus, *a.* Consisting of cartilage.
Qärt'ra-phy, *n.* A treatise on maps.
Qärt-töön, *n.* A painting on strong paper.
Qärt-töuch, *n.* A case for balls and cartridges:—an ornamental shield with an inscription.
Qärt'ridge, *n.* A case for a charge of gunpowder, shot, &c.; such a case together with its charge.
Qärt'-wright (**kärt'rit**), *n.* A maker of carts.
Qär'un-cle, *n.* A fleshy protuberance.
Qär've, *v. a. & v. n.* To cut wood, stone, or meat.
Qär'vel, **Qär'a-väl**, *n.* A small ship.
Qär'ver, *n.* One who carves; a sculptor.
Qas-cäde, *n.* A small cataract; a waterfall.
Qaso, *n.* A box; a sheath; a cover:—condition; state:—a cause in court:—inflection of nouns.—2, *v. a.* To put in a case; to cover. [outside.
Qas'härd-en (**käs'här-dn**), *v. a.* To harden the
Qas'-knife (**käs'nif**), *n.* A large table-knife.
Qas'mäte, *n.* (Fort.) A bomb-proof vault.
Qas'ment, *n.* A window opening upon hinges.
Qas'ous, *a.* Resembling cheese.
Qas'ern, *n.* A small barrack for soldiers.
Qas'-shöt, *n.* Shrapnel; encased shot.
Qash, *n.* Money; ready money; coin; specie.—2, *v. a.* To pay money for.
Qa-shew (**-shü**), *n.* A tropical tree and its nut.
Qa-shier (**ka-shér**), *n.* One having charge of money.—2, *v. a.* To dismiss from an office.
Qash'märe, *n.* A fine woollen fabric.—2, *a.* Noting a kind of rich shawl.
Qäs'ing, *n.* The covering of anything.
Qäsk, *n.* A barrel; a wooden vessel.
Qäs'ket, *n.* A small box for jewels, &c.

Qäsque (**käsk**), *n.* A helmet; armor for the head.
Qas-sä'tion, *n.* The act of annulling.
Qas-sä'va, *n.* Nutritious starch from a plant.
Qäs'si-s (**käs'hä-s**), *n.* A spice; an evergreen.
Qäs'si-märe, *n.* A sort of woollen cloth. [shrub.
Qäs'sock, *n.* A garment worn by clergymen.
Qäs'so-wä-ry, *n.* A large ostrich-like bird.
Qäst, *v. a.* [imp. *t.* & *pp.* cast.] To throw; to hurl; to compute; to found; to bring forth.—2, *v. n.* To be formed in a mould; to warp.—3, *n.* A throw; a mould; a shade; a mien.
Qäs'te-nöt, *n.* A small piece of ivory or hard wood, used as an accompaniment to dances, &c.
Qäst'a-wäy, *n.* A person lost or abandoned.
Qäste, *n.* An order or class of people.
Qäs'tel-län, *n.* The governor of a castle.
Qäs'tel-lät-ed, *a.* Having battlements.
Qäst'er, *n.* One who casts; a phial; a wheel.
Qäs'ti-gäte, *v. a.* To chastise; to punish.
Qäs'ti-gä'tion, *n.* Punishment; chastisement.
Qäst'ing, *n.* Act of casting:—a thing cast.
Qäst'ing-nöt, *n.* A net to be thrown.
Qäst'ing-vöte, *n.* The vote that decides when there is otherwise no choice.
Qäs'tle (**käs'sl**), *n.* A fortress or fortified house.
Qäs'tled (**käs'sld**), *a.* Furnished with castles.
Qäs'tor, *n.* A beaver:—one of the *Gemini*.
Qäs'tor-öl, *n.* A vegetable oil.
Qäs-tra-me-tä'tion, *n.* The act or the art of planning or tracing an encampment.
Qäs'träte, *v. a.* To geld; to emasculate.
Qäs-trä'tion, *n.* Act of gelding or castrating.
Qäs'u-al (**käs'hü-al**), *a.* Accidental; fortuitous.
Qäs'u-al-ly (**käs'hü-al-le**), *ad.* Accidentally.
Qäs'u-al-ty (**käs'hü-al-te**), *n.* An accident.
Qäs'u-ist (**käs'hü-ist**), *n.* One who studies and resolves cases of conscience. [casuistry.
Qäs'u-is'ti-cal (**käs'hü-is'te-kal**), *a.* Relating to
Qäs'u-is'try (**käs'hü-is'tre**), *n.* Science of a casuist.
Qät, *n.* A domestic animal:—a cat-o'-nine-tails.
Qät-a-shräs'sis, *n.* A harsh metaphor.
Qät'a-cömbs, *n. pl.* Caverns for the dead.
Qät'a-cöüs'ties, *n.* Science of reflected sounds.
Qät'a-fälque (**-fälik'**), *n.* A lofty structure on which the coffin is placed in state funerals.
Qät'a-läp-sy, *n.* A nervous disease.
Qät'a-lögue (**kät'a-log**), *n.* A list or register.
Qä-täl'pe, *n.* A large flowering tree.
Qät'a-mä-rän, *n.* A kind of raft, made of logs.
Qät'a-möünt, *n.* The American tiger or puma.
Qät'a-plägm, *n.* A poultrice; a plaster.
Qät'a-pült, *n.* An ancient military engine.
Qät'a-räct, *n.* A waterfall:—a disease in the eye.
Qä-tärr'h (**ka-tär'**), *n.* A mucous discharge.
Qä-tärr'h'al (**ka-tär'ral**), } *a.* Relating to a ca-
Qä-tärr'h'ous (**ka-tär'rus**), } tarrh or cold.
Qä-täs'tro-phe, *n.* A final event; a calamity.
Qät'cäll, *n.* A small squeaking instrument.
Qätch, *v. a.* [imp. *t.* & *pp.* caught, catched.] To lay hold on; to seize; to stop; to ensnare.—2, *v. n.* To be contagious; to lay hold.—3, *n.* Seizure; a clasp; a snatch:—a snag.
Qätch'er, *n.* The person or thing that catches.



Catamaran.

ap, or **Căt'ăp**, *n.* A sauce made from
rooms, tomatoes, walnuts, &c.
word (-wûrd), *n.* A word under the last
of a page.
ihst'j-cəl, *a.* Consisting of questions and
ers; after the manner of a catechism.
ihse, *v. a.* To instruct by questions and
ers; to question; to interrogate.
ihsgm, *n.* A form or book of instruction
estions and answers.
ihst, *n.* One who teaches by catechising.
ihū, *n.* An astringent drug.
ihū'men, *n.* One yet in the rudiments of
stianity, or who is little advanced.
rōr'j-cəl, *a.* Absolute; positive.
rō-rx, *n.* An order of ideas; predicament.
is or **Ca-tē'nā**, *n.* A chain of quotations
an author.
iā'tiōn, *n.* Regular connection.
**v. n. To procure or provide food.
er, *n.* A provider; a purveyor.
ēss, *n.* A woman who provides food.
pī-lār, *n.* The grub of an insect:—a plant.
wāul, *v. n.* To make a noise as cats.
n. pl. Dainty food.
ih, *n.* A sort of fish; the horned-pout.
t, *n.* A string for musical instruments.
r'tiō, *n.* A purging medicine.
r'tiē, **Ca-thār'tj-cəl**, *a.* Purgative.
'drāl, *n.* The head church of a diocese.
-tēr, *n.* An instrument to draw off urine.
de, *n.* The negative pole of an electric
it:—opposed to *anode*.
-llo, *a.* Universal; general; liberal.—
A member of the Catholic church.
-llg'j-tx, or **Ca-thōl'j-cism**, *n.* Adhe-
s to the Catholic church:—universality:—
ness of mind.
l'j-cize, *v. n.* To become a Catholic.—
a. To render catholic.
l'j-ōōn, *n.* A universal remedy; a pana-
n, *n.* A kind of inflorescence. [*cea*.
l, **Căt'ling**, *n.* A knife for surgeons' use.
nt, or **Căt'nip**, *n.* A perennial plant.
nine'-tālls, *n.* A whip with nine lashes.
'trics, *n.* The science of reflected light.
pāw, *n.* A dupe used by another; a very
fitful breeze at sea.
p, *n.* A sauce.—See **CATCHUP**.
, n. Beasts of pasture:—bovine animals.
s, *n.* A meeting for political purposes.
l, *a.* Relating to the tail of an animal.
ē (kāv dl), *n.* A mixture of wine, gruel, &c.
t (kāv't), *imp. t. & pp.* from *catch*.
ē A membrane covering the intestines.
lōw-er, *n.* A fine species of cabbage.
l, *a.* Relating to or expressing a cause.
l'j-tx, *n.* The agency of a cause.
'tiōn, *n.* The act of causing.
-tive, *a.* That expresses a cause.
n. That which produces an effect; rea-
motive; suit; object; side; party.—2, *v. a.*
fect, as an agent; to produce.
wky, or **Căt'ggy**, *n.* A raised road.
le, *n.* A corroding application.—2, *a.*
ing; corroding.
g'j-tx, *n.* Caustic quality.
**, n. A searing-hot iron.
-lism, *n.* The application of caustics.****

Căt-ter-j-ā'tiōn, *n.* The act of cauterizing.
Căt'ter-ize, *v. a.* To burn with a cautery.
Căt'te-ry, *n.* An iron for burning; a caustic
cauterism.
Căt'tiōn (kāv'shyn), *n.* Provident care; warn-
ing:—pledge.—2, *v. a.* To give notice of danger;
to warn.
Căt'tiōn-a-ry, *a.* Given as a pledge; warning.
Căt'tious (kāv'shyn), *a.* Wary; watchful.
Căt'tious-ly, *ad.* In a cautious manner.
Căt'tious-nēss, *n.* Watchfulness; vigilance.
Căt'-al-cāde', *n.* A procession on horseback.
Căt'-a-liēr', *n.* A horse soldier; a knight.—2, *a.*
Gay; brave:—disdainful.
Căt'-a-liēr'ly (kāv-a-lēr'ly), *ad.* Haughtily.
Căt'-al-rx, *n.* Soldiers or troops on horses.
Cāve, *n.* A cavern; a grotto; a den.—2, *v. a.*
To make hollow.—3, *v. n.* To fall in.
Cā'vō-āt, *n.* (*Law.*) Process to stop proceedings.
Cā'v'ern, *n.* A hollow place in the ground.
Cā'v'ern-ōūs, *a.* Full of caverns; hollow.
Ca-viāre' (kāv-vēr'), *n.* Prepared roe of sturgeons.
Cā'vil, *v. n.* To raise captious objections.—2, *n.*
A false or frivolous objection.
Cā'vil-ler, *n.* A captious disputant.
Cā'vil-ty, *n.* Hollowness; a hollow place.
Cāw, *v. n.* To cry as the rook or crow.
Cāy-ēnne', *n.* A pungent red pepper.
Cāse (sēs), *v. n.* To leave off; to fail; to stop.
Cāse'less, *a.* Without stop; incessant.
Cā'dar, *n.* An evergreen tree.
Cā'darn, or **Cā'drine**, *a.* Belonging to cedar.
Cāde, *v. a.* To yield; to resign; to give up.
Ca-dil'la, *n.* This mark [.] under the letter *c*,
denoting that it sounds like *s*.
Cāil (sāl), *v. a.* To overlay the inner roof.
Cāil'ing, *n.* The covering of the inner roof.
Cāil'an-dine, *n.* A plant; swallow-wort.
Cāil'a-tūre, *n.* The art of engraving on metals.
Cāil'e-brāte, *v. a.* To praise; to extol; to honor.
Cāil'e-brā'tiōn, *n.* Act of celebrating; praise.
Ca-lēb'rj-tx, *n.* Fame; renown; distinction.
Ca-lēr'j-tx, *n.* Swiftmess; rapidity; speed.
Cāler-y, *n.* A plant used for salad.
Ca-lēs'tial (sē-lēs'tyāl), *a.* Heavenly; ethereal.
Cā'li-āc, **Cā'li-āc**, *a.* Relating to the bowels.
Cāil'j-ba-cy, *n.* Unmarried state; single life.
Cāll, *n.* A small, close room; a cavity; a cave.
Cāll'ar, *n.* A room under a house.
Cāll'ar-āge, *n.* Room of a cellar; a cellar.
Cāll'ū-lar, *a.* Having cells or cavities.
Cāll'ū-lēid, *n.* A substance used in the place of
ivory, coral, &c. [*&c.*:—a stone chisel.
Cālt, *n.* One of the old race of Ireland, France,
Cālt'ic, *a.* Relating to the Celts, or Gauls.
Cālm'ent, *n.* That which unites; mortar.
Ca-mēnt, *v. a.* To unite by something inter-
posed.—2, *v. n.* To cohere; to unite.
Cām-ēn-tā'tiōn, *n.* The act of cementing.
Cām'e-tēr-y, *n.* A burial-place.
Cān'q-bite, **Cān'q-bite**, *n.* A monk.
Cān'q-tāph, *n.* A monument erected to the
memory of one buried elsewhere.
Cānse, *v. a.* To perfume with incense.
Cān'ser, *n.* A vessel in which incense is burnt.
Cān'sor, *n.* An officer of Rome; a censor.
Cān-sō'rj-ēn, *a.* Relating to a censor.
Cān-sō'rj-ōūs, *a.* Addicted to censure; severe.
Cān-sō'rj-ōūs-nēss, *n.* Disposition to censure.

Ir; *mōve*, *nōr*, *sōn*; *bāll*, *būr*, *rūle*, *ūse*.—**C**, *g*, *g*, *soft*; *g*, *g*, *h*, *hard*; *g* as *z*; *g* as *g*; *this*.

Cên'sor-shíp, *n.* The office of a censor.
Cên'su-ál (-shù-), *a.* Pertaining to a census.
Cên'su-rá-bíle (sên'shù-rá-bl), *a.* Culpable.
Cên'sure (sên'shür), *n.* Blame; reproach.—2, *v. a.* To blame; to condemn; to reproach; to reprehend; to reprove.
Cên'sür-ér (sên'shür-ér), *n.* One who blames.
Cên'sus, *n.* An enumeration of inhabitants.
Cên't, *n.* A hundred—an American copper coin.
Cên'tal, *n.* A hundred pounds by weight.
Cên'tare, *n.* A measure equal to 1550 square inches; a square metre.
Cên'taur (sên'táwr), *n.* A fabulous being, half man and half horse.—a southern constellation.
Cên'tau-ry, *n.* A plant of several kinds.
Cên'te-ná-ri-án, *n.* A person 100 years old.
Cên'te-ná-ry, *n.* The number of a hundred.—2, *a.* Relating to a hundred.
Cên'tén-ni-ál, *a.* Completing a hundred years; occurring once in a hundred years.
Cên-tés-i-mál, *a.* Hundredth.
Cên'ti-fó-lí-ous, *a.* Having a hundred leaves.
Cên'ti-grade, *a.* Having a hundred degrees.
Cên'ti-grám, } *n.* A weight of about $\frac{1}{100}$ of a gram.
Cên'ti-grámme, } grain; the hundredth part of a gram.
Cên'ti-lí-ter, } *n.* A measure, nearly $\frac{1}{100}$ of a cubic inch; the hundredth part of a litre; ten cubic centimetres.
Cên'ti-mé-ter (or **Cên-tim'é-ter**), or **Centimetre** (sên'te-má'tér), *n.* A measure, 0.0394 of a linear inch; the hundredth part of a metre.
Cên'ti-péd, *n.* A poisonous insect. [authors.
Cên'to, *n.* A collection of scraps from various
Cên'tral, *a.* Near the centre; middle.
Cên'tral-i-zá-tion, *n.* Tendency towards a common centre or a central authority. [thority.
Cên'tral-ize, *v. a.* To place under a central authority.
Cên'tral-ly, *ad.* With regard to the centre.
Cên'tre (sên'tér), *n.* The exact middle.—2, *v. a.* To place on a centre.—3, *v. n.* To be in the centre.
Cên'tric, **Cên'tri-cal**, *a.* In the centre. [centre.
Cên'trifú-gal, *a.* Flying from the centre.
Cên'trifú-gal, *a.* Tending to the centre.
Cên'tu-ple, *a.* Hundred-fold.
Cên'tú-ri-qn, *n.* A Roman military officer, who commanded a hundred men.
Cên'tú-ry, *n.* A period of one hundred years.
Cê-phá-líc, *a.* Relating to the head.
Cêph'á-lo-pód, *n.* A mollusk of the squid or cuttle-fish class.
Cê-rám'ic, *a.* Relating to pottery.
Cê-rám'ics, *n.* Pottery;—the study of pottery.
Cê-rate, *n.* A composition of wax, oil, &c.
Cê-rát-ed, *a.* Covered with wax.
Cê-re, *v. a.* To cover with wax; to wax.—2, *n.* The naked skin on the bill of some birds.
Cê-re-bél'lum, *n.* The lower part of the brain.
Cê-re-brál, *a.* Relating to the brain. [brain.
Cê-re-brúm, *n.* The upper and larger part of the
Cê-re-clóth, } *n.* Cloth smeared with melted wax
Cê-re-ment, } or with bitumen.
Cê-re-mô-ni-ál, *a.* Relating to ceremony.—2, *n.* Outward form; external rite.
Cê-re-mô-ni-ous, *a.* Civil; formal; precise.
Cê-re-mo-ný, *n.* Outward rite; external form.
Cê-ril'la, *n.* Cedilla.—See **CEDILLA**.
Cê-rôn, *n.* See **SERON**.
Cêr'tain (sêr'tjñ), *a.* Sure; indubitable; some.

Cêr'tain-ly, *ad.* Indubitably; without fail.
Cêr'tain-ty, *n.* Assurance; real state; truth.
Cêr-tif-i-cate, *n.* A testimony in writing.
Cêr-ti-fí-cá-tion, *n.* The act of certifying.
Cêr-ti-fý, *v. a.* To give certain information to.
Cêr-ti-túde, *n.* Freedom from doubt; certainty; real state; fact; truth.
Cê-rú-le-án, *a.* Sky-colored; blue; azure.
Cê-rú-mén, *n.* The wax in the ear.
Cê-rúse, *n.* White lead; carbonate of lead.
Cêr-vi-cal, *a.* Belonging to the neck.
Cêss, *n.* A tax.—2, *v. a.* To tax; to assess.
Cêss-sá-tion, *n.* A stop; a rest; an armistice.
Cêss'ion (sêsh'jñ), *n.* Act of ceding; surrender.
Cêss'pôl, *n.* A pit to receive drainage.
Cêss'tus, *n.* The girdle or zone of Venus.—an ancient form of boxing-gauntlet.
Cê-sú'râ, *n.* See **CESURA**.
Cê-tá-ceous (sê-tá'shús), *a.* Of the whale kind.
Cháfe, *v. a. & v. n.* To rub; to fret; to Cestus be rubbed or fretted; to be angry; to rage.—2, *n.* A fret; passion; a heat; a rage.
Cháfer, *n.* One who chafes.—an insect.
Cháfer-ry, *n.* A forge in an iron-mill.
Cháff, *n.* The husks of grain; refuse.
Cháff'er, *v. n. & v. a.* To treat about a bargain.
Cháff'finch, *n.* A small singing bird.
Cháff'fy, *a.* Full of chaff; light; worthless.
Cháff'ing-dish, *n.* A portable grate for coals.
Chá-green, *n.* A rough-grained leather.
Chá-grín', *n.* Ill humor; mortification.—2, *a. a.* To vex; to mortify.
Cháin, *n.* A series of links; a fetter; a bond.—2, *v. a.* To fasten with a chain;—to enslave.
Cháin'-púmp, *n.* A pump with a chain.
Cháin'-shót, *n.* Bullets connected by a chain.
Cháir (chár), *n.* A movable seat; a sedan.
Cháir-man, *n.* The president of an assembly.
Cháise (sház), *n.* A kind of light carriage.
Chál-céd'g-ny, *n.* A kind of precious stone.
Chál-cér'ra-phy, *n.* Engraving in brass.
Chál-dá'ic, **Chál-dés'**, *a.* Relating to Chaldea.
Chál'dron or **Chál'dron**, *n.* Thirty-six bushels.
Chál'ice, *n.* A cup; a communion cup.
Chálk (cháwk), *n.* A white fossil substance.—2, *v. a.* To mark with chalk.
Chálk'y (cháwk'y), *a.* Consisting of chalk.
Chál'lenge, *v. a.* To call to answer; to defy.—2, *n.* A summons to combat.
Chál'lenge-er, *n.* One who challenges.
Chá-lyb'é-ste, *a.* Impregnated with iron.
Chám, or **Khán**, *n.* A sovereign of Tartary.
Chá-máde', *n.* Beat of the drum for a parley.
Chám'ber, *n.* An upper room;—a cavity.—2, *v. n. & v. a.* To be wanton; to shut up.
Chám'ber-ing, *n.* Intrigue; wantonness.
Chám'ber-láin, *n.* An English officer of state.
Chám'ber-máid, *n.* A female servant who takes care of chambers or bedrooms.
Chá-mô'le-qn, *n.* An animal of the lizard kind.
Chám'fer, *v. a.* To channel; to flute.
Chám'fer, or **Chám'fret**, *n.* A furrow; a groove.
Chám'oia (shám'p), *n.* A kind of antelope; wash-leather.
Chám'g-mile, *n.* See **CAMOMILE**.
Chám-p, *v. a. & v. n.* To bite; to gnaw.
Chám-pagne' (shám-pán'), *n.* A kind of wine.



Châm pân', **Châm-pân'**, *a.* Open; level.—
 2, *n.* A level, open country.
Châm-pân'ôn (*shâm-plin'yün*), *n.* A mushroom.
Châm-pi'ôn, *n.* A single combatant; a defender.
Chân'ce, *n.* Fortuitous event; accident; fortune.
 —2, *v. n.* To happen; to fall out; to occur.
Chân'cel, *n.* The eastern part of a church.
Chân'cel-lor, *n.* A high judicial officer; a judge
 of a court of chancery or other court.
Chân'cel-lor-ship, *n.* Office of chancellor.
Chân'cer-y, *n.* A high court of equity.
Chân-de-liér', *n.* A frame for candles.
Chân'd'ler, *n.* A seller of candles; a dealer.
Chân'd'ler-y, *n.* Articles sold by a chandler.
Chân'ge, *v. a.* To make different; to exchange.
 —2, *v. n.* To undergo change; to alter.—3, *n.*
 Alteration; variety; small money.
Chân'ge'a-ble, *a.* Subject to change; inconstant.
Chân'ge'a-ble-ness, *n.* Instability.
Chân'g'ling, *n.* A child changed; an idiot:—
 one apt to change; an inconstant person.
Chân'g'er, *n.* One who changes.
Chân'nel, *n.* The bed of running waters; a
 strait or narrow sea; a groove; a furrow.—
 2, *v. a.* To cut in channels.
Chânt, *v. n. & v. a.* To sing, as in church service.
 —2, *n.* A song; part of church service.
Chânt'er, *n.* One who chants; a singer.
Chân'ti-clôer, *n.* A cock; a loud crower. [*n.*]
Chân'try, *n.* A chapel for priests to sing mass
phâ'ôs, *n.* A confused mass of matter; confusion.
Shâ-ô't'ic, *a.* Like chaos; confused.
Chap (*chôp*), *v. a.* To cleave; to split; to crack.
 —2, *n.* A cleft; an aperture:—a part of
 a beast's mouth.
Châp, *n.* A boy:—a dealer; a chapman.
Châp-ar-râl', *n.* A thicket of oaks or of bushes.
Châp'au (*shâp'ô*), *n.* A hat; a cap or coronet.
Châp'el, *n.* Place of worship; meeting-house.
Châp'el-ry, *n.* The jurisdiction of a chapel.
Châp'er-ôn, *n.* A kind of hood or cap:—a lady's
 protector or attendant.—2, *v. a.* To attend, as
 a lady, in public.
Châp-fallen (*chôp'fân*), *a.* Depressed; dejected.
Châp'i-ter, *n.* Capital of a column.
Châp'lân, *n.* One who performs divine service.
Châp'lân-oy, } *n.* The office of a chaplain;
Châp'lân-ship, } the revenue of a chapel.
Châp'let, *n.* A garland or wreath for the head.
Châp'man, *n.* A chapsman; a dealer; a seller.
Chaps (*chôps*), *n. pl.* The mouth, as of a beast.
Châp'ter, *n.* A division of a book:—an assem-
 bly of the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate
 church:—branch of a society or fraternity.
Châr, *v. a.* To burn to a black cinder, as wood.
Châr, *n.* A small job; in *America*, called *chore*.
Phâr'ac-ter, *n.* A mark; a stamp; a letter:—a
 personage; personal qualities; reputation.
Phâr'ac-ter-is'tic, *n.* A mark of character.—
 2, *a.* Constituting or distinguishing the char-
 acter; noting or indicating character.
Phâr'ac-ter-ize, *v. a.* To give a character to.
Châ-râde' (*shâ-râd'*), *n.* A species of riddle.
Châr'coal, *n.* Coal made by burning wood.
Châr'ge, *v. a.* To load; to impute; to accuse; to
 enjoin; to commission; to attack; to assail.—
 2, *v. n.* To make a charge or onset.—3, *n.*
 Care; precept:—cost:—onset.

Châr'ge'a-ble, *a.* Expensive; costly; imputable.
Châr'g'er, *n.* A large dish:—a war-horse.

Châr'i-qt, *n.* A carriage of
 pleasure or state.

Châr'i-qt-ôer, *n.* One who
 drives a chariot.

Châr'i-ta-ble, *a.* Kind; boun-
 tiful; liberal.

Châr'i-ta-bly, *ad.* Kindly;
 benevolently.

Châr'i-ty, *n.* Benevolence;
 love:—alms.

Châr'la-tân, *n.* A quack; a mountebank.

Châr'la-tân-ry, *n.* Quackery; deceit.

Châr'les's-wâin, *n.* Great Bear, a constellation.

Châr'lock, *n.* A weed; a species of mustard.

Châr'm, *n.* A philter; a spell; enchantment.—
 2, *v. a.* To bewitch; to delight; to subdue.—
 3, *v. n.* To act as a charm.

Châr'm'er, *n.* One who charms; an enchanter.

Châr'm'ing, *p. a.* Pleasing in a high degree.

Châr'm'ing-ly, *ad.* Delightfully; pleasingly.

Châr'nel-hôse, *n.* Place for bones of the dead.

Châr'pié (*shâr'pé*), *n.* Surgeon's lint.

Châr't, *n.* A delineation of coasts, &c.; a map.

Châr'ter, *v. a.* To let or hire, as a sea vessel.—
 2, *n.* A writing bestowing privileges or rights.

Châr'tist, *n.* An advocate of popular rights.

Châr'-wom-an (*-wûm-*), *n.* A woman who does
 chars, or chores.

Châr'y, *a.* Careful; cautious; shy.

Châse, *v. a.* To hunt; to pursue; to drive.—
 2, *n.* Hunting; pursuit:—that part of a gun
 in which the bore is:—frame for types in pages.

Châs'er, *n.* One who chases; a hunter.

Châsm, *n.* A cleft; an opening; a vacuity.

Châste, *a.* Virtuous; pure; uncorrupt.

Châste'ly, *ad.* In a chaste manner; purely.

Châst'en (*châs'su*), *v. a.* To correct; to punish.

Châst'en-er (*châs'sn-er*), *n.* One who chastens.

Châs'tis'a-ble, *a.* That may be chastised.

Châs'tise, *v. a.* To punish; to chasten.

Châs'tise-mént, *n.* Correction; punishment.

Châs'tis'er, *n.* One who chastises; a punisher.

Châs'ti-ty, *n.* Purity of the body; purity.

Châs'u-ble, *n.* A priest's vestment.

Chât, *v. n.* To prate; to converse at ease.—2, *n.*
 Idle or familiar talk; prate.

Château (*shâ-tô*), *n.* A castle; a country-seat.

Chât'tel (*chât'tl*), *n.* Any movable property.

Chât'ter, *v. n.* To make a noise like a blackbird;
 to chat; to prate; to talk idly.—2, *n.* A noise
 as of a blackbird; idle talk.

Chât'ter-bôx, *n.* An incessant talker.

Chât'ty, *a.* Chattering; conversing freely.

Chauffeur (*shô-fur'*), *n.* [*Fr.*] The driver of an
 automobile.

Chéap (*chêp*), *a.* Bearing a low price: common.

Chéap'en (*chê'pn*), *v. a.* To attempt to buy; to
 ask the price of; to lessen the value of.

Chéap'ness, *n.* Lowness of price.

Chéat, *v. a.* To defraud; to impose upon.—2, *n.*
 A fraud; a trick:—a deceiver.

Chéck, *v. a.* To repress; to curb; to reprove.—
 2, *n.* A stop; a reproof:—order for money.

Chéck'er, *v. a.* To vary; to diversify.

Chéck'ery, *n. pl.* The game of draughts.

Chéck'mate, *n.* The winning move in chess.

Chéck, *n.* The side of the face below the eye.



Greek chariot.

mten, sîr; môve, nôr, sôn; bâll, bûr, rôle, hse.—ç, ç, ç, ç; soft; ç, ç, ç, ç; hard; ç as ç, ç as ç, ç as ç, ç as ç.

Chër', n. Entertainment; gayety; shout of joy.
 —2, *v. a.* To incite; to encourage; to applaud.
Chër'fai, a. Animated; lively; joyful.
Chër'fai-nëss, n. Alacrity; animation.
Chër'less, a. Without gayety or gladness.
Chër'ly, Chër'y, a. Brisk; gay; cheerful.
Chëssë, n. Food made of the curd of milk.
Chëssë'-cäke, n. A cake of curds, sugar, &c.
Chëssë'-mën-ër, n. One who deals in cheese.
Chëssë'-prëss, n. An engine for pressing curds.
Chëss'ts, or Chëss'tah, n. The hunting leopard.
phëm'i-cäl, a. Pertaining to chemistry.
phëm'i-cäl-ly, ad. In a chemical manner.
che-mise' (shë-mëz'), n. Under-garment of a phëm'ist, n. One versed in chemistry. [woman.
phëm'is-trë, n. A science which investigates the nature and properties of substances.
Chequer (chëk'ër), v. n. See CHECKER.
Chër'jah, v. a. To support; to foster; to nurse.
Chër'jah-ër, n. One who cherishes; a nurse.
Chë-röör, n. A kind of cigar.
Chër'ry, n. A tree and its fruit.
phër'qo-nëss (kër'qo-nëss), n. A peninsula.
Chërt, n. A kind of flint; rock-flint.
Chër'ub, n.; pl. Chër'ubs and Chër'ü-bim. A celestial spirit; an angel; a figure of an angel.
Chë-rü'bic, Chë-rü'bi-cäl, a. Angelic.
Chër'ü-bim, n. The Hebrew plural of *cherub*.
Chëss, n. A scientific game;—a kind of grass.
Chëss'-board, n. A board for playing chess on.
Chëss'man, n. A piece or man used in chess.
Chëst, n. A large box; the breast; the thorax.
Chëst'nut (chëst'nut), n. Nut of a tree.—2, *a.* Brown; colored like a chestnut.
chëv'-äl-dë-frisë', n.; pl. Chevaux-dë-frisë (shëv'-dë-frisë'), [Fr.] A spiked beam, used in fortification.
chëv'-ä-liër', n. A knight; a cavalier.
Chëv'er-ül, n. Leather from the skin of the kid.
Chew (chü), v. a. To crush with the teeth.—2, *v. n.* To ruminate; to meditate.
Chibouque (chë-böök'), n. A long Turkish pipe.
Chi-cäne', n. Sophistry; chicanery. [try.
Chi-cän'er-y, n. Mean arts; trickery; sophis-
Chick, Chik'en, n. The young of a fowl.
Chick'en-hëart-ed, a. Cowardly; timorous.
Chick'en-pöx, n. A mild, eruptive disease.
Chick'pëa (chik'pë), n. A kind of pea.
Chick'wëed, n. A small annual plant or weed.
Chide, v. a. [imp. *t.* chid; pp. *chidden, chid.*]
 To reprove; to reprimand; to censure; to re-
 buke.—2, *v. n.* To find fault; to scold.
Chid'ing, n. Rebuke; scolding; noise; clamor.
Chieft (chëf), a. Principal; most important.—2, *n.* A commander; a head; a leader.
Chieft'ly, ad. Principally; eminently.
Chieft'tain, n. A leader; a commander; a chief.
Chil'bläin, n. A sore made by cold.
Child, n.; pl. Chil'dren. An infant or very young person; offspring; progeny; issue.
Child'bear-ing, n. Act of bearing children.
Chi'd'bëd, n. The state of a woman in labor.
Child'birth, n. The act of bearing children.
Child'hood (chil'd'hüd), n. The state of a child.
Child'ish, a. Like a child; trifling; puerile.
Child'less, a. Without children or offspring.

Child'like, a. Like or becoming a child.
Chill, a. Cold; depressed; not affectionate.—2, *n.* Chilliness; cold; coolness.—3, *v. a.* To make cold; to depress; to deject.
Chil'l'i-nëss, n. A sensation of cold.
Chil'l'nëss, n. Chilliness; coldness.
Chil'ly, a. Somewhat cold.—2, *ad.* Coldly.
Chim'b (chim), or Chime, n. The edge of a cask.
Chime, n. A sound of bells; concord of sound.—2, *v. n.* To sound in harmony; to agree.—3, *v. a.* To move, strike, or sound in harmony.
Chim'er, n. One who chimes.
Phi-mër'a, n. A fabled monster; an odd fancy.
Chi-mëre', n. Robe of a bishop.—See SIMAR.
Phi-mër'i-cäl, a. Imaginary; fanciful; unreal.
Chim'ney (chim'ny), n. A passage through which smoke ascends; a fireplace; fire-side.
Chin, n. The lowest part of the face.
Chin'g, n. China-ware; porcelain.
Chin-chil'la, n. A South-American animal and its fur.



Chin'cough (ch'in'köf), n. Hooping-cough.
Chine, n. Backbone or spine;—edge of a cask.
Chi-nëss', n. Language and people of China.
Chin'chilla, n. Chinchilla.
Chink, n. A small aperture; an opening.—2, *v. a.* To shake so as to make a sound.—3, *v. n.* To sound by striking each other.
Chintz, n. Printed cotton cloth.
Chirp, v. a. & v. n. To cut into small pieces; to crack.—2, *n.* A small piece cut or broken off.
Chi-rög'ra-pher, n. A writer; a penman.
Chi-rög'ra-phë, n. Handwriting.
Chi-röl'q-gx, n. The art of conversing with the fingers. [hand; palmistry.
Chi'ro-män-cy, n. The art of foretelling by the Chirp, *v. n.* To make a cheerful noise, as birds.
Chirp, Chirp'ing, n. Voice of birds or insects.
Chirrup, v. n. To chirp.—2, *v. a.* To encourage; to cheer up.—3, *n.* A chirping noise.
Chis'el, n. A tool for cutting wood or stone.—2, *v. a.* To cut or carve with a chisel.
Chit, n. A child; a baby;—a sprout of corn.
Chit'-chät, n. Prattle; light conversation.
Chi-väl'ric, a. Chivalrous; gallant.
Chiv'al-roüa, a. Relating to chivalry; gallant.
Chiv'al-ry or Chiv'al-ry, n. Knighthood.
Chives (chivz), n. pl. Threads in flowers. [drug.
phlö'ral, phlö'ral-hy'drate, n. A hypnotic.
phlö'rate, n. A salt of chloric acid.
phlö'rine, n. A heavy, greenish-yellow gas.
phlö'ro-form, n. An anæsthetic liquid.
Chöc'q-late, n. A preparation of cacao.
Chöfces, n. Act of choosing; the thing chosen.—2, *a.* Select; precious; excellent. [church.
Choir (kwir), n. Band of singers;—part of a Chöke, *v. a.* To suffocate; to stop up.—2, *v. n.* To be choked or obstructed. [cherry.
Chöke'-chër-ry, n. A small, wild, astringent.
Chöke'-dämp, n. A very poisonous gas in mines.
phöl'ër, n. The bile;—anger; rage; wrath.
phöl'ë-ra, n. A dangerous disease.
phöl'ë-ra-mër'bug, n. A painful disease.
phöl'ër-lo, a. Full of cholera; angry; irascible.

ä, é, î, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ê, î, ö, ü, y, short; q, q, i, q, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hëir, hër;

Cicada.

; mōve, nōr, sōn; bāll, bīr, rāle, ūse.—C, G, c, ċ, soft; P, Q, p, ċ, hard; ʒ as z; ʒ as gz; thia.

Cir-cum-dūct', *v. a.* To contravene; to nullify.
Cir-cūm-fēr-ēnce, *n.* A line bounding a circle.
Cir-cūm-fēx, *n.* An accent denoting a long syllable, marked in Greek [ˉ], in Latin [ˉ].
Cir-cūm-fū-ēt, *a.* Flowing round, as water.
Cir-cūm-fō-rā-nē-ōūa, *a.* Wandering about.
Cir-cūm-fūgē, *v. a.* To pour or spread round.
Cir-cūm-fūgion, *n.* A pouring round.
Cir-cūm-jā-cent, *a.* Lying round; surrounding.
Cir-cūm-lō-cū-tion, *n.* A circuit or compass of words; periphrasis; indirect expression.
Cir-cūm-lōcū-tō-ry, *a.* Periphrastical. [round.
Cir-cūm-nāv', *gā-ble*, *a.* That may be sailed.
Cir-cūm-nāv', *gā-te*, *v. a.* To sail round.
Cir-cūm-nāv', *gā-tion*, *n.* A sailing round.
Cir-cūm-nāv', *gā-tor*, *n.* One who sails round.
Cir-cūm-pō-lar, *a.* Round or near the pole.
Cir-cūm-rō-tā-tō-ry, *a.* Whirling round.
Cir-cūm-scribē, *v. a.* To enclose; to bound.
Cir-cūm-scrip-tion, *n.* Limitation; restriction.
Cir-cūm-scrip-tive, *a.* Marking the outline.
Cir-cūm-spect, *a.* Cautious; watchful; discreet.
Cir-cūm-spect-tion, *n.* Watchfulness; caution.
Cir-cūm-spect-ly, *ad.* Vigilantly; cautiously.
Cir-cūm-stance, *n.* An adjunct of a fact; incident; event;—condition; state of affairs.—2, *v. a.* To place in a particular situation.
Cir-cūm-stān-tial, *a.* Incidental; particular.
Cir-cūm-val-lā-tion, *n.* A kind of fortification.
Cir-cūm-vent', *v. a.* To deceive; to cheat.
Cir-cūm-vēn-tion, *n.* Fraud; deceit; imposture.
Cir-cūm-vēn-tive, *a.* Deluding; cheating.
Cir-cūm-volve, *v. a.* To roll round; to whirl.
Cir-cus, *n.* An area for sports, with seats round.
Cir-Al-pine, *a.* On this [Rorman] side of the Alps.
Cir-at-lān-tic, *a.* On this side of the Atlantic.
Cir-cūl, *n.* A peculiar mathematical curve.
Cist, *n.* A chest; a place of burial.—See *Cyst*.
Cis-tern, *n.* A vessel to hold water; a reservoir.
Cis-tus, *n.* A genus of plants; the rock-rose.
Cit, *n.* A citizen, in *contempt or disparagement*.
Cit-a-dēl, *n.* A fortress in or near a city.
Cit-tā-tion, *n.* Summons to appear:—quotation.
Cit-tā-tō-ry, *a.* In the form of a summons.
Cite, *v. a.* To summon to answer:—to quote.
Cith-ern, *n.* A kind of harp or guitar.
Cit-zen, *n.* An inhabitant of a city; a freeman.
Cit-zen-ship, *n.* The state of being a citizen.
Cit-rate, *n.* A salt containing citric acid.
Cit-ric, *a.* Pertaining to lemons. [low.
Cit-rine, *a.* Like a citron or lemon; dark yell.
Cit-ron, *n.* A fruit of the lemon kind.
Cit-y, *n.* A large town; a town corporate.
Cives, *n. pl.* A small species of leek or onion.
Civ-ēt, *n.* A perfume and the animal producing
Civ-ic, *a.* Relating to a city or to citizens. [it.
Civ-il, *a.* Municipal; relating to society; intestine; political;—complaisant; well bred.
Civ-il-ian (sp-vil'yan), *n.* One versed in the civil law:—one employed in a civil capacity.
Civ-il-i-ty, *n.* Refinement; politeness. [state.
Civ-il-i-zā-tion, *n.* Act of civilizing; civilized
Civ-il-ize, *v. a.* To reclaim from savageness.
Civ-il-ly, *ad.* In a civil manner; politely.
Click, *n.* Sharp, abrupt noise; click:—prate.—2, *v. n.* To make a sudden, sharp noise.
Clad, *imp. l. & pp.* from *clothe*. Clothed; dressed.
Claim, *v. a.* To demand as a right; to require.
Claim, *v. a.* A demand as of right; a right; a title.

Clāim'g-ble, *a.* That may be claimed.
Clāim'ant, or **Clāim'er**, *n.* One who claims.
Clāir-vōy'ance, *n.* Perception of things which are not present to the senses.
Clāir-vōy'ant, *n.* One who claims the gift of
Clām, *n.* A bivalve mollusk. [clairvoyance.
Clām'ber, *v. n.* To climb with difficulty.
Clām'mi-nēss, *n.* Viscosity; viscosity.
Clām'my, *a.* Viscous; glutinous; adhesive.
Clām'or, *n.* An outcry; noise; vociferation.—2, *v. n.* To make outcries; to vociferate.
Clām'or-ōūa, *a.* Vociferous; noisy; boisterous.
Clāmp, *n.* A piece of wood or iron fixed to another.—2, *v. a.* To bind by a clamp.
Clān, *n.* A family; a race; a tribe:—cabal.
Clān-dēs'tine, *a.* Secret; hidden; private.
Clāng, *n.* A sharp, ringing noise.—2, *v. n. & v. a.* To make a shrill noise; to strike together.
Clān'gor, *n.* A loud, shrill, ringing sound.
Clānk, *n.* A shrill noise, as of a chain.
Clān'njah, *a.* Disposed to combine, as in clans.
Clān'ship, *n.* An association of persons.
Clāp, *v. a.* To strike; to pat; to put; to applaud.—2, *v. n.* To make a noise by striking; to strike the hands together in applause.—3, *n.* A loud explosion:—an act of applause.
Clāp'board (klāb'bōrd), *n.* A narrow board to cover houses; a weather-board.
Clāp'per, *n.* One who claps:—tongue of a bell.
Clāre-qb-scūre', *n.* Light and shade in paint.
Clār'et, *n.* A reddish kind of French wine. [Ing.
Clār'-fī-cā-tion, *n.* The act of making clear.
Clār'-fy, *v. a. & v. n.* To purify; to become clear:—to grow bright.
Clār'-nēt, *n.* A reed instrument of music.
Clār'-on, *n.* A kind of shrill trumpet.
Clāsh, *v. n.* To make a noise by collision; to collide:—to act in opposition; to interfere; to disagree.—2, *v. a.* To strike against something.—3, *n.* A noisy collision of two bodies.
Clāsp, *n.* A kind of hook:—an embrace.—2, *v. a.* To shut with a clasp:—to embrace.
Clāsp'er, *n.* One who clasps:—a tend-i.
Clāsp'-knife (nif), *n.* A knife which folds into the handle.
Clās, *n.* A rank; an order; a division.—2, *v. n.* To arrange in a class; to classify.
Clās'sic, *a.* Relating to authors of the first
Clās'sic-al, *a.* rank; of the first order or rank in literature; Greek or Latin; elegant.
Clās'sic, *n.* An author, or book, of the first rank.
Clās'si-fī-cā-tion, *n.* Arrangement in classes.
Clās'si-fy, *v. a.* To arrange in classes.
Clāt'ter, *v. n.* To make a rattling noise.—2, *n.* A rattling, confused noise.
Clāuse, *n.* Part of a sentence:—a stipulation.
Clāus-tral, *a.* Relating to a cloister.
Clāve, *imp. l.* from *cleare*. [Antiquated.]
Clāv'-cle, *n.* The collar-bone.
Clāv', *n.* The foot of a beast or of a bird.—2, *v. a.* To tear with the claws; to scratch.
Clāv (klā), *n.* A tenacious kind of earth.—2, *v. a.* To cover or mix with clay.
Clāv'ey (klā'ē), *a.* Consisting of clay; like clay.
Clāv'more, *n.* A large, two-handed sword.
Clān (klēn), *a.* Free from dirt and impurity; neat; elegant; dexterous; entire; innocent.—2, *ad.* Quite; perfectly; completely.—3, *v. a.* To free from dirt; to purify.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, long; ä, é, í, ö, ü, ý, short; æ, œ, ȳ, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fällt; häir, hähr;

-nēs (klēn'le-nēs), *n.* Neatness; cleanliness; (klēn'le), *a.* Clean; neat; pure. [*nēs*.] (klēn'le), *ad.* In a clean manner; neatly.
pas, *n.* Neatness; purity; innocence.
-ble, *a.* That may be cleansed.
(klēnz), *v. a.* To make clean; to purify.
er (klēnz'er), *n.* One that cleanses.
klēr, *a.* Bright; serene; pure; perspicacious; indisputable; manifest; innocent.
- Space from one wall to another.—
- To explain; to justify; to cleanse.—
- To grow bright or fair;—to sail from with a permit, as a vessel.
ice, *n.* The act of clearing; a certificate of clearance given by the collector of a port.
ing, *n.* A successful defence; a vindication; land cleared of woods.
- *ad.* Brightly; plainly; evidently.
ness, *n.* Transparency; distinctness.
stärch, *v. a.* To stiffen with starch.
- A piece of wood for fastening. [*vision*.]
te, *n.* Fracture; kind or quality of dike. (klēv), *v. n.* [*imp. t.* cleaved; *pp.* cleaved.]
- To be attached or united.—2, *v. a.* To cleave, cleft; *pp.* cloven, cleft.] To divide; to part.—3, *v. n.* To part; to separate.
- A butcher's axe, for cutting meat.
- A character on the staff in music.
ip, *t. & pp.* from *cleave*. Divided.—2, *n.* The measure by the separation of parts; a cleft.—a disease in horses.
is, *n.* A flowering plant.
-cy, *n.* Mercy; mildness; leniency.
- *a.* Mild; compassionate; merciful.
- *n.* The body or order of divines.
man, *n.* A man in holy orders; a diocesan ordained Christian minister.
Olē', *cl.* Relating to the clergy.
klärk or **klärk**, *n.* A secretary or book-keeper; a clergyman; a reader; a scholar.
alp, *n.* The state or office of a clerk.
- *a.* Dexterous; skillful; fit; proper.
ly, *ad.* Dexterously; ingeniously.
nēs, *n.* Dexterity; skill; ingenuity.
ilū, *n.* A ball of thread; that which is direct; a guide.—a corner of a sail.
- To direct; to truss up, as sails.
- To make a sharp, small noise.—2, *n.* A sharp sound.—a sharp sound. [*lawyer*.]
- A dependant; one who employs a steep rock; a precipice; a crag.
-tēr, *cl.* or **Clī-māk'tēr**, *n.* A critical time in human life.—the sixty-third year.
- A zone or belt of the globe; a region of land; temperature, wind, &c.
le, *a.* Pertaining to climate.
lō', *cl.* *fx*, *n.* The science which treats of the description of some particular climate.
- *n.* (*Rhet.*) A gradual rising in a discourse to that which is more impressive.
klīm, *v. n. & v. a.* To ascend with labor.
er (klīm'er), *n.* One who climbs.—a plant creeping on some support, as ivy.
- Climate; region; country.
- *v. a.* To grasp; to contract; to rivet; to 2, *n.* A pun.—holdfast.—part of a cable.
pr, *n.* One that clinches; a clinch; a conclusive argument.

Clīng, *v. n.* [*imp. t.* & *pp.* clung.] To adhere.
Clīn'ic, **Clīn'ic**, *cl.* Pertaining to a sick bed.
Clīn'ic, or **Clī-nique** (klē-nēk), *n.* Examination of the sick, combined with instruction to medical students.
Clīnk, *v. a. & v. n.* To make a sharp, ringing noise.—2, *n.* A sharp, successive noise; a clank.
Clīnk'er, *n.* Slag from a furnace; a lump of slag.
Clīp, *v. a.* To cut, as with shears; to curtail.
Clīp'per, *n.* One who clips.—a kind of ship.
Clīp'ping, *n.* A part cut off, as with shears.
Clōak (klōk), *n.* An outer garment; a cover.—2, *v. a.* To cover with a cloak; to hide.
Clōck, *n.* An instrument for measuring and indicating time.—an insect, a sort of beetle.
Clōck'-māk'er, *n.* One who makes clocks.
Clōck'-work (wūrk), *n.* Machinery of a clock.
Clōd, *n.* A lump of earth or clay;—a dolt.—2, *v. n.* To gather into a mass; to clot.
Clōd'dy, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, clouds.
Clōd'hōp'per, *n.* A ploughman; a clown.
Clōd'pātē, or **Clōd'pōll**, *n.* A stupid fellow.
Clōff, *n.* An allowance of weight.—See **Clōff**.
Clōg, *v. a. & v. n.* To encumber with a weight; to obstruct; to impede; to be encumbered.—2, *n.* An impediment.—a wooden shoe.
Clōis'ter, *n.* A monastery; a nunnery.—2, *v. a.* To shut up in a cloister; to confine.
Clōse, *v. a.* To shut; to conclude; to enclose; to join.—2, *v. n.* To coalesce; to unite.—to end.—3, *n.* Conclusion; end; pause; cessation.
Clōse, *n.* An enclosed place; a field; a passage.—2, *a.* Shut fast; compact; solid; secret; trusty; sly; retired; near; penurious.
Clōse'-fist'ed, or **Clōse'-hānd'ed**, *a.* Penurious; miserly; stingy; niggardly.
Clōse'ly, *ad.* In a close manner; secretly.
Clōse'nēs, *n.* State of being close; secrecy.
Clōse'-stōōl, *n.* A chamber convenience.
Clōs'et, *n.* A small private room; cupboard.—2, *v. a.* To shut up in a closet; to conceal.
Clōs'ing, *n.* Period; conclusion; end.
Clōs'ure (klō'zhūr), *n.* Act of closing or shutting up; that which shuts; enclosure; end.
Clōt, *n.* Anything clotted; coagulation.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* To form into clots; to coagulate. [*&c.*]
Clōth, *n.*; *pl.* **Clōths**. Fabrics woven for dress.
Clōthe, *v. a.* [*imp. t.* clothed; *pp.* clothed, clad.] To cover with garments; to dress.
Clōthes (klōthz or klōz), *n. pl.* Garments for the body; raiment; dress; vesture.
Clōth'ier (klōth'yer), *n.* A maker or seller of cloth; a seller of clothes.—a fuller.
Clōth'ing, *n.* Dress; vesture; garments; attire.
Clōūd, *n.* A collection of vapors in the air; that which obscures; obscurity.—a multitude.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* To cover or darken with clouds; to grow cloudy; to obscure; to sully.
Clōūd'-cāpt, *a.* Topped with clouds. [*to dim.*]
Clōūd'f'g, *n.* State of being cloudy; dark.
Clōūd'f'g, *n.* Free from clouds; clear. [*nēs*.]
Clōūd'y, *a.* Covered with clouds; dark; obscure.
Clōugh (klōf or klōf), *n.* A cliff; a cleft; a glen.—an allowance of weight.—See **Clōff**.
Clōūt, *n.* A cloth for any mean use; a patch.—2, *v. a.* To patch; to cover with a cloth.
Clōve, *imp. t.* from *cleave*.—2, *n.* A spice;—a weight.—a small bulb.
Clō'ven (klō'vn), *pp.* from *cleave*.

ix; mōve, nūr, sōn; bāl, būr, rāle, dōe.—**G**, **G**, **g**, **g**, soft; **B**, **B**, **g**, **g**, hard; **g** as **g**, **g** as **g**; thin.

Cs-ex-ist'ent, *a.* Existing at the same time.
Cs-ex-tend', *v. a.* To extend to the same space.
Cs-ex-tén'sion, *n.* Joint or equal extension.
Cs-ex-tén'sive, *a.* Having the same extent.
Cs'fco, *n.* A berry, and the drink made from it.
Cs'fco-hóuse, *n.* A house of entertainment.
Cs'fco-pót, *n.* A pot in which to boil coffee.
Cs'fer, *n.* A chest; a money-chest;—treasure.
Cs'fer-dám, *n.* A crib in which engineering work is done in deep water.
Cs'fin, *n.* A box in which a corpse is buried.
 —2, *v. a.* To enclose in a coffin.
Cs'g, *v. a. & v. n.* To wheedle;—to fix cogs in.—
 2, *n.* The tooth of a wheel;—a little boat.
Cs'g-en-ox, *n.* Force; strength; power.
Cs'gent, *a.* Forceful; powerful; convincing.
Cs'g-ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being thought on.
Cs'g-tá'te, *v. n.* To think; to meditate.
Cs'g-tá'tion, *n.* Meditation; contemplation.
Cs'g-tá'tivo, *a.* Thinking; given to thought.
Cognac (kón-yák'), *n.* A kind of brandy, made at Cognac, in France.
Cs'náte, *a.* Allied by blood; akin; kindred.
Cs'ná'tion, *n.* Relationship; kindred.
Cs'ni'tion (kóg-nish'un), *n.* Knowledge.
Cs'ni-zá-ble, *a.* Cognoscible; liable to be tried.
Cs'ni-zá'nce (kóg-ne-zá'ns), *n.* Observation; knowledge; judicial notice; trial;—badger.
Cs'ni-mén, *n.* A family name; a surname.
Cs'ni-m'nal, *a.* Belonging to the surname.
Cs'ni-m'ble, *a.* That may be known.
Cs'ni-whéel, *n.* A wheel furnished with cogs.
Cs'há't, *v. n.* To dwell or live together.
Cs'há't-tá'tion, *n.* The act of cohabiting.
Cs'há't (kó-ár'), *n.* A joint heir with others.
Cs'há't-gas (kó-ár'gá), *n.* A joint heirress.
Cs'há't, *v. n.* To stick together; to adhere.
Cs'há't-ence, or **Cs'há't-en-ey**, *n.* Cohesion.
Cs'há't-ent, *a.* Sticking together;—consistent.
Cs'há't-ion (kó-hé'zhun), *n.* State of cohering.
Cs'há't-ive, *a.* Having the power of sticking.
Cs'há't-ive-néss, *n.* Quality of being cohesive.
Cs'há'te, *v. a.* To distil again; to re-distill.
Cs'há't, *n.* A body of soldiers, in number about
Cs'f, *n.* A head-dress; a cap. [five hundred.
Cs'fúre, *n.* A head-dress; a coil.
Cs'fú, *v. a.* To gather into a circular form.—2, *n.*
 A rope wound into a ring; a convulsion.
Cs'fú, *n.* Metallic money bearing a legal stamp.
 —2, *v. a.* To stamp money; to make; to invent.
Cs'fú-é, *n.* Act of coining; coin; invention.
Cs'fú-óide, *v. n.* To agree; to concur.
Cs'fú-ó-dé'nce, *n.* Concurrence; agreement.
Cs'fú-ó-dé'nt, *a.* Agreeing; concurring.
Cs'fú'er, *n.* A maker of money;—an inventor.
Cs'fú, *n.* Fibre from the husk of the cocoa-nut.
Cs'fú-tion (kó-lá'h'un), *n.* Copulation.
Cs'fú, *n.* Fuel made by heating mineral coal.
Cs'fú-an-der, *n.* A sieve; a strainer; a cullender.
Cs'fú-óim, *n.* A plant used in medicine.
Cs'fú-thar, *n.* A brownish red oxide of iron.
Cs'id, *a.* Not warm or hot; chill; frigid.—2, *n.*
 Privation of heat;—a catarrhal disease.
Cs'id-néss, *n.* Want of heat; frigidity; chill-
 ness;—want of ardor or affection; indifference.
Cs'id, *n.* A general name for all sorts of cabbage.
Cs'id-wort (kól'wírt), *n.* A species of cabbage.
Cs'id, *n.* A disorder of the bowels or abdomen.
Cs'id, or **Cs'id-ék-y**, *a.* Resembling colic.

Cs'l-kápe', *n.* A falling together of the sides of
 a hollow vessel;—complete prostration.—2, *v. n.*
 To fall together; to shrink up.
Cs'l-lar, *n.* A ring round the neck; neck-band
 —2, *v. a.* To bind with, or seize by, a collar.
Cs'l-lard, *n.* Same as COLEWORT.
Cs'l-lá'te, *v. a.* To compare; examine; collect.
Cs'l-lá't'er-al, *a.* From, at, or on, the side; indi-
 rect; subordinate; connected; conjoined.
Cs'l-lá'tion, *n.* Act of collating;—a repeat.
Cs'l-lá'tor, *n.* One who collates or compares.
Cs'l-lá'gue (kól'lég), *n.* A partner; an associate.
Cs'l-lá'ct, *v. a.* To gather; to bring together.
Cs'l-lá'ct, *n.* A short, comprehensive prayer.
Cs'l-lá'ct-ion, *n.* Act of collecting; an assemblage.
Cs'l-lá'ct-ive, *a.* Tending to collect; gathered.
Cs'l-lá'ct-ive-ly, *adv.* In a general mass.
Cs'l-lá'tor, *n.* One who collects or gathers.
Cs'l-lá'tor-shíp, *n.* The office of a collector.
Cs'l-lé'ge, *n.* A society of men set apart for learn-
 ing, religion, &c.;—a seminary of learning.
Cs'l-lé'gi-al, *a.* Of a college; collegiate.
Cs'l-lé'gi-an, *n.* A student of a college.
Cs'l-lé'gi-á'te, *a.* Pertaining to a college.—2, *n.*
 A member of a college.
Cs'l-lé't, *n.* The part of a ring in which the stone
 is set;—part of the axis of a plant.
Cs'l-lé'd, *v. n.* To strike together; to clash.
Cs'l-lí'g (kól'yér), *n.* A digger of coals;—a
 dealer in coals;—a coal-ship. [trade.
Cs'l-lí'g-y (kól'yér-y), *n.* A coal-mine;—coal
Cs'l-lí'guá'te, *v. a. & v. n.* To melt; to dissolve.
Cs'l-lí'g-ion (-líz'h'un), *n.* A striking together.
Cs'l-lí'g-tá'te, *v. a.* To place; to put; to arrange.
Cs'l-lí'g-tá'tion, *n.* Act of placing; arrangement.
Cs'l-lí'p, *n.* A small slice of meat; a rasher.
Cs'l-lí'g-ai-al, *a.* Relating to, or used in, com-
 mon conversation; conversational.
Cs'l-lí'g-ai-st, *n.* A speaker in a dialogue.
Cs'l-lí'g-ai-st, *n.* A dialogue; a conversation.
Cs'l-lí'dé, *v. n.* To conspire or combine in a
 fraud; to play into each other's hands.
Cs'l-lí'g-ion (kól-lí'zhun), *n.* Deceitful agree-
 ment.
Cs'l-lí's-ive, *a.* Fraudulently concerted.
Cs'l-lí's-ive, *a.* Containing collusion; collusive.
Cs'l-ló'g (kó-lón'), *n.* A perfumed toilet water.
Cs'l-lón, *n.* A point [:] denoting a pause.
Colonel (kól'nél), *n.* A commander of a reg-
 iment; officer next below a brigadier-general.
Colonelcy (kól'nél-sy), *n.* Colonelship.
Colonelship (kól'nél-shíp), *n.* Office of colonel.
Cs'l-ló'ni-al, *a.* Relating to a colony or to colo-
 nization.
Cs'l-ló'ni-á't, *n.* An inhabitant of a colony. [nies.
Cs'l-ló'ni-á't-ion, *n.* The act of colonizing.
Cs'l-ló'ni-á't, *v. a.* To establish a colony in.
Cs'l-ló'ni-á't, *n.* A range of pillars or columns.
Cs'l-ló'ni-á't, *n.* A body of people drawn from the
 mother country to inhabit, or settle in, a for-
 eign country;—the country colonized.
Cs'l-ló'phón, *n.* The conclusion of a book, where
 any device, or the printer's name, occurs.
Cs'l-ló'ph-ó-ny, *n.* A dark-colored resin.
Cs'l-ló'ph-ó-ny, *n.* Hue or appearance of bodies
 to the eye;—pretence.—pl. A standard.—2, *v. a.*
 & *v. n.* To paint; to tinge; to dye;—to pal-
 liate; to excuse;—to blush.
Cs'l-ló'ph-ó-ny, *a.* Specious; plausible; ostensible.
Cs'l-ló'ph-ó-ny, *a.* Able to give or produce color.

mén, sír; mène, nór, sôn; báll, bír, rúle, úse.—C, G, g, soft; B, b, g, hard; s as z; x as gz; this.

Cöl'er-ling, *n.* The arrangement of colors; color; —an excuse.
Cöl'er-ist, *n.* One who excels in coloring.
Cöl'er-läss, *a.* Without color; transparent.
Cöl-lös-sal, or **Cöl-ps-sal**, *a.* Like a colossus; gigantic; huge; stupendous.
Cöl-lös-sus, *n.*, pl. **Cöl-lös-si**. A gigantic statue.
Cöl-lä, *n.* A young horse; an inexperienced person.
Cöl't'er, *n.* The cutting-iron of a plough. [*son*.]
Cöl't'sah, *a.* Like a colt; frulesome; frisky.
Cöl't's foot (*köl't's füt*), *r.* A medicinal plant.
Cöl't's-brine, *a.* Relating to a serpent; cunning.
Cöl'um-ba-ry, or **Cöl-lüm-ba-ry**, *n.* A cot or house for doves or pigeons; a dove-house.
Cöl-lüm-bi-kä, *n.* A cannon for firing shells.
Cöl'lüm-bine, *n.* A genus of perennial plants.
Cöl'lüm (*köl'lüm*), *n.* A cylindrical pillar or body; a body of troops in files; part of a page.
Cöl-lüm'när, *a.* Resembling columns in form.
Cöl-lüre, *n.* One of two imaginary great circles of the sphere, intersecting each other.
Cöl'ma, *n.* A morbid disposition to sleep.
Cöl'm-a-läss, *a.* Lethargic; drowsy; dozing.
Cöl'mb (*köm*), *n.* An instrument for the hair, &c. —the crest of a cock; —cells for honey. —2, *v. a.* To divide and adjust, as the hair.
Cöl'm'bat or **Cöl'm'bat**, *v. n.* & *v. a.* To fight; to contend. —2, *n.* A contest; a fight; a duel.
Cöl'm'ba-tänt, *n.* One who combats; a champion.
Cöl'm'ba-tive, *a.* Pugnacious; disposed to combat.
Cöl'm'b'er (*köm'er*), *n.* One who combs. [*tend*.]
Cöl'm-b'i-na-ble, *a.* Capable of being combined.
Cöl'm-bi-nä'tion, *n.* Union; association.
Cöl'm-bine, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To join, unite, or agree.
Cöl'm-büs-ti-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of taking fire.
Cöl'm-büs-ti-ble, *a.* Susceptible of combustion. —2, *n.* A combustible material.
Cöl'm-büs-ti-ble-näss, *n.* Aptness to take fire.
Cöl'm-büs'tion (*köm-büs'ti'yun*), *n.* A burning.
Cöl'm (*küm*), *v. n.* [*imp. I. came; pp. come.*] To draw near; to arrive; to happen; to fall out.
Cöl'm'di-an, *n.* An actor, or writer, of comedies.
Cöl'm-e-dy, *n.* An amusing dramatic piece or play.
Cöl'm'e-li-näss, *n.* Grace; beauty; dignity.
Cöl'm'e-ly, *a.* Graceful; becoming; decent.
Cöl'm'et, *n.* A heavenly body with a tail or train of light, and having eccentric motion.
Cöl'm'et-a-ry, or **Cöl'm'et'ic**, *a.* Relating to a comet, or to the science of comets.
Cöl'm'füt, or **Cöl'm'füt-türe**, *n.* A dry sweetmeat.
Cöl'm'fort (*küm'fort*), *v. a.* To cheer; to solace; to console. —2, *n.* Support; relief; consolation; assistance; —enjoyment; ease.
Cöl'm'fort-a-ble, *a.* Having comfort; cheerful.
Cöl'm'fort-er, *n.* One who administers consolation.
Cöl'm'fort-läss, *a.* Wanting comfort. [*tion*.]
Cöl'm'fey (*küm'fey*), *n.* A coarse plant.
Cöl'm'ic, *a.* Relating to comedy; raising mirth.
Cöl'm'i-cal, *a.* Diverting; sportive; droll; odd.
Cöl'm'ing (*küm'ing*), *n.* Act of coming; arrival. —2, *p. a.* Future; about to come.
Cöl'm'i-ty, *n.* Courtesy; civility; good breeding.
Cöl'm'ma, *n.* A point [*]* noting a pause.
Cöl'm-mänd', *v. a.* To govern; to order; to lead. —2, *v. n.* To have the supreme authority. —3, *n.* The act of commanding; an order given.
Cöl'm-man-dänt', *n.* [*Fr.*] A commander.
Cöl'm-mand-ber', *v. a.* In South Africa, to seize, for or force into military service.

Cöl'm-mänd'er-y, *n.* A district attached to a manor; residence of a body of knights. [*erfu*.]
Cöl'm-mänd'ing, *a.* Ordering; directing; power.
Cöl'm-mänd'ment, *n.* A mandate; a command.
Cöl'm-mäs'ä-rä-ble (*köm-mäs'ä-rä-ble*), *a.* Of the same measure; commensurable.
Cöl'm-mém'e-rä-ble, *a.* Memorable; signal.
Cöl'm-mém'e-räte, *v. a.* To preserve in memory, to celebrate publicly; to solemnize.
Cöl'm-mém'e-rä'tion, *n.* Act of commemorating.
Cöl'm-mém'e-rä'tive, *a.* Preserving in memory.
Cöl'm-mém'e', *r. a.* & *v. n.* To begin; to originate.
Cöl'm-mém'e'ment, *n.* Beginning; —the time when students in colleges receive degrees.
Cöl'm-ménd', *v. a.* To applaud; to praise; extol.
Cöl'm-ménd'a-ble, *a.* Praiseworthy; laudable.
Cöl'm-mén-dä'tion, *n.* Recommendation.
Cöl'm-mén-dä'ty-ry, *a.* Serving to commend.
Cöl'm-ménä-rä-ble, *n.* Capacity of having.
Cöl'm-ménä-rä-ble-näss, *ing* a common measure, or of being measured by another.
Cöl'm-ménä-rä-ble, *a.* Having a common measure; reducible to the same measure.
Cöl'm-ménä-räte, *a.* Equal; proportionate.
Cöl'm-ménä-rä'tion, *n.* The state of having a common measure; proportion.
Cöl'm'ment or **Cöl'm'mént'**, *v. n.* To annotate; to make remarks; to write notes or comments.
Cöl'm'ment, *n.* Note; explanation; remark.
Cöl'm'men-tä-ry, *n.* Book of comments; annotations; —a familiar narrative; a memoir.
Cöl'm'men-tä'tor, *n.* An expositor; an annotator.
Cöl'm'mérce, *n.* Trade; traffic; intercourse.
Cöl'm'mér'cial (*shäl*), *a.* Relating to commerce.
Cöl'm-mi-nä'tion, *n.* A threat; a denunciation.
Cöl'm-mi-nä-to-ry, *a.* Denunciatory; threatening.
Cöl'm-mi-n'gle (*míng'gl*), *v. a.* To mix into one mass. —2, *v. n.* To unite one with another.
Cöl'm-mi-nüte, *v. a.* To grind; to pulverize.
Cöl'm-mi-nü'tion, *n.* Grinding; pulverization.
Cöl'm-mis'er-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of compassion.
Cöl'm-mis'er-äte, *v. a.* To pity; to compassionate.
Cöl'm-mis'er-ä'tion, *n.* Pity; compassion.
Cöl'm-mis-sä'rj-ät, *n.* A military department for providing supplies.
Cöl'm-mis-sä-rj, *n.* A commissioner; an officer.
Cöl'm-mis'sion (*köm-mis'h'un*), *n.* A trust; a warrant of office; a charge; an employment; an office. —2, *v. a.* To empower; to depute.
Cöl'm-mis'sion-er, *n.* One empowered to act.
Cöl'm-mis'süre (*köm-mis'h'yur*), *n.* Seam; joint.
Cöl'm-mit', *v. a.* To intrust; to consign; to deposit; —to imprison; —to perpetuate; —to do.
Cöl'm-mit'ment, *n.* The act of committing.
Cöl'm-mit'tal, *n.* Commitment; —a pledge.
Cöl'm-mit'tee, *n.* A body of persons selected to examine or manage any matter. [*mix*.]
Cöl'm-mix', *r. a.* & *v. n.* To mingle; to blend; to compound.
Cöl'm-mix'türe (*míks't'yur*), *n.* A compound.
Cöl'm-möde', *n.* An article of furniture. [*able*.]
Cöl'm-mö'di-öus (*mö'dyus*), *a.* Convenient; suitable.
Cöl'm-mö'di-öus-näss, *n.* Convenience.
Cöl'm-mö'd'i-ty, *n.* Interest; profit; merchandise.
Cöl'm-mö-döre, *n.* A naval officer who ranks next below a rear-admiral.
Cöl'm-mön, *a.* Belonging to more than one; vulgar; mean; not scarce; public; usual. —2, *n.* An open, public ground.
Cöl'm-mön-äi-ty, *n.* The common people.

ä, ê, î, ö, ü, *long*; ä, ê, î, ö, ü, *short*; ä, ê, î, ö, ü, *obscure*. —Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hëir, hër;

Còm-môn-er, *n.* One of the common people:—
 a student of the second rank at Oxford, Eng.
Còm-môn-lâw, *n.* Law established by usage.
Còm-môn-ly, *ad.* Frequently; usually; jointly.
Còm-môn-place, *a.* Ordinary; common; usual.
 —2, *n.* Usual or ordinary topic; memorandum.
Còm-môn-place-book ('bûk'), *n.* A book in
 which things are ranged under general heads.
Còm-môn-s, *n. pl.* The common people; the lower
 house of parliament:—food; fare.
Còm-môn-wéal ('wél'), *n.* The public good.
Còm-môn-wéalth ('môn-wélth), *n.* A free state.
Còm-mó-tion, *n.* Tumult; disturbance; sedition.
Còm-mún-al, *a.* Pertaining to a commune.
Còm-múne, *v. n.* To converse; to confer.
Còm-múne, *n.* A minor political division.
Còm-mún-i-cá-ble, *a.* That may be imparted.
Còm-mún-i-cánt, *n.* A partaker of the sacrament.
Còm-mún-i-cáte, *v. a.* To impart; to reveal.
 —2, *v. n.* To partake of the sacrament; to cor-
 respond.
Còm-mún-i-cá-tion, *n.* Conference; intercourse.
Còm-mún-i-cá-tive, *a.* Ready to impart; open.
Còm-mún-ion ('kòm-mún'yun), *n.* Intercourse;
 fellowship:—celebration of the Lord's Supper.
Còm-mún-ism, *n.* A kind of socialism.
Còm-mún-íst, *n.* An advocate of socialism.
Còm-mún-i-ty, *n.* Common possession; society.
Còm-mún-tá-bil-i-ty, *n.* Interchangeableness.
Còm-mún-tá-ble, *a.* That may be commuted.
Còm-mún-tá-tion, *n.* Interchange; alteration.
Còm-mún-tá-tive, *a.* Relating to exchange.
Còm-múte, *v. a.* To exchange; to change.—
 —2, *v. n.* To bargain for exemption.
Còm-páct, *n.* A contract; a mutual agreement.
Còm-páct, *v. a.* To join together with firmness;
 to unite closely; to consolidate.—2, *a.* Firm;
 solid; close; connected.
Còm-pán-ion ('kòm-pán'yun), *n.* A partner; a
 comrade; an associate; a fellow; a mate.
Còm-pán-ion-a-ble, *a.* Social; agreeable.
Còm-pán-ion-ship, *n.* Company; fellowship.
Còm-pá-ny, *n.* Persons assembled together; fel-
 lowship; a band; a firm; a body corporate.
Còm-pá-ra-ble, *a.* Worthy to be compared.
Còm-pá-rá-tive, *a.* Estimated by comparison.
Còm-pá-rá-tive-ly, *ad.* In a comparative state.
Còm-pá-re, *v. a.* To measure one thing by an-
 other; to illustrate; to liken:—to form in de-
 grees of comparison, as an adjective.—2, *n.*
 Comparison; similitude; likeness.
Còm-pá-r-i-son, *n.* Act of comparing; a simile.
Còm-párt, *v. a.* To divide; to mark into parts.
Còm-pár-ti-tion, *n.* Act of dividing; division.
Còm-pár-t-ment, *n.* Division; separate part.
Còm-pass, *v. a.* To en-
 circle; to grasp; to obtain.
 —2, *n.* A circuit; grasp;
 space; extent; enclosure;
 power; an instrument for
 determining the north
 point.
Còm-pás-sion ('kòm-pásh'-
 un), *n.* Pity; commis-
 eration.
Còm-pás-sion-áte, *a.* Hav-
 ing compassion; inclined
 to pity; merciful; tender.
Còm-pás-sion-áte, *v. a.* To pity; to commiserate.



Compass.

Còm-pát-i-bil-i-ty, *n.* Consistency; suitableness.
Còm-pát-i-ble, *a.* Suitable; fit; consistent.
Còm-pát-i-bly, *ad.* Suitably; accordantly.
Còm-pá-tri-ot, *n.* One of the same country.
Còm-péer, *n.* An equal; companion; mate.
Còm-pél, *v. a.* To force; to oblige; to constrain.
Còm-pél-la-ble, *a.* That may be compelled.
Còm-pél-lá-tion, *n.* The style of address; title;
 act of addressing.
Còm-pend, *n.* A compendium.
Còm-pén-di-ous, *a.* Short; brief; summary.
Còm-pén-di-ous-ness, *n.* Shortness; brevity.
Còm-pén-di-um, *n.* An abridgment; a summary.
Còm-pén-sáte, *v. a.* To recompense; to requite.
Còm-pén-sá-tion, *n.* Recompense; amends.
Còm-pén-sá-tive, *a.* Of a compensating nature.
Còm-pén-sá-to-ry, *a.* Making compensation.
Còm-péte, *v. n.* To carry on competition.
Còm-pe-tence, or **Còm-pe-tén-cy**, *n.* Suita-
 bleness; ability; sufficiency; enough.
Còm-pe-tént, *a.* Suitable; able; fit; sufficient.
Còm-pe-ti-tion, *n.* Rivalry; rivalry; contest.
Còm-péti-tive, *a.* Emulous:—open to com-
 petition.
Còm-pét-i-tor, *n.* A rival; an opponent.
Còm-pi-lá-tion, *n.* Act of compiling; a collec-
 tion from various authors.
Còm-pile, *v. a.* To form by collecting parts or
 passages from various authors.
Còm-pile-ment, *n.* The act of compiling.
Còm-pil'er, *n.* One who compiles.
Còm-plá-cence, *n.* Gratification; pleasure;
Còm-plá-cen-cy, *n.* civility; suavity.
Còm-plá-cent, *a.* Civil; affable; courteous.
Còm-plá-cent-ly, *ad.* With complacency.
Còm-pláin, *v. n.* To murmur; to find fault.
Còm-pláin-ant, *n.* A complainer:—a plaintiff.
Còm-pláint, *n.* A lamentation; accusation; an
 allegation:—a malady; a disease.
Còm-plai-sánce, *n.* Civility; courteousness.
Còm-plai-sánt, *a.* Civil; courteous; urbane.
Còm-plé-ment, *n.* A full quantity or number.
Còm-plé-ment-al, or **Còm-plé-mént-a-ry**, *a.* Fill-
 ing up; completing.
Còm-pléte, *a.* Perfect; full; finished; ended.
 —2, *v. a.* To perfect; to finish; to end.
Còm-pléte-ly, *ad.* Fully; perfectly; entirely.
Còm-pléte-ness, *n.* Perfection; entireness.
Còm-plé-tion, *n.* Accomplishment; end.
Còm-pléx, *a.* Complicated; of many parts.
Còm-pléx-ion ('kòm-plék'shun), *n.* The color of
 the skin or face; temperament of the body.
Còm-pléx-ion-al, *a.* Pertaining to complexion.
Còm-pléx-i-ty, *n.* State of being complex.
Còm-pléx-ness, *n.* State of being complex.
Còm-pli-ance, *n.* Act of yielding; acquiescence.
Còm-pli-ant, *a.* Yielding; complacent; civil.
Còm-pli-cáte, *v. a.* To entangle; to involve.
Còm-pli-cáte, *a.* Compounded of many parts.
Còm-pli-cá-tion, *n.* A mixture of things; an
 involvement; an entanglement.
Còm-pli-mént, *n.* An act of civility; flattery.—
 —2, *v. a.* To flatter; to praise.—3, *v. n.* To use
 compliment.
Còm-pli-mént-al, *a.* Implying compliments.
Còm-pli-mént-a-ry, *a.* Making compliments.
Còm-plí-ne, *n.* An evening prayer.
Còm-plót, *n.* A confederacy or union in a plot.
Còm-plót, *v. n.* To form a plot; to conspire.

mien, sîr; môve, nôr. sôn; búll, búr, rûle, úse.—*q, g, j, k, soft; p, b, c, g, hard; x as z; z as g; ð as v.*

Com-pli', *v. n.* To yield; to accede; to assent.

Com-pōment, *a.* Constituting; composing.

Com-pōrt, *v. n.* To agree; to suit; to bear.—
2, *v. a.* To bear; to endure; to behave.

Com-pōrt-a-ble, *a.* Consistent; suitable.

Com-pōrt-ment, *n.* Behavior; mien.

Com-pōse, *v. a.* To form; to put together; to write, as an author; to quiet; to adjust.

Com-pōsed (kōm-pōz'd), *p. a.* Calm; serious.

Com-pōs'er, *n.* One who composes; an author.

Com-pōs'ite, *a.* Made up of parts; compounded.

Com-pō-si'tion (kōm-pō-zish'yun), *n.* A mixture; a written work; adjustment; compact.

Com-pōs'i-tor, *n.* One who adjusts types.

Com-pōs mēn'tis. [L.] Being of sound mind.

Com-pōst, *n.* A manure;—a mixture.

Com-pōs'ure (kōm-pō-zhūr), *n.* Calmness; order.

Com-pō-tā-tion, *a.* A drinking together.

Com-pōund, *v. a.* To mingle; to combine.—
2, *v. n.* To make an agreement.

Com-pōund, *a.* Formed of different ingredients or parts.—2, *n.* A mass of several ingredients.

Com-pōund'er, *n.* One who compounds.

Com-pre-hend, *v. a.* To include; to embrace; to understand; to apprehend.

Com-pre-hen'si-ble, *a.* That may be comprehended; intelligible; conceivable.

Com-pre-hen'sion, *n.* A comprising; capacity.

Com-pre-hen'sive, *a.* Extensive; capacious.

Com-pre-hen'sive-ness, *n.* Comprehension.

Com-prēss, *v. a.* To press together; to condense.

Com-prēss, *n.* A surgeon's pad.

Com-prēss-si-bil'i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being compressible.

Com-prēss-si-ble, *a.* Susceptible of compression.

Com-prēss-ion (kōm-prēsh'yun), *n.* Act of compressing; forcible contraction; condensation.

Com-prēss-ive, *a.* Having power to compress.

Com-prēss-ure (kōm-prēsh'ūr), *n.* Compression.

Com-prī'sal, *n.* The state of being comprised; the act of comprising;—a summary.

Com-prīse, *v. a.* To contain; to include.

Com-pro-mise, *n.* An agreement; a compact in which mutual concessions are made.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To compound; to adjust by mutual concessions;—to put to hazard.

Com-pro-mis'er, *n.* One who compromises.

Com-pro-mit, *v. a.* To pledge; to put to hazard.

Com-pro-l'ler (kōm-trōl'ler), *n.* An examiner of accounts.—See CONTROLLER.

Com-pūl'sa-to-ry, *a.* Compulsory; forcing.

Com-pūl'sion, *n.* Act of compelling; force.

Com-pūl'sive, *a.* Compelling; forcing; urging.

Com-pūl'sive-ly, *ad.* By force; by violence.

Com-pūl'so-ry, *a.* Compelling; constraining;—enforced.

Com-pūn'ction, *n.* Act of pricking;—remorse.

Com-pūn'ctious, *a.* Repentant; sorrowful.

Com-pūt-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being computed.

Com-pū-tā-tion, *n.* Act of reckoning; estimate.

Com-pūte, *v. a.* To reckon; to calculate.

Com-pūt'er, *n.* A reckoner; a calculator.

Com-pū-tist, *n.* A computer; a calculator.

Com-rāde or **Cōm-rāde**, *n.* A companion.

Cōn, *ad.* from the Latin *contra*. Against; as, "to dispute *pro* and *con*," for and against. *Con*, as a prefix, is a form of the L. *cum*, with, and implies union or association.

Cōn, *v. a.* To study; to commit to memory.

Con-cām'e-rāte, *v. a.* To arch over; to vault.

Con-cāt'e-nāte, *v. a.* To link together.

Con-cāt'e-nā-tion, *n.* A series of links.

Cōn-cāve (kōng-kāv), *a.* Hollow without angles, as the inner surface of a bowl;—opposed to *convex*.—2, *n.* Hollow place; cavity.

Con-cāv'i-ty, *n.* A being concave; hollowness.

Con-cāv'vō-cōn-cāve, *a.* Concave on both sides.

Con-cāv'vō-cōn-vēx, *a.* Concave on one side and convex on the other side.

Con-cēal' (kōn-sēl'), *v. a.* To hide; to secrete.

Con-cēal-a-ble, *a.* That may be concealed.

Con-cēal-ment, *n.* Secrecy;—hiding-place.

Con-cēde, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To yield; to grant.

Con-cēit' (kōn-sēt'), *n.* Fancy; imagination, whim; opinion; idea;—vanity; pride.—2, *v. a.* To conceive; to imagine.

Con-cēit'ed, *p. a.* Proud; opinionative; vain.

Con-cēiv'a-ble, *a.* That may be conceived.

Con-cēiv'a-bly, *ad.* In a conceivable manner.

Con-cēive' (kōn-sēv'), *v. a.* To admit into the womb;—to form in the mind; to imagine.—
2, *v. n.* To think;—to become pregnant.

Con-cēn-trāte, *v. a.* To bring together.

Cōn-cēn-trā-tion, *n.* Act of concentrating.

Con-cēn-tre (kōn-sēn'tr), *v. a.* & *v. n.* To tend or bring to one common centre; to concentrate.

Con-cēn-tric, *a.* Having one common centre.

Con-cēpt, *n.* A thing conceived, or thought of.

Con-cēp'ta-cle, *n.* A receptacle;—a follicle.

Con-cēp'tion, *n.* The act of conceiving; an idea.

Con-cēp'tive, *a.* Capable of conceiving.

Con-cērn, *v. a.* To belong to; to affect; to interest; to make anxious or uneasy.—2, *n.* Business; affair; interest; care.

Con-cērn'ing, *prep.* Relating to; respecting.

Con-cērn-ment, *n.* Concern; care; business.

Con-cērt, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To settle; to contrive.

Cōn-cērt, *n.* Harmony; musical entertainment.

Cōn-cērt'ina, *n.* A musical instrument, like an accordion.

Con-cēs'sion (kōn-sēs'h'yun), *n.* The act of granting;—a thing conceded.

Con-cēs'sion-a-ry, *a.* Given by allowance.

Con-cēs'sive, *a.* Tending to, or implying, concession. [kōngk]. *n.* A marine shell.

Cōnsh (kōngk), *n.* A marine shell. [cession.

Cōnshōld (kōng'kōld), *n.* A kind of curve.

Con-shōld'al, *a.* Resembling the conch shell.

Con-shōl'o-gist, *n.* A malacologist; one versed in conchology.

Con-shōl'o-gy, *n.* The science of shells.

Con-cill'i-āte, *v. a.* To gain; to win; to reconcile; to make satisfied; to pacify.

Con-cill'i-ā-tion, *n.* Act of conciliating; peace.

Con-cill'i-ā-tor, *n.* One who conciliates.

Con-cill'i-ā-to-ry, *a.* Tending to conciliate.

Con-cin'ni-ty, *n.* Decency; fitness; neatness.

Con-cin'no-ty, *a.* Becoming; agreeable; fit.

Con-cise, *a.* Brief; short; compendious; curt.

Con-cise-ly, *ad.* Briefly; shortly; summarily.

Con-cise-ness, *n.* Brevity; shortness. [cision.

Con-cl'i'sion (sēzh'yun), *n.* A cutting off; ex-

Cōn-clāve (kōng'klāv), *n.* An assembly, as of cardinals; a secret council. [to end;—to infer.

Con-clūde, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To determine; to decide;—

Con-clū'sion (kōn-klū'zh'yun), *n.* Determination; final result or decision; inference; the end.

Con-clū'sive, *a.* Decisive; ending debate or discussion;—having due logical form.

Çon-clü'sive-ly, *ad.* In a conclusive manner.
Çon-clü'sive-ness, *n.* The being conclusive.
Çon-coct, *v. a.* To digest; to mature; to debase.
Çon-coct'ion, *n.* Digestion; maturation.
Çon-coct'ive, *a.* Having power to concoct.
Çon-coñ'i-tance, or **Çon-coñ'i-tän-ex**, *n.* Accompaniment.
Çon-coñ'i-tänt, *a.* Accompanying; attending.
 —2, *n.* An attendant; a companion.
Çon-coñ'd (köng'körd), *n.* Agreement; harmony.
Çon-coñ'd'ance, *n.* Index to the Scriptures, &c.
Çon-coñ'dant, *a.* Harmonious; agreeing.
Çon-coñ'dat, *n.* A compact; a convention. [ing.]
Çon-coñ'se (köng'körs), *n.* An assembly; a meeting.
Çon-coñ'señce, *n.* Growth by union of particles, or by spontaneous union.
Çon-coñ'te, *v. n. & v. a.* To unite into one mass.
Çon-coñ'te (köng'krät), *n.* A mass formed by concretion:—a kind of artificial stone.
Çon-coñ'te or **Çon-coñ'te'**, *a.* Formed by concretion:—*in logic*, not abstract.
Çon-coñ'tion, *n.* Act of concreting; a mass.
Çon-coñ'tive, *a.* Causing concretion.
Çon-coñ'bi-nañe, *n.* The act of living with a woman as a wife, though not married.
Çon-coñ-bine (köng'yy-bin), *n.* A woman kept in fornication.
Çon-coñ'pis-cence, *n.* Carnal appetite; lust.
Çon-coñ'pis-öñt, *a.* Libidinous; lecherous.
Çon-coñ', *v. n.* To come together; to agree.
Çon-coñ'reñce, *n.* Conjunction; agreement; aid.
Çon-coñ'reñt, *a.* Acting in conjunction or agreement; associate; concomitant.
Çon-coñ'sion (köng'küsh'un), *n.* Act of shaking; a shock; state of being shaken.
Çon-coñ'sive, *a.* Having the power of shaking.
Çon-coñ'm' (köng'dem'), *v. a.* To find guilty; to doom to punishment; to censure; to blame.
Çon-coñ'mä-tion, *n.* A sentence of punishment; blame; censure; cause of blame.
Çon-coñ'mä-to-ry, *a.* Implying condemnation.
Çon-coñ'm'er, *n.* One who condemns.
Çon-coñ'sa-ble, *a.* Capable of condensation.
Çon-coñ'sä-tion, *n.* Act of condensing.
Çon-coñ'se', *v. a. & v. n.* To make or grow dense.
Çon-coñ's'er, *n.* One who, or that which, condenses:—a vessel for condensing. [stoop.]
Çon-co-soñ'd', *v. n.* To yield; to submit; to
Çon-co-soñ'd'sion, *n.* Descent from superiority.
Çon-coñ' (köng'din'), *a.* Suitable; merited.
Çon-coñ'ment, *a.* A seasoning, as salt, pepper, &c.
Çon-coñ's-ple, *n.* A school-fellow.
Çon-coñ'tion (köng'dish'un), *n.* Quality; state; rank:—stipulation; article of agreement.—2, *v. n. & v. a.* To contract; to stipulate.
Çon-coñ'tion-al, or **Çon-coñ'tion-a-ry** (dish'un-), *a.* Containing conditions.
Çon-coñ'tion-al-ly, *ad.* With limitations.
Çon-coñ'tioned (köng'dish'un'd), *a.* Having conditions, qualities, or properties, good or bad.
Çon-coñ'tle, *v. n. & v. a.* To lament with others.
Çon-coñ'tence, *n.* Grief for another's sorrows.
Çon-coñ'dor, *n.* The great vulture of the Andes.
Çon-coñ'se', *v. n.* To tend; to contribute.
Çon-coñ'cj-ble, *a.* Promoting; conducive.
Çon-coñ'cive, *a.* That may forward or promote.
Çon-coñ'cive-ness, *n.* Quality of conducting.
Çon-coñ'dot, *n.* Management; economy; behavior.
Çon-coñ'dot, *v. a.* To lead; to direct; to manage.

Çon-düct'or, *n.* A leader; chief; manager.
Çon-düo'tress, *n.* A woman who directs.
Çon'duit (kän'dit), *n.* A water-pipe; a canal.
Çöne, *n.* A solid body in the form of a sugar-loaf.
Çön-fäh, *n.* Familiar talk. [Colloq.]
Çön-fäh-ü-läte, *v. n.* To talk together; to chat.
Çön-fäh-ü-lä'tion, *n.* Talk; conversation.
Çön-fect, *n.* A sweetmeat; a confection.
Çön-fec'tion, *n.* A sweetmeat:—a mixture.
Çön-fec'tion-er, *n.* A maker of sweetmeats.
Çön-fec'tion-ër-y, *n.* Sweetmeats; confits; the making of sweetmeats, or a place for them.
Çön-fed'er-a-cy, *n.* League; federal compact.
Çön-fed'er-äte, *v. a. & v. n.* To join in a league.
Çön-fed'er-äte, *a.* United in a league; allied.
 —2, *n.* An ally; an accomplice.
Çön-fed'er-ä'tion, *n.* A league; a confederacy.
Çön-fer', *v. n.* To discourse; to consult.—2, *v. a.* To give; to bestow; to grant.
Çön-fer-ence, *n.* Formal discourse; conversation; a meeting for discussion on some subject.
Çön-fer'va, *n.*; pl. **Çön-fer'væ**. A green, slimy plant-growth in fresh water.
Çön-fess', *v. a.* To acknowledge; to own.—2, *v. n.* To make confession.
Çön-fess'ed-ly, *ad.* Avowedly; indisputably.
Çön-fes'sion (köng-fesh'un), *n.* The acknowledgment of a crime or a fault; an avowal.
Çön-fes'sion-al, *n.* A seat for confession.
Çön-fess-or or **Çön-fess'or**, *n.* One who confesses:—a priest who hears confessions.
Çön-fi-dänt, *n.*; fem. **Çön-fi-dänte'**. One trusted with secrets.
Çön-fide', *v. n.* To trust.—2, *v. a.* To intrust.
Çön-fi-dence, *n.* Firm belief; reliance; boldness.
Çön-fi-dent, *a.* Positive; trusting; bold; rash.
 —2, *n.* A confidant.—See CONFIDANT.
Çön-fi-dent'ial, *a.* Private:—trusty; faithful.
Çön-fi-dent-ly, *ad.* Without doubt or fear.
Çön-fig-ü-rä'tion, *n.* External form; figure.
Çön-fig'üre, *v. a.* To dispose into any form.
Çön-fin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being confined.
Çön-fine, *n.* Common boundary; edge.
Çön-fine', *v. n.* To border; to have the same limit.—2, *v. a.* To limit; to shut up; to restrain.
Çön-fine'ment, *n.* Imprisonment; restraint.
Çön-firm', *v. a.* To put past doubt; to establish.
Çön-firm'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being confirmed.
Çön-fir-mä'tion, *n.* Act of establishing; proof.
Çön-firm'a-tive, *a.* Having power to confirm.
Çön-firm'a-to-ry, *a.* That serves to confirm.
Çön-fis-ca-ble, *a.* Liable to confiscation.
Çön-fis-cäte, *v. a.* To transfer to the government, as private property, for an offence.
Çön-fis-cäte, *a.* Forfeited to the public.
Çön-fis-cä'tion, *n.* Act of confiscating; transfer of private property to public use.
Çön-fla-grä'tion, *n.* A general fire or burning.
Çön-flöt, *v. n.* To strive; to contend; to fight.
Çön-flöt, *n.* A collision; a contest; a struggle.
Çön-flu-ence, *n.* A flowing together; concourse.
Çön-flu-ent, *a.* Flowing together; meeting.
Çön-flux, *n.* Union of several currents; a crowd.
Çön-form', *v. a. & v. n.* To make like; to comply.
Çön-form'a-ble, *a.* Agreeable; consistent.
Çön-form'a-ble, *ad.* Agreeably; suitably.
Çön-for-mä'tion, *n.* Act of conforming; form; shape; structure.

men, sir; möve, nör, sön; bäll, bür, rüle, üso.—Ç, Ç, y, è, soft; ð, ð, a, ð, hard; ç as z; x as ç; this.

Çon-fòm' i-ty, *n.* Accordance; resemblance.
Çon-földn, *v. a.* To mingle; perplex; astonish.
Çon-fra-tër-ni-ty, *n.* A religious brotherhood.
Çon-front or **Çon-frönt**, *v. a.* To face; to oppose openly or to the face:—to compare.
Çon-fuge, *v. a.* To confound; to perplex.
Çon-fu-ged-ly, *ad.* Indistinctly; not clearly.
Çon-fu-şion (kən-fu-şyən), *n.* Tumult; disorder.
Çon-fu-ta-ble, *a.* That may be confuted.
Çon-fu-tā-tion, *n.* Act of confuting; refutation.
Çon-fute, *v. a.* To convict of error; to disprove.
Çon-fē, *n.* Act of reverence; a bow; courtesy:—(*Arch.*) A kind of moulding.
Çon-fēal (kən-fēl'), *v. a. & v. n.* To freeze or turn to a solid state.
Çon-fēal-a-ble, *a.* That may be frozen. [*gealed.*]
Çon-fēal-ment, *n.* Congelation:—a mass con-
Çon-fē-lā-tion, *n.* Act or process of freezing.
Çon-fē-ner, *n.* One of the same genus.
Çon-fē-ner-ic, or **Çon-fēn-er-oūs**, *a.* Of the same kind, or descent:—of the same genus.
Çon-fē-ni-al or **Çon-fēn-i-al**, *a.* Of the same nature; similar; kindred.
Çon-fē-ni-āl'i-ty, *n.* State of being congenial.
Çon-fēn'i-tal, *a.* Originating or existing at the time of birth; born with another; connate.
Çon-fēr (kōng'fēr), *n.* A fish; the sea-eel.
Çon-fēr-ēs, *n.* A mass of small bodies.
Çon-fēs-tion, *n.* Accumulation of blood or of other fluid in any organ:—aggregation.
Çon-glā-ci-āte (kən-glā'she-āt), *v. n.* To congeal.
Çon-glō-bāte, *v. a.* To gather into a ball.
Çon-glō-bā-tion, *n.* Collection into a ball.
Çon-glōbe, *v. a. & v. n.* To gather into a ball.
Çon-glōm-er-āte, *v. a.* To gather into a ball.
Çon-glōm-er-āte, *a.* Gathered into a round mass:—crowded together; clustered.—2, *n.* A kind of stone composed of aggregated pebbles.
Çon-glōm-er-ā-tion, *n.* Collection into a mass.
Çon-glū-ti-nānt, *a.* Uniting, or gluing together.
Çon-glū-ti-nāte, *v. a. & v. n.* To cement; to unite; to glue; to coalesce. [*union.*]
Çon-glū-ti-nā-tion, *n.* Junction; union; re-
Çon-glū-ti-na-tive, *a.* Tending to unite.
Çon-grāt'ū-lānt, *a.* Rejoicing in participation.
Çon-grāt'ū-lāte, *v. a.* To wish joy to; to felicitate upon any happy event.
Çon-grāt'ū-lā-tion, *n.* A wishing joy.
Çon-grāt'ū-lā-tor, *n.* One who congratulates.
Çon-grāt'ū-lā-tory, *a.* Wishing joy.
Çon-grē-gāte (kōng-grē-gāt), *v. a. & v. n.* To collect together; to meet; to gather; to assemble.
Çon-grē-gā-tion, *n.* A collection; an assembly.
Çon-grē-gā-tion-al (kōng'), *a.* Pertaining to a congregation or to Congregationalists; general.
Çon-grē-gā-tion-al-ist, *n.* One of a religious sect maintaining independence of churches.
Çon-gress (kōng-gres), *n.* A meeting; an assembly:—the legislature of the United States.
Çon-gres-sion-al (kən-gresh'qn-al), *a.* Relating to congress; parliamentary. [*assembling.*]
Çon-gres-sive, *a.* Coming together; meeting;
Çon-gru-ence (kōng-gru-ens), *n.* Agreement; harmony; congruity. [*ent.*]
Çon-gru-ent (kōng'), *a.* Agreeing; correspond-
Çon-grū'i-ty, *n.* Suitableness; consistency; fitness:—correspondence of parts. [*able; fit; meet.*]
Çon-gru-oūs (kōng-gru-ūs), *a.* Agreeable; suit-
Çon'fo, or **Çon'i-cal**, *a.* Of the form of a cone.

Çon'i-cal-ly, *ad.* In the form of a cone.
Çon'jos, *n.* The science that explains the mathematical properties of cones.
Çon-nifer-oūs, *a.* Bearing cones, as a pine-tree.
Çon-jēt'ū-ra-ble, *a.* Possible to be conjectured.
Çon-jēt'ū-rā-l, *a.* Depending on conjecture.
Çon-jēt'ūre (kən-jēkt'yūr), *n.* A guess; a supposition.—2, *v. a.* To guess; to surmise.
Çon-jōin, *v. a. & v. n.* To unite; to associate.
Çon-jōint, *a.* Associated; connected.
Çon-jōint'ly, *ad.* In union; together; jointly.
Çon-jū-gal, *a.* Matrimonial; connubial.
Çon-jū-gāte, *v. a.* To decline or inflect, as a verb.
Çon-jū-gā-tion, *n.* Form of inflecting verbs.
Çon-jūnet, *a.* Conjoined; concurrent; united.
Çon-jūne-tion, *n.* Union:—a connecting word.
Çon-jūne-tive, *a.* Closely united; uniting.
Çon-jūne-tive-ly, or **Çon-jūnet'ly**, *ad.* In conjunction or union; jointly; together.
Çon-jūnet'ūre (kən-jūnt'yūr), *n.* Combination of circumstances; occasion; critical time.
Çon-jū-rā-tion, *n.* Incantation; enchantment.
Çon-jūre, *v. a.* To summon or enjoin solemnly.
Çon-jure (kūn'jūr), *v. n. & r. a.* To practise charms:—to summon by enchantment.
Çon-jur-er (kūn'jūr-er), *n.* An enchanter.
Çon-nāte, *a.* Born with another:—united.
Çon-nāt'ū-rā-l, *a.* Participant of the same nature.
Çon-nāt, *v. a.* To join; to combine; to unite.
Çon-nō-tion, *n.* Union; junction:—a relation.
Çon-nō-tive, *a.* Having power to connect.—2, *n.* (*Gram.*) A conjunction.
Çon-nēx-ion, *n.* Union.—See CONNECTION.
Çon-niv-ance, *n.* Voluntary blindness to an act.
Çon-nive, *v. n.* To wink:—to pretend not to see.
Çon-niv-er, *n.* One who connives.
Çon-nois-seūr, *n.* A critical judge; a critic.
Çon-nū-bi-al, *a.* Nuptial; matrimonial.
Çō'nōid, *n.* A figure resembling a cone.
Çōn'quer (kōng'kēr), *v. a.* To gain by conquest; to overcome; to vanquish; to subdue.
Çōn'quer-a-ble, *a.* Possible to be overcome.
Çōn'quer-er, *n.* One who conquers; a victor.
Çōn'quest (kōng'kwēst), *n.* The act of conquering; victory; acquisition by victory.
Çōn-san-guīn'e-oūs, *a.* Of the same blood.
Çōn-san-guīn'i-ty, *n.* Relationship by blood.
Çōn'science (kōn'shēns), *n.* The sense of right and wrong; moral sense; moral faculty.
Çōn-sci-ēn'tious (kōn'shūn-ēn'shūs), *a.* Scrupulous; upright; regulated by conscience.
Çōn-sci-ēn'tious-ly, *ad.* In a conscientious manner; according to conscience.
Çōn-sci-ēn'tious-nēss, *n.* Scrupulousness.
Çōn'sci-ōn-a-ble (kōn'shūn-a-bl), *a.* Reasonable.
Çōn'sci-ōn-a-bly, *ad.* Reasonably; justly.
Çōn'scious (kōn'shūs), *a.* Knowing one's own thoughts; knowing by mental perception.
Çōn'scious-ly, *ad.* In a conscious manner.
Çōn'scious-nēss (kōn'shūs-nēs), *n.* The perception of what passes in one's own mind.
Çōn'script, *a.* Written; registered; enrolled.—2, *n.* One enrolled for the army.
Çōn'scrip-tion, *n.* An enrolling or registering.
Çōn'se-crāte, *v. a.* To make sacred; to dedicate.
Çōn'se-crāte, *a.* Consecrated; sacred; devoted.
Çōn'se-crā-tion, *n.* The act of consecrating:—the state of being consecrated.
Çōn'se-crā-tor, *n.* One who consecrates.

ä, å, i, ö, ü, ȳ, long; ä, å, i, ö, ü, ȳ, short; q, e, i, q, v, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; häir, hēr.

y'á-tíve, *a.* Following in order; *successive*; regularly succeeding.
y'á-tíve-ly, *ad.* By consequence.
at', *n.* Concord; agreement; compliance.
a. n. To yield; to agree; to assent.
a-tí-ne-ús, *a.* Agreeable; consistent.
n'tíen (*kón-sén-shén*), *a.* Agreeing.
quénce, *n.* Event; effect;—importance.
quénst, *a.* Following naturally.
quén'tíal (*kón-sé-kwén'shál*), *a.* Follow-
 —important; pompous.
quén'tíal-ly, *ad.* Pompously.
quénst-ly, *ad.* By consequence.
rv'an-ex, *n.* Preservation.
rv'á-tíon, *n.* The act of preserving.
rv'a-tíon, *n.* Opposition to great political
 her changes.
rv'a-tíve, *a.* Having power to preserve;
 uring to existing institutions, &c.
rv'á-tor, *n.* One who preserves.
rv'a-to-ry, *n.* A place for keeping plants;
 2, *n.* Preservation; preserving.
ve', *v. a.* To preserve; to candy.
ve, *n.* A sweetmeat; a preserve.
ver, *v. a.* To think upon; to ponder.—
v. To reflect; to deliberate. [able].
ver-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of regard; respect-
ver-a-ble, *ad.* In a considerable degree.
ver-ate, *a.* Thoughtful; prudent.
ver-ate-ly, *ad.* Respectfully; prudently.
ver-á-tíon, *n.* Act of considering; pru-
 —importance;—compensation.
ver-ing, *prep.* If allowance be made for.
n' (kón-sín), *v. a.* To give; to commit.
n-és' (kón-sé-né'), *n.* A person to whom
 land, or a vessel, is consigned.
n'ment (*kón-sín'ment*), *n.* The act of
 gning; delivery; thing consigned.
n-ór' (kón-sé-nór'), or *Con-sign'er*, *n.*
 who consigns or makes a consignment.
st', *v. n.* To subsist; to be composed.
st'ence, } *n.* Natural state; degree of
st'én-ex, } density; form; congruity.
st'ent, *a.* Conformable;—constant; unli-
 —firm; not fluid.
st'ent-ly, *ad.* In agreement; agreeably.
st-ó-rí-al, *a.* Relating to a consistory.
-to-ry or *Con-sis'to-ry*, *n.* A spiritual
 ; an assembly.
st-ate (*kón-só'she-at*), *n.* A partner.
st-ate (*kón-só'she-at*), *v. a. & v. n.* To
 ; to join; to connect; to coalesce.
st-á-tíon (*kón-só'she-á-shún*), *n.* Alli-
 union; intimacy; association.
st-á-ble, *a.* That may be consoled.
st-á-tíon, *n.* Comfort; alleviation; solace.
st-á-to-ry, *a.* Tending to give comfort.
st', *v. a.* To comfort; to cheer; to solace.
st, *n.* (*Arch.*) A kind
 use or bracket.
st'er, *n.* One that gives
 rt.
st-í-dáte, *v. a. & v. n.* To
 or grow solid.
st-í-dá-tíon, *n.* Uniting
 a solid mass.
st' or Cón'sóls, *n. pl.* A sort of transfer-
 stocks; consolidated annuities.
-nance, *n.* Accord of sound; concord.



Console

Cón'sé-nant, *a.* Agreeable; consistent; agree-
 ing.—2, *n.* A letter not sounded by itself.
Cón'sé-nant-ly, *ad.* Consistently; agreeably.
Cón'sórt, *n.* A companion; a wife or husband.
Cón-sórt, *v. n. & v. a.* To associate;—to marry.
Cón-spíe'tus, *n.* A general view; an abstract.
Cón-spi-cú'i-ty, or *Cón-spi'e't-ús-nés*, *n.* Ob-
 viousness to the sight;—eminence; celebrity.
Cón-spi'e't-ús, *a.* Obvious to the sight; emi-
 nent; distinguished; remarkable; noted.
Cón-spi'e't-ús-ly, *ad.* Eminently; remarkably.
Cón-spir'a-cy, *n.* Combination for an ill de-
 sign; a plotting;—concurrency; tendency.
Cón-spir'a-tor, *n.* One engaged in a conspiracy.
Cón-spire, *v. n.* To plot;—to concur; to tend.
Cón-sta-ble (*kún'sta-bl*), *n.* A peace officer.
Cón-sta-ble-ship, *n.* The office of a constable.
Cón-stá'b-ú-la-ry, *n.* The whole body of consta-
 bles.—2, *a.* Relating to constables.
Cón'stan-ex, *n.* Firmness; lasting affection.
Cón'stant, *a.* Fixed; faithful; unchanging.—
 2, *n.* Something which is invariable.
Cón'stant-ly, *ad.* Perpetually; faithfully.
Cón-stel-lá-tíon, *n.* A cluster of fixed stars.
Cón-ster-ná-tíon, *n.* Astonishment; alarm.
Cón'sti-páte, *v. a.* To crowd;—to make costive.
Cón'sti-pá-tíon, *n.* Condensation; costiveness.
Cón-sti't-ú-en-ex, *n.* All one's constituents.
Cón-sti't-ú-ent, *a.* Elementary; constituting.—
 2, *n.* He who deposes; an elector.
Cón'sti-túte, *v. a.* To make; depute; appoint.
Cón'sti-tú-tíon, *n.* The frame of body or mind;
 —laws of a state; form of government.
Cón'sti-tú-tíon-al, *a.* Relating to the constitu-
 tion; according to the constitution.
Cón'sti-tú-tíon-al-íst, *n.* One who adheres to,
 or favors, a constitutional government.
Cón'sti-tú-tíon-ál'i-ty, *n.* Accordance with the
 constitution or fundamental laws.
Cón'sti-tú-tíon-al-ly, *ad.* In a constitutional
 manner; agreeably to the constitution.
Cón'sti-tú-tíve, *a.* Constituent; enacting.
Cón-stráin, *v. a.* To compel; to force; to press.
Cón-stráin'a-ble, *a.* That may be constrained.
Cón-stráint, *n.* Compulsion; confinement.
Cón-strict, *v. a.* To bind; to compress.
Cón-stríc-tíon, *n.* Contraction; compression.
Cón-stríc-tíve, *a.* Tending to constrict.
Cón-stríc-tor, *n.* That which constricts;—a mus-
 cle that closes an orifice;—a very large ser-
 pent; the boa-constrictor.
Cón-string'e', *v. a.* To compress; to contract.
Cón-strín-gent, *a.* Binding or compressing.
Cón-struct, *v. a.* To build; to form; to devise.
Cón-struct'er, *n.* One who forms or makes.
Cón-struct'íon, *n.* Act of building; fabrication;
 structure;—meaning; interpretation;—dispo-
 sition of words according to syntax.
Cón-struct'íon-íst, *n.* One who interprets a
 public document.
Cón-struct'ive, *a.* Relating to construction;
 arrived at by inference.
Cón-struct'ive-ly, *ad.* By way of construction.
Cón-struct'or, *n.* Same as CONSTRUCTOR.
Cón-strúe, *v. a.* To interpret; to translate.
Cón-sub-stán'tíal, *a.* Having the same sub-
 stance or essence; being of the same nature.
Cón-sub-stán'tí-áte (*stán'she-át*), *v. a.* To unite
 in one common substance or nature.

ür; *möve*, *nör*, *sön*; *báll*, *bür*, *rüle*, *úse*.—*Q*, *Q*, *q*, *ē*, *soft*; *ø*, *ø*, *ē*, *hard*; *g* *as z*; *z* *as g*; *thín*.

Côn-syb-stân-tj-â-tjôn (kôn-syb-stân-she-â-tjôn), *n.* The substantial presence of the body of our Saviour with the sacramental elements.
Côn-sue-tj-dj-na-l, or **Côn-sue-tj-dj-na-ry** (kôn-sue-tj-dj-na-ry), *a.* Usual; ordinary; habitual.
Côn-sul, *n.* A magistrate;—commercial agent.
Côn-sul-lar (kôn-shu-lar), *a.* Relating to a consul.
Côn-sul-ate, *n.* The state, jurisdiction, or office of a consul; consulship;—a consul's dwelling.
Côn-sul-t, *v. n.* To take counsel together.—*2, v. a.* To ask advice of:—to regard.
Côn-sul-tâ-tjôn, *n.* A consulting; deliberation.
Côn-süm'-a-ble, *a.* That may be consumed.
Côn-süm'e, *v. a. & v. n.* To waste; to destroy.
Côn-süm'er, *n.* One who consumes.
Côn-süm'mâ-te, *v. a.* To complete; to perfect.
Côn-süm'mâ-te, *a.* Complete; perfect; finished.
Côn-süm'mâ-ly, *ad.* Perfectly; completely.
Côn-süm-mâ-tjôn, *n.* Completion; perfection.
Côn-sümptjôn (kôn-süm-shjôn), *n.* Act of consuming; state of being consumed;—a disease.
Côn-sümptjive (-süm'tjiv), *a.* Destructive; wasting.—*2, n.* A person ill with consumption.
Côn-tact, *n.* Touch; juncture; close union.
Côn-tâ-gjôn (kôn-tâ-jôn), *n.* Infection; pestilence; propagation of anything evil.
Côn-tâ-gjious (kôn-tâ-jus), *a.* Infectious; foul.
Côn-tâ-gjous-nëss, *n.* The state or the quality of being contagious; infection.
Côn-tain', *v. a.* To hold; to comprise; to restrain.—*2, v. n.* To live in continence.
Côn-tain'-a-ble, *a.* Possible to be contained.
Côn-tâm-i-nâ-te, *v. a.* To defile; to pollute.
Côn-tâm-i-nâ-tjôn, *n.* Pollution; defilement.
Côn-têm'n (kôn-têm'), *v. a.* To despise; to slight.
Côn-têm'ner, *n.* One who contemns; a scorner.
Côn-têm'per, *v. a.* To moderate; to temper.
Côn-têm'per-a-mënt, *n.* Temperament.
Côn-têm'plâ-te, *v. a.* To consider attentively.—*2, v. n.* To muse; to meditate.
Côn-tëm-plâ-tjôn, *n.* Meditation; study.
Côn-têm-plâ-tive, *a.* Studious; thoughtful.
Côn-têm-plâ-tor, *n.* One who contemplates.
Côn-têm'pô-ra-ry, *a.* Living at the same time.
Côn-têm-pô-râ-ne-ous, *a.* point of time, or in the same age; born at the same time.
Côn-têm'pô-ra-ry, *n.* One who lives at the same time with another.
Côn-têmpt' (kôn-têm't'), *n.* Act of despising; scorn; disdain; disregard; disgrace.
Côn-têmptj-ble (kôn-têm'tj-bl), *a.* Worthy of contempt; vile; mean; pitiful; paltry.
Côn-têmptj-ily (kôn-têm'tj-bl), *ad.* Meanly; basely; vilely. [full of contempt].
Côn-têmpt'-ô-ous (kôn-têm'tj-yu-us), *a.* Scornful.
Côn-têmpt'-ô-ous-ly, *ad.* In a scornful manner.
Côn-têmpt'-ô-ous-nëss, *n.* Quality of being contemptuous; disposition to contempt.
Côn-tënd', *v. n.* To strive; to struggle; to vie.
Côn-tënt', *a.* Satisfied; quiet; contented.—*2, v. a.* To satisfy; to please; to gratify.—*3, n.* Satisfaction; rest;—capacity.
Côn-tënt'ed, *p. a.* Satisfied; not repining.
Côn-tënt'ed-ly, *ad.* In a quiet manner.
Côn-tënt'ed-nëss, *n.* State of being contented.
Côn-tën-tion, *n.* Strife; contest; debate.
Côn-tën-tious (kôn-tën-shus), *a.* Quarrelsome.
Côn-tën-tious-nëss, *n.* Proneness to contest.

Côn-tënt'mënt, *n.* Satisfaction; content.
Côn-tënt's or **Côn'tënt's**, *n. pl.* Heads of a book; index;—that which is contained.
Côn-tër'mj-na-ble, *a.* Capable of the same bounds.
Côn-tër'mj-na-te, *a.* Having the same bounds.
Côn-tër'mj-nous, *a.* Bordering upon;—allied.
Côn-tëst', *v. a. & v. n.* To dispute; to strive; to vie; to contend;—to call in question.
Côn'tëst, *n.* Dispute; debate; quarrel; fight.
Côn-tëst'-a-ble, *a.* Disputable; controversial.
Côn-tëst'ant, *n.* One who contests.
Côn'tëxt, *n.* The sentences that precede and follow a quotation.
Côn-tëxt'ûre (-tëkst'yur), *n.* Structure; texture.
Côn-tj-gû-j-tj, *n.* Actual contact; a touching.
Côn-tig'-û-ous, *a.* Meeting so as to touch.
Côn-tig'-û-ous-ly, *ad.* In a manner to touch.
Côn'tj-nënce, *n.* Restraint; chastity.
Côn'tj-nënt, *a.* Chaste; abstemious; moderate.—*2, n.* A great extent of land.
Côn'tj-nënt'al, *a.* Relating to a continent.
Côn'tj-nënt-ly, *ad.* In a continent manner.
Côn'tin'gence, *n.* The quality of being casual.
Côn'tin'gen-cy, *n.* or contingent.
Côn'tin'gent, *a.* Happening by chance; casual.—*2, n.* Chance;—proportion; quota.
Côn'tin'gent-ly, *ad.* Accidentally; casually.
Côn'tin'-û-al, *a.* Incessant; uninterrupted.
Côn'tin'-û-al-ly, *ad.* Without interruption.
Côn'tin'-û-ance, *n.* Duration; permanence.
Côn'tin'-û-â-tjôn, *n.* Uninterrupted succession.
Côn'tin'-û-â-tor, *n.* One who continues.
Côn'tin'-ûe (-tjnyu), *v. n.* To remain; to last.—*2, v. a.* To protract; to extend.
Côn'tj-nû-j-tj, *n.* Uninterrupted connection.
Côn'tin'-û-ous, *a.* Closely joined together; uninterrupted; connected.
Côn-tôrt', *v. a.* To twist; to write; to distort.
Côn-tôr'tjôn, *n.* Twist; wry motion; distortion.
Côn-tôur, *n.* The outline of a figure.
Côn'tra, *a.* Latin preposition used in composition, and signifying *against*, or *in opposition*.
Côn'tra-bând, *a.* Prohibited by law; illegal.—*2, n.* Illegal traffic;—articles the exportation or importation of which is illegal.
Côn'tra-bâs'sô, *n.* A double-bass viol.
Côn'tract', *v. a.* To lessen; to narrow; to abridge; to diminish;—to get;—to bargain.—*2, v. n.* To shrink up;—to bargain.
Côn'tract, *n.* A covenant; a bargain; a compact; a uniting with terms of a bargain.
Côn'tractj-ble, *a.* Capable of contraction.
Côn'tract'ile, *a.* That may contract.
Côn'trac-tj-lj-tj, *n.* Quality of contracting.
Côn'trac'tjôn, *n.* A shrinking; a shortening.
Côn'trac'tor, *n.* One who contracts or bargains; a bargainer to perform any work.
Côn'tra-dânce, *n.* A kind of dance.
Côn'tra-dict', *v. a.* To oppose verbally; to deny.
Côn'tra-dic'tjôn, *n.* A gainsaying; opposition; inconsistency; incongruity; contrariety.
Côn'tra-dic'to-ry-lj, *ad.* With contradiction.
Côn'tra-dic'to-ry, *a.* Opposite; contrary.
Côn'tra-dja-tjôn, *n.* Distinction by opposite qualities; opposition; difference.
Côn'tra-dja-tjôn-guish (-dja-tjôn-g'wish), *v. a.* To distinguish by opposite qualities.
Côn'tral'tô, *n.* The part of music called *alto*;—one who sings alto parts;—a voice for alto parts.

ä, å, î, ö, ä, ð, long; **ä, å, î, ö, ð, short**; **q, q, i, q, v, x, obscure**.—**Färe, fär, fäst, fäll**; **hëir, hær**;

Côn-tră-pũn'tist, *n.* One familiar with counterpoint; a musical composer.
Côn-tră-rî'g-ty, *n.* Opposition; inconsistency.
Côn-tră-rî'ly, *ad.* In a contrary manner.
Côn-tră-rî-wîse, *ad.* Conversely; oppositely.
Côn-tră-ry, *a.* Opposite; inconsistent; adverse; contradictory; different:—refractory.—2, *n.* A thing of opposite qualities.
Côn-trăst, *n.* Opposition of things; difference.
Côn-trăst, *v. a.* To place in opposition.—2, *v. n.* To be in contrast; to exhibit a contrast.
Côn-tră-val-lă'tion, *n.* A counter-fortification.
Côn-tră-vêse, *v. a.* To oppose; to baffle.
Côn-tră-vên'tion, *n.* Opposition; obstruction.
Côn-trib'ũ-tă-ry, or **Côn-trib'ũ-tă-ry**, *a.* Contributing; helping.
Côn-trib'ũte, *v. a.* To give to a common stock; to bestow, as a part or share.
Côn-tri-bũ'tion, *n.* Act of contributing; a levy.
Côn-trib'ũ-tive, *a.* Tending to contribute.
Côn-trib'ũ-tor, *n.* One who contributes.
Côn-trite, *a.* Broken-hearted for sin; penitent.
Côn-tri'tion (*kôn-trish'ũn*), *n.* Penitence; remorse:—act of grinding; state of being ground.
Côn-triv'able, *a.* Possible to be planned. [small.
Côn-triv'ance, *n.* Scheme; plan; plot; art.
Côn-trive, *v. a. & v. n.* To plan out; to devise.
Côn-triv'er, *n.* An inventor; a schemer.
Côn-trôl, *n.* Restraint; power; command.—2, *v. a.* To govern; to restrain; to check.
Côn-trôl'la-ble, *a.* Subject to control.
Côn-trôl'ler, *n.* One who controls or directs.
Côn-trôl'ler-ship, *n.* Office of a controller.
Côn-trôl'ment, *n.* Superintendence; restraint.
Côn-trô-vér'sial (*-shál*), *a.* Relating to contro-
Côn-trô-vér'sial-ist, *n.* A disputant. [ver-
Côn-trô-vér-sy, *n.* Dispute; debate; quarrel.
Côn-trô-vért, *v. a.* To debate; to dispute.
Côn-trô-vért'i-ble, *a.* That may be disputed.
Côn-trô-vért-ist, *n.* A controversialist.
Côn-tũ-mă'cious (*kôn-tũ-mă'shũs*), *a.* Obstinate; stubborn; intractable.
Côn-tũ-mă'cious-ly, *ad.* Obstinate; stubbornly.
Côn-tũ-mă-cy, *n.* Obstinacy; perverseness.
Côn-tũ-mă'l'i-ous, *a.* Reproachful; insolent.
Côn-tũ-mă-ly, *n.* Budehness; insolence; reproach; contemptuousness; abusiveness.
Côn-tũp'e, *v. a.* To beat together; to bruise.
Côn-tũ'sion (*-tũ'zhũn*), *n.* Beating; a bruise.
Côn-nũ'dũm, *n.* A sort of riddle; a quibble.
Côn-vă-lă'sce (*-lă's*), *v. n.* To regain the health.
Côn-vă-lă'sce'nce, *n.* Recovery of health.
Côn-vă-lă'sce'nt, *a.* Recovering health.
Côn-vă'se, *v. n.* To come together; to assemble.—2, *v. a.* To call together; to assemble.
Côn-vă'se'nce, *n.* Fitness; propriety; ease; accommodation; that which is convenient.
Côn-vă'sient (*kôn-vă'sient*), *a.* Well adapted; commodious:—near at hand; handy.
Côn-vă'sient-ly, *ad.* Commodiously; fitly.
Côn-vă'st, *n.* An abbey; monastery; nunnery.
Côn-vă'st'i-ole, *n.* An assembly; a meeting.
Côn-vă'st'ion, *n.* An assembly:—a contract.
Côn-vă'st'ion-al, *a.* Stipulated; agreed on.
Côn-vă'st'ion-al'i-ty, or **Côn-vă'st'ion-al-izm**, *n.* Any thing tacitly agreed upon; a conventional form, phrase, custom, or principle.
Côn-vă'st'ion-al-ize, *v. a.* To change to the conventional form.

Côn-vên'tion-ist, *n.* One who makes a contract, agreement, or convention.
Côn-vên't'ũ-al, *a.* Belonging to a convent.
Côn-vér'ge, *v. n.* To tend to one point.
Côn-vér'gent, *a.* Tending to one point from different places; converging; coming together.
Côn-vér'să-ble, *a.* Free to converse; sociable.
Côn-vér'sant, *a.* Acquainted; familiar.
Côn-vér-să'tion, *n.* Familiar discourse; talk.
Côn-vér-să'tion-al-ist, or **Côn-vér-să'tion-ist**, *n.* One skilled in conversation.
Côn-vér'se, *v. n.* To associate; to discourse.
Côn-vér'se, *n.* Conversation; acquaintance.—2, *a.* Opposite; reciprocal.
Côn-vér'se-ly or **Côn-vér'se'ly**, *ad.* By change of order; reciprocally; oppositely.
Côn-vér'sion, *n.* Act of converting; change of disposition, character, principles, or religion.
Côn-vért, *v. a.* To change; to turn; to apply.
Côn-vért, *n.* A person who is converted.
Côn-vért'er, *n.* One who makes converts.
Côn-vért-i-bil'i-ty, *n.* The being convertible.
Côn-vért'i-ble, *a.* Susceptible of interchange.
Côn-vêx, *a.* Rising in a spherical form.
Côn-vêx'i-ty, *n.* A spherical form; protuberance.
Côn-vêx-ly, *ad.* In a convex form.
Côn-vêx'q-côv'cave, *a.* Convex on one side and concave on the other side.
Côn-vey (*kôn-vă*), *v. a.* To carry; to send; to transport; to bear; to transfer; to impart.
Côn-vey'ance (*kôn-vă'ans*), *n.* Act of conveying; transmission:—a vehicle; a carriage:—a deed for transferring property.
Côn-vey'anc-er (*kôn-vă'ans-er*), *n.* A lawyer who draws writings for transferring property.
Côn-vey'anc-ing (*kôn-vă'ans-ing*), *n.* The business of a conveyancer; transfer of property.
Côn-vey'er (*kôn-vă'er*), *n.* One who conveys.
Côn-vict, *v. a.* To prove guilty; to detect.
Côn-vict, *n.* One legally proved guilty.
Côn-vic'tion, *n.* Detection of guilt; confutation.
Côn-vic'tive, *a.* Having the power to convict.
Côn-vince, *v. a.* To satisfy by proof; to force to acknowledge; to subdue by argument.
Côn-vinc'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being convinced.
Côn-viv'i-al or **Côn-viv'ial**, *a.* Pertaining, or inclined, to festivity; festive; social.
Côn-viv-i-al'i-ty, *n.* Festivity.
Côn-vô-că'tion, *n.* An ecclesiastical assembly.
Côn-vô'ke, *v. a.* To call together; to summon.
Côn-vô-lũte, *a.* Rolled together.
Côn-vô-lũt-ed, *a.* Rolled together.
Côn-vô-lũ'tion, *n.* A rolling together; a fold.
Côn-vôl've (*kôn-vôlv*), *v. a.* To roll together.
Côn-vôl'vũ-lũs, *n.* A genus of plants; bindweed.
Côn-vô'y, *v. a.* To accompany for defence.
Côn-vô'y, *n.* An attendance for defence; defence.
Côn-vũl'se, *v. a.* To give violent motion to.
Côn-vũl'sion, *n.* Violent spasm; disturbance.
Côn-vũl'sive, *a.* Producing convulsion.
Côn'x (*kũn'x*) or **Cũ'x**, *n.* A rabbit:—a simple.
Cũ's, *n.* To cry as a dove or pigeon. [on.
Cook (*kũk*), *n.* One who dresses victuals.—2, *v. a.* To dress or prepare, as victuals.
Cook'er-y (*kũk'er*), *n.* Act of dressing victuals.
Cook'x (*kũk'x*), *n.* A small, sweet cake.
Cũl, *a.* Somewhat cold; not ardent or fond.—2, *n.* A moderate degree or state of cold.—3, *v. a. & v. n.* To make or grow cool; to quiet.

măn, ănr; măve, ănr, ănr; băll, bũr, rũle, ăse.—C, G, g, ġ, soft; G, G, g, ġ, hard; q as c, x as g, x, this.

Cōōl'er, *n.* That which cools; a cooling vessel.

Cōōl'is, **Cōō'ly**, *n.* An Asiatic laborer.

Cōōmb (kōm), *n.* A corn measure of four bushels:—a valley on a hill-side.

Cōōp, *n.* A barrel; a cage; a pen for animals.—

2, *v. a.* To shut up; to confine; to cage.

Coop'er (kōp'er or kōp'ēr), *n.* One who makes barrels and other casks.

Coop'er-age, *n.* The work or pay of a cooper.

Cō-ōp'er-āte, *v. n.* To labor for the same end.

Cō-ōp'er-ā-tion, *n.* Joint labor or operation.

Cō-ōp'er-ā-tive, *a.* Promoting the same end.

Cō-ōp'er-ā-tor, *n.*—One who coöperates; a joint operator; fellow-laborer; coadjutor.

Cō-ōr'di-nāte, *a.* Holding the same rank.

Cō-ōr'di-nāte-ly, *ad.* In the same rank.

Cōōt, *n.* A small water-fowl:—a simpleton.

Cō-pal'bā, *n.* A balsam used in medicine.

Cō-pal, *n.* A resin used in varnishes.

Cō-pār-ō-nā-rx, *n.* Joint inheritance.

Cō-pār-ō-nēr, *n.* A joint heir; a coheir.

Cō-pār-ō-nx, *n.* Equal share of an inheritance.

Cō-pār'tnēr, *n.* A joint partner; a partaker.

Cō-pār'tnēr-ship, *n.* Joint partnership.

Cōpe, *n.* A priest's cloak:—a concave arch.—

2, *v. n.* To contend; to struggle; to strive.

Cō-pēr'nī-čan, *a.* Relating to Copernicus.

Cōp'i-er, *n.* One who copies; a transcriber.

Cōp'ing, *n.* The top or covering of a wall.

Cōp'i-ōus, *a.* Plentiful; abundant; ample.

Cōp'i-ōus-ly, *ad.* Plentifully; abundantly.

Cōp'i-ōus-nēss, *n.* Plenty; abundance.

Cōp'per, *n.* A metal; a vessel made of copper.

Cōp'per-ās, *n.* Sulphate of iron; green vitriol.

Cōp'per-plāte, *n.* A plate of copper on which designs are engraved:—an impression from the plate.—2, *a.* Engraved on copper.

Cōp'per-smith, *n.* One who works in copper.

Cōp'per-x, *a.* Containing or like copper.

Cōp'pice, or **Cōpse**, *n.* A wood of small trees.

Cōp'tic, *a.* Relating to the Copts (an Egyptian people).—2, *n.* Former language of the Copts.

Cōp'ū-lāte, *v. a. & r. n.* To unite; to embrace.

Cōp'ū-lā-tion, *n.* The act of copulating.

Cōp'ū-lā-tive, *a.* Tending to connect or unite.

Cōp'x, *n.* A manuscript; an imitation; a pattern.—

2, *v. a.* To transcribe; to imitate; to mimic.

Cōp'x-book (kōp'ē-bōk), *n.* A book of copies.

Cōp'x-hōld, *n.* A kind of tenure in England.

Cōp'x-ist, *n.* One who copies; a copier. [book.]

Cōp'x-right (-rit), *n.* The sole right to print a

Cō-quēt (kō-kēt'), *v. a. & v. n.* To jilt; to trifle.

Cō-quēt'ry (kō-kēt'ry), *n.* Deceit in love.

Cō-quēt'te (kō-kēt'), *n.* A gay, airy girl; a jilt.

Cō-quēt'tish, *a.* Having the manners of a co-

Cō-rā-cle, *n.* A boat used by fishers. [quette.]

Cō-rā, *n.* A hard, calcareous substance, grow-

Cō-rā-līne, *a.* Consisting of, or like, coral.—

2, *n.* A coral-like plant.

Cōrb, *n.* An ornament in building:—a basket.

Cōr-bān, *n.* An alms-basket:—a gift; an alms.

Cōrd, *n.* A rope; a sinew:—a measure of wood.—

2, *v. a.* To tie or fasten with cords:—to pile up.

Cōrd'age, *n.* A quantity of cords:—materials

Cōrd'ate, *a.* Heart-shaped. [for ropes.]

Cōrd-de-līā' (kōrd-dē-lē-ā'), *n.* A Franciscan friar.

Cōrd'ial (kōrd'yāl or kōrd'ē-āl), *n.* A stimulant

medicine.—2, *a.* Reviving; sincere; hearty.

Cōr'dj-āl'ī-ty (kōrd-yē-āl'ē-tē), *n.* Sincerity; affection; heartiness; warmth of feeling.

Cōrd'ial-ly, *ad.* Sincerely; heartily.

Cōrd'ite, *n.* A kind of smokeless powder.

Cōr'dōn, *n.* A ribbon or badge:—a series of mili-

tary posts to prevent egress or ingress.

Cōr'dō-vān, *n.* Spanish leather from Cordova.

Cōr'dū-rōy, *n.* A thick, ribbed, cotton stuff.

Cōrd'wāin-er, or **Cōr'dj-nēr**, *n.* A shoemaker.

Cōre, *n.* The heart:—the inner part of a thing.

Cō-rj-ā'ceous (kō-rē-ā'shūs), *a.* Leathery.

Cō-rj-ān'dēr, *n.* A plant, and its spicy seed.

Cō-rin'thī-ān, *a.* Native of Corinth; brought

from Corinth.—2, *n.* A native of Corinth.

Cōrk, *n.* A tree and its bark:—a stopple.—2, *r.*

a. To stop with a cork, as a bottle.

Cōrk'screw (-skrū), *n.* A screw for drawing corks.

Cōrk'x, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, cork.

Cōr'mō-rānt, *n.* A voracious bird:—a glutton.

Cōrn, *n.* Grain of wheat, &c.; maize:—a tumor.

—2, *v. a.* To preserve with salt.

Cōr'ne-ē, *n.* The horny membrane of the eye.

Cōr'nēl, *n.* A species of the dogwood tree.

Cōr-nēl'ian, *n.* A stone.—See **CARNELIAN**.

Cōr'ne-mūse, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of bagpipe.

Cōr'ne-ōus, *a.* Horny; resembling horn.

Cōr'nēr, *n.* An angle:—a secret or remote place.

Cōr'nēr-stōne, *n.* The principal stone.

Cōr'nēt, *n.* A musical instrument:—an officer.

Cōr'nēt-cy, *n.* The commission of a cornet.

Cōr'nice, *n.* An upper projecting moulding.

Cōr'nish, *a.* Belonging to Cornwall, in England.

Cōr-nū-cō-pi-ā, *n.* The horn

of plenty:—a plant.

Cōr-nūte, or **Cōr-nū'tēd**, *a.*

Having horns.

Cōrn'y, *a.* Horny:—pro-

ducing grain or corn.

Cōr'ol, **Cō-rōl'la**, *n.* The inner flower-leaves.

Cōr'ol-lā-rx, *n.* A consequence; a conclusion.

Cō-rō'nā, *n.* A glory; a halo; a crown.

Cō-rō'nāl or **Cōr'ō-nāl**, *n.* A crown; a garland;

a chaplet.—(Anat.) The frontal bone.—2, *a.* Be-

longing to the top of the head.

Cōr'ō-nā-ry, *a.* Relating to, or like, a crown.

Cōr'ō-nā-tion, *n.* The act of crowning.

Cōr'ō-nēr, *n.* An officer whose duty it is to in-

quire, by a jury, and a view of the body, how

any violent or casual death was occasioned.

Cōr'ō-nēt, *n.* A crown worn by the nobility.

Cōr'pō-rāl, *n.* The lowest officer of infantry.—

2, *a.* Relating to the body; material.

Cōr'pō-rāl, or **Cōr'pō-rāl'e**, *n.* Linen used in

the sacramental rite; communion-cloth.

Cōr'pō-rāl-ly, *ad.* Bodily; in the body.

Cōr'pō-rātē, *a.* Incorporated; united; general.

Cōr'pō-rātē-ly, *ad.* In a corporate capacity.

Cōr'pō-rā-tion, *n.* A body politic, or corporate.

Cōr'pō-rē-āl, *a.* Having a body; not spiritual.

Cōr'pō-rē-āl-ly, *ad.* In a bodily manner.

Cōr'pō-rānt, *n.* An electric light which appears

in a ship's rigging.

Cōrps (kōr; pl. kōrz), *n. sing. & pl.* A body of

troops:—a principal division of an army.

Cōrpsē, *n.* A dead human body; a corpse.

Cōr'pū-lēnce, *n.* Fatness; fleshiness; obesity.

Cōr'pū-lēt, *a.* Flethy; very fat; bulky.

Cōr'pūs-cle (kōr'pūs-āl), *n.* A particle; an atom.

Cōr'pūs-cū-lār, *a.* Relating to corpuscles.



Cornucopia.

Cōn'ter-felt-er, *n.* A forger; an impostor.
Cōn'ter-mānd', *v. a.* To revoke or recall, as a command previously given.
Cōn'ter-mānd, *n.* A repeal of a former order.
Cōn'ter-mārch, *v. n.* To march back.
Cōn'ter-mārch, *n.* A marching back.
Cōn'ter-mine, *v. a.* To frustrate; to defeat.
Cōn'ter-mine, *n.* A mine formed by besieged troops to destroy the mines of besiegers:—a counterplot.
Cōn'ter-mōve'ment, *n.* Opposite movement.
Cōn'ter-pāne, *n.* A coverlet for a bed.
Cōn'ter-pārt, *n.* A correspondent part; a copy.
Cōn'ter-plā, *n.* (Law.) A replication.
Cōn'ter-plōt, *v. a.* To oppose by another plot.
Cōn'ter-plōt, *n.* A plot opposed to another.
Cōn'ter-pōint, *n.* A coverlet:—an opposite point:—art of writing music.
Cōn'ter-pōise, *v. a.* To counterbalance.
Cōn'ter-pōise, *n.* Equivalence of weight.
Cōn'ter-pōi'son (-pōi'zn), *n.* A poison given as an antidote to poison.
Cōn'ter-rēv-o-lū'tion, *n.* A revolution succeeding another, and opposite to it. [a ditch].
Cōn'ter-sārp, *n.* (Mil.) The exterior slope of
Cōn'ter-siġn (kōn'ter-sin'), *v. a.* To sign, as an order of a superior, in quality of secretary.
Cōn'ter-siġn (-sin), *n.* A military watchword.
Cōn'ter-siġ-nal, *n.* A responsive signal.
Cōn'ter-siġk, *v. a.* To take off the edge of, as of a hole to receive the head of a screw.
Cōn'ter-siġk, *n.* A hole to receive the head of a screw:—a kind of carpenter's bit.
Cōn'ter-tēn'or, *n.* (Mus.) The second or contralto part when sung by a male voice.
Cōn'ter-vail', *v. a.* To be equal to; to balance.
Cōn'ter-viēw (-vū), *n.* Contrast.
Cōn'ter-work (-wūrk'), *v. a.* To counteract.
Cōn't'ess, *n.* The wife of an earl or count.
Cōn't'ing-hōuse, *n.* A room for accounts.
Cōn't'less, *a.* Innumerable; numberless.
Cōn'tri-fied (kūn'trē-fid), *a.* Rustic; rude.
Cōn'try (kūn'trē), *n.* A region; native soil:—inhabitants; people:—rural parts:—2, *a.* Rustic; rural; rude.
Cōn'try-man (kūn'trē-mān), *n.* One born in the same country:—a rustic; a farmer.
Cōn'ty, *n.* A shire; a circuit, or district.
Cōn'ty (kūn'ty), *n.* Two; a pair; man and wife:—2, *v. a.* To join; to marry:—3, *v. n.* To join; to unite; to embrace.
Cōn'ty (kūn'ty), *n.* Two verses; a pair.
Cōn'ty (kūn'ty), *n.* [Fr.] A detachable certificate to be cut from a bond.
Cōur'age (kūr'ā), *n.* Bravery; valor; boldness.
Cōur'ageous (kūr'ā-jūs), *a.* Brave; daring.
Cōur'ageous-ly (kūr'ā-jūs-ly), *ad.* Bravely.
Cōu-rānt (kō-rānt'), *n.* A nimble dance:—anything that spreads quickly, as a newspaper.
Cōur'ier (kūr'er), *n.* A messenger sent in haste.
Cōurse (kōrs), *n.* Race; career; progress; order; conduct; service of food; ship's track:—2, *v. a. & n.* To hunt; to make to run; to pursue; to run; to rove about.
Cōurse (kōrs'er), *n.* A race-horse:—a hunter.
Cōurse'ing, *n.* The sport of hunting with hounds.
Cōurt (kūr't), *n.* The residence of a prince; a hall; a narrow street; seat of justice; jurisdiction:—2, *v. a.* To woo; to solicit; to seek.

Cōur'te-ous (kūr'te-ūs or kūr'tyūs), *a.* Polite; well bred; affable; civil; respectfully.
Cōur'te-ous-ly, *ad.* Politely; respectfully.
Cōur'te-sān (kūr'te-zān'), *n.* A prostitute.
Cōur'te-sy (kūr'te-sē), *n.* Civility; politeness.
Cōur'te-sy (kūr'te-sē), *n.* Act of civility made by women by gently bending the body:—2, *v. n.* To make a courtesy.
Cōurt'ier (kūr'tyer), *n.* An attendant on a court.
Cōurt'ly-nēss, *n.* Elegance of manners.
Cōurt'ly, *a.* Relating to a court; courteous.
Cōurt'-mār'tial (mārsh'al), *n.*; *pl.* **Cōurts'-mār'tial**. A military tribunal.
Cōurt'ship, *n.* A making of love to a woman.
Cōu'sin (kūz'zn), *n.* One collaterally related.
Cōve, *n.* A small creek or bay; a shelter.
Cōv'e-nānt, *n.* A contract; an agreement; a deed:—2, *v. n.* To bargain; to contract.
Cōv'e-nānt-ēē, *n.* A party to a covenant.
Cōv'e-nānt-er, *n.* One who makes a covenant.
Cōv'e-noūs, *a.* Fraudulent; collusive; trickish.
Cōv'er, *v. a.* To overspread; to conceal; to hide:—2, *n.* A concealment; a screen; a defence.
Cōv'er-ing, *n.* Cover; dress; vesture.
Cōv'er-lēt, *n.* The upper covering of a bed.
Cōv'ert, *n.* A shelter; a defence; a thicket:—2, *a.* Sheltered; private; insidious.
Cōv'ert-ly, *ad.* Secretly; closely; privately.
Cōv'er-tūre, *n.* Shelter:—the state of a wife.
Cōv'et, *v. a. & v. n.* To desire eagerly or inordinately; to long for.
Cōv'et-ōus, *a.* Avaricious; greedy.
Cōv'et-ōus-ly, *ad.* Avariciously; eagerly.
Cōv'et-ōus-nēss, *n.* The quality of being covetous; avarice; eagerness of desire.
Cōv'ey (kūv'ē), *n.* A hatch or brood of birds.
Cōv'in, *n.* (Law.) A fraudulent agreement.
Cōw, *n.*; *pl.* **Cōws**, or **Kine**. The female of the bull or of bovine animals:—2, *v. a.* To depress with fear; to overawe.
Cōw'ard, *n.* A poltroon; one wanting courage.
Cōw'ard-ice, *n.* Fear; habitual timidity.
Cōw'ard-li-nēss, *n.* Timidity; cowardice.
Cōw'ard-ly, *a.* Fearful; timorous; mean.
Cōw'er, *v. n.* To sink by bending the knees.
Cōw'hērd, *n.* One who tends cows.
Cōwl, *n.* A monk's hood:—a vessel for water.
Cōwl'-stāff, *n.* The staff on which a cowl or vessel is supported between two men.
Cōw'-pōx, *n.* The vaccine disease; kine-pox.
Cōw'slip, *n.* A plant; a species of primrose.
Cōx-cōmb (kōks'kōm), *n.* A fop:—cock's-comb.
Cōx-cōmb-ry (kōks'kōm-rē), *n.* Foppishness.
Cōx-cōm'i-cal, *a.* Foppish; conceited; vain.
Cōy, *a.* Modest; reserved; not accessible.
Cōy'sh, *a.* Somewhat coy; reserved; shy.
Cōy'ly, *ad.* With reserve; modestly; shyly.
Cōy'nēss, *n.* Reserve; shyness; modesty.
Cōz'en (kūz'zn), *v. a.* To cheat; to defraud.
Cōz'en-ēge (kūz'zn-ē), *n.* Fraud; deceit.
Cōz'en-er (kūz'zn-ēr), *n.* One who cheats.
Cōz'ey or **Cō'zy**, *a.* See **Cosy**.
Crāb, *n.* A crustacean:—a wild apple:—a churl.
Crāb-bed, *a.* Peevish; morose; harsh; difficult.
Crāb'-bed-nēss, *n.* Sourness of taste; asperity.
Crāk, *n.* A sudden noise; a fissure; a boast:—2, *v. a. & v. n.* To break into chinks; to split.
Crāk'-brāined (krāk'brānd), *a.* Crazy; having an impaired intellect.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ā, ū, long; ä, ē, ī, ö, ü, ŷ, short; ą, ę, ĭ, ĳ, ȳ, obscure.—*Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; häir, här;*

pr, *n.* A charge of gunpowder, in a roll oyster:—a hard kind of biscuit.
le, *v. n.* To make small, sharp, explosive; to decrepitate; to snap.
ing, *n.* A sharp and frequent noise.
-mān, *n.* A burglar; a house-breaker.
(krād'l), *n.* A movable bed for infants: ind of scythe for mowing grain.—2, *v. a.* y or rock in a cradle.
z, Trade: art; cunning:—a sailing vessel.
-ly, *ad.* Cunningly; artfully; skilfully.
-ness, *n.* Cunning; stratagem; craft.
man, *n.* An artificer; a mechanic.
z, *a.* Cunning; artful; sly; shrewd.
z, A rough, steep rock:—the neck.
ed, *a.* Rough; full of prominences.
x, *a.* Rough; full of prominences.
v. a. & v. n. To stuff; to eat greedily.
ō, *n.* A sort of play:—a rhyme.
**n. A poem:—restraint:—a crampron.
z, *a.* To restrain; to confine; to bind.
ir-on (-i-yrn), *n.* A piece of iron, bent ends, for fastening things together.
pr-ry, *n.* A red berry used for sauce.
**n. A bird:—a machine:—a siphon.
al, *a.* Relating to the skull.
o-lōg-i-cal, *a.* Relating to craniology.
ōl'o-gy, *n.* A treatise on the skull; science of skulls:—phrenology.
ūm, *n.*; pl. **Crā'nj-a**. The skull.
n. The end of an axle bent so as to turn.
a. Liable to lean over, as a ship:—jolly.
jed (krā'nj'd), *a.* Full of chinks.
x, *n.* A chink; a fissure; a crevice.
**n. A thin stuff used in mourning, &c.
lence, *n.* Sickness by intemperance.
v. n. To make a loud, complicated noise.
z, A loud, mixed sound:—coarse cloth.
-tude, *n.* Grossness; coarseness.
z, A sort of basket or wicker pannier.
n. The vent or mouth of a volcano.
h (krā'nch), *v. a.* To crush in the mouth.
v. n. A cloth worn about the neck.
v. a. To ask earnestly for; to long for.
z (krā'v'n), *n.* A cock conquered and tided:—a coward.—2, *a.* Cowardly; base.
z, The crop or first stomach of birds.
ish, or **Crā'y'fish**, *n.* A crustaceous animal: the river lobster.
v. n. To creep; to move as a worm.
z (krā'v'n), *n.* A kind of pencil; a design being executed with a crayon.
v. a. To break:—to impair in intellect.
ness, *n.* A shattered state:—insanity.
a. Broken; disordered in mind; insane.
v. n. To make a harsh, grating noise.
n. The oily part of milk:—the best part.
n. & v. a. To be covered with something e surface:—to take the best of.
z, *a.* Having the nature of cream.
(krēs), *n.* A mark made by doubling a.—2, *v. a.* To mark by doubling.
ōte, *n.* The same as **CRKOSOTE**.
z, *v. a.* To make; to cause; to produce.
ion, *n.* The act of creating; the universe.
ve, *a.* That can, or does, create.
pr, *n.* One who creates; a maker:—the me Being; the Author of all things.
re (krēs'yur), *n.* A created being; man.******

Crē'dence, *n.* Belief; credit; reputation:—a small table or shelf in a church.
Crē-dēn'de, *n. pl.* Things to be believed.
Crē'dent, *a.* Believing; credulous:—deserving belief or credit; not to be questioned.
Crē-dēn'tial (-dēn'shāl), *n.* That which entitles to credit (used mostly in the plural, —*credentiales*).
Crēd'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* Claim to credit or belief.
Crēd'i-ble, *a.* Worthy of credit or belief.
Crēd'i-bly, *ad.* In a manner that claims belief.
Crēd'it, *n.* Belief; honor; reputation; trust.—2, *v. a.* To believe; to trust; to confide in.
Crēd'it-a-ble, *a.* Reputable; honorable.
Crēd'it-or, *n.* One to whom a debt is owed.
Crē-dū'i-ty, *n.* Easiness of belief; undue readiness to believe.
Crēd'h-ōlūs, *a.* Apt to believe; easily deceived.
Crēsd, *n.* A summary or statement of articles of belief:—a confession of faith.
Crēek, *n.* A small inlet or river; a bay; a cove.—2, *v. n.* To creek.—See **CREAK**.
Crēek'x, *a.* Full of, or having, creeks; winding.
Crēep, *v. n.* [imp. *t.* and *pp.* *crept*.] To move slowly, or as a worm or insect:—to fawn.
Crēep'er, *n.* A plant; an insect:—a grapnel.
Crē-māte, *v. a.* To burn up; to incremate.
Crē-mā'tion, *n.* The act of burning up; incrimination; incineration.
Crē'nate, or **Crē'nāt-ed**, *a.* Notched; indented.
Crē'ole, *n.* A person born in Spanish America or the West Indies, but of European descent.
Crē'o-sōte, *n.* An antiseptic, oily liquid.
Crēp'i-tāte, *v. n.* To make a crackling noise.
Crēp'i-tā'tion, *n.* A small, crackling noise.
Crēpt, *imp. t. & pp. from creep*. [mering.
Crē-pūs-cū-lar, *a.* Relating to twilight; glimmering.
Crē'scent, *a.* Increasing; growing; enlarging.—2, *n.* The moon in her state of increase.
Crēs, *n.* A name given to various plants.
Crēs'set, *n.* A beacon:—a cooper's frame.
Crēs't, *n.* A plume of feathers; a comb; a tuft.
Crēs't-ed, *a.* Adorned with a plume or crest.
Crēs't-fāl-len (krēs't-fāl-l'n), *a.* Dejected.
Crēs'tā'ceous (krēs'tā'shūs), *a.* Having the qualities of chalk; like chalk; chalky.
Crēs-vās'se' (krēs-vās'), *n.* [Fr.] A ravine; a crevice:—a breach in the embankment of a river.
Crēs'vice, *n.* A crack; a cleft; a fissure; a gap.
Crew (krū), *n.* A company; a ship's company.—2, *imp. t.* from *crow*.
Crew'el (krū'el), *n.* A fine, soft yarn or worsted.
Crīb, *n.* A manger; a stall; a bin; a child's bed.—2, *v. a.* To steal for a petty purpose:—to cage.
Crīb'bage (krīb'ba), *n.* A game at cards.
Crick, *n.* A creaking:—a cramp, as in the neck.
Crick'et, *n.* An insect:—a stool:—a game.
Crī'er, *n.* One who cries goods for sale, &c.
Crime, *n.* An offence; a great fault; a felony.
Crim'i-nal, *a.* Faulty; contrary to law; guilty.—2, *n.* One guilty of a crime; a felon.
Crim-i-nāl'i-ty, *n.* The state of being criminal.
Crim'i-nal-ly, *ad.* Wickedly; guiltily.
Crim'i-nāte, *v. a.* To accuse; to charge with crime:—to show to be guilty.
Crim-i-nā'tion, *n.* Accusation; censure.
Crim'i-na-to-ry, *a.* Accusing; censorious.
Crimp, *a.* Friable; brittle; easily crumbled.—2, *v. a.* To curl or crisp, as the hair; to plait.
Crim'ple (-pl), *v. a.* To contract; to corrugate.

kr; **mōve**, **nōr**, **sōn**; **bāll**, **būr**, **rūle**, **ūse**.—**C**, **G**, **g**, **ē**, soft; **ē**, **ā**, **ē**, **ē**, hard; **q** as **z**; **z** as **g**; **ch** as

Crim'son (krím'zn), *n.* A deep red color.—2, *a.* Of a deep red; dark red.—3, *v. a.* To dye with crimson.—4, *v. n.* To blush; to become red.
Cringe (krínj), *n.* A servile bow; mean civility.—2, *v. n.* To bow servilely; to fawn.
Crin'kle (krín'kl), *r. n. & v. a.* To run in flexures; to wrinkle.—2, *n.* A wrinkle; a sinuosity.
Crin'g-line, *n.* Stiff cloth for women's skirts:—an expansive skirt worn by women.
Cri'g-sphinx, *n.* A sphinx with a ram's head.
Crip'ple (kríp'pl), *n.* A lame person.—2, *v. a.* To lame; to make lame; to disable.
Cri'sis, *n.*; *pl.* **Cri'ses**. A critical time or turn:—a decisive point or period of a disease.
Crisp, *a.* Curled:—brittle; friable:—lively; brisk.—2, *v. a.* To curl; to twist; to make brittle. [or curling.]
Crisp'ing-ir'on (Furn), *n.* An iron for crisping.
Crisp'ness, *n.* The quality of being crisp.
Crisp'y, *a.* Curled; frizzled; crisp.
Cri-té-ri-on, *n.*; *pl.* **Cri-té-ri-a**. A standard or mark by which anything is judged of; a test.
Crit'ic, *n.* One skilled in criticism; a judge.
Crit'ic-al, *a.* Exact; nice; judicious; decisive.
Crit'ic-al-ly, *ad.* In a critical manner; exactly.
Crit'ic-ize, *v. n. & v. a.* To act the critic; to judge.
Crit'ic-ism, *n.* Art or act of judging; critique.
Crit'ique (kré-tik'), *n.* A critical examination; critical remarks; a criticism; a review.
Croak (krök), *v. n.* To make a hoarse noise; to murmur.—2, *n.* The cry of a frog, &c.
Croak'er, *n.* One who croaks; a murmurer.
Crock, *n.* A cup or vessel made of earth; soot.
Crock'er-y, *n.* Earthen ware or vessels.
Crook'd-dile or **Crook'd-dile**, *n.* A large animal of the lizard tribe, resembling the alligator.
Crook'ed, *n.* A plant which flowers early in spring.
Crook't, *n.* A little field adjoining a house.
Croone, *n.* An old ewe:—an old woman.
Croony, *n.* A bosom companion; an associate.
Crook (krök), *n.* A shepherd's hook:—a curve.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* To bend; to pervert.
Crook'ed (krök'ed), *a.* Bent; not straight.
Crook'ed-ness (krök'ed-nēs), *n.* Curvity:—dec.
Croön, *v. a. & v. n.* To sing in a low tone. [pravity.]
Croop, *n.* Harvest:—the first stomach of birds.—2, *v. a.* To lop; to gather, as fruit; to plant:—to graze.—3, *v. n.* To graze.
Croquet (krö-kü'), *n.* A game with balls and mallets.
Cro'sier (krö'sher), *n.* An archbishop's staff:—a bishop's crook.
Cross (krös or kräus), *n.* A figure thus [+], ensign of Christianity:—trial; misfortune.—2, *a.* Transverse:—peevish; fretful.—3, *v. a.* To lay athwart; to thwart; to vex.
Cross-bill, *n.* Bill of a defendant:—a bird.
Cross-bow, *n.* A weapon for shooting.
Cross-ex-ām-i-nā'tion, *n.* Examination of a witness of one party by the opposite party.
Cross-ex-ām'ine (-egz-ām'in), *v. a.* To examine as an opposite party; to cross-question.
Cross-grained (krös'gränd), *a.* Having the fibres transverse:—ill-natured:—troublesome.
Cross-pose, *n.* A kind of enigma.
Cross-ques'tion (-kwes'tyun), *v. a.* To cross-examine.—2, *n.* A question put in cross-examination.
Cross-road, *n.* A road across the country. [tion.]



Cross'-way, *n.* A path crossing the chief road.
Cross-wise, *ad.* Across; transversely.
Cro'tch, *n.* A hook:—the fork of a tree.
Cro'tch'et, *n.* A note in music.—*pl.* Marks or hooks [thus]:—called also *brackets*.
Cro'tch, *v. n.* To stoop low; to fawn; to cringe.
Cro'up (krüp), *n.* A disease affecting the throat.
Crow (krü), *v. n.* [imp. *t.* crew, crowded; *pp.* crowded.] To cry as a cock; to boast; to vaunt.—2, *n.* A bird:—an iron lever:—a cock's voice.
Crow'd, *n.* A confused multitude; populace:—a violin.—2, *v. a.* To press close; to urge; to swarm.—3, *v. n.* To flock together; to make one's way.
Crow'foot, or **Crow's-foot** (krös'füt), *n.* A sort of plant; buttercup.
Crown, *n.* A royal diadem:—top of the head:—regal power; honor:—a coin:—a garland.—2, *v. a.* To invest with a crown; to reward.
Crown'-glass, *n.* A fine sort of window-glass.
Crown'-im-pér-ri-al, *n.* A plant and its flower.
Crown'ing, *n.* The finishing of any decoration.
Crown'-wheel, *n.* A wheel of a watch.
Crow's'-feet, *n. pl.* Wrinkles under the eyes.
Crú'-cj-al (krü'shej-al), *a.* Severe; searching:—transverse; shaped like a cross.
Crú'-cj-ble, *n.* A chemist's melting-pot.
Crú'-cj-ffix, *n.* A representation, in painting or sculpture, of our Saviour on the cross.
Crú'-cj-ffix-ion (krü-shej'fik'shun), *n.* A mode of putting to death by nailing to a cross.
Crú'-cj-fórm, *a.* Having the form of a cross.
Crú'-cj-ty, *v. a.* To nail or fasten to a cross:—to overcome by influence of Christian principles.
Crúde, *a.* Raw; harsh; unripe; undigested.
Crúde-ness, *n.* Rawness; unripeness; crudity.
Crúde-ty, *n.* Crudeness; unripeness.
Crú'-el, *a.* Inhuman; hard-hearted; savage.
Crú'-el-ly, *ad.* In a cruel manner; savagely.
Crú'-el-ty, *n.* Inhumanity; barbarity; savageness:—a cruel act.
Crú'-et, *n.* A sort of vial for vinegar or oil, &c.
Crúse (krüs), *n.* A small bottle; a cruet.
Crúse (krüz), *n.* A voyage, as of an armed vessel.—2, *v. n.* To rove over the sea.
Crú'ser, *n.* A person, or vessel, that cruises:—a swift, powerful war-vessel.
Crú'-ler, *n.* A kind of cake.
Crüm, or **Crümb**, *n.* A small particle, as of bread.—2, *v. a.* To break into small pieces.
Crüm'ble, *r. a. & v. n.* To break into small pieces.
Crüm'my, *a.* Soft:—consisting of crumbs.
Crüm'pet, *n.* A sort of cake.
Crüm'ple, *r. a. & v. n.* To wrinkle; to rumple.
Crúp'per, *n.* A strap to keep a saddle right.
Crú'-ral, *a.* Belonging to the leg; like a leg.
Crú'-sade, *n.* An expedition against infidels:—a romantic enterprise:—a Portuguese coin.
Crú'-sád'er, *n.* One employed in a crusade.
Crúse, *n.* A cruet, or bottle; a cruise.
Crúsh, *v. a.* To squeeze; to bruise:—to subdue.—2, *n.* A collision; act of rushing together.
Crúst, *n.* External coat; outer part of bread, &c.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* To envelop; to incrust.
Crús-tá'-cean (-shan), *n.* An animal with a crust-like shell, as the lobster.
Crús-tá'-cean, or **Crús-tá'-ceous** (krús-tá'shej), *a.* Shelly, with joints, as a lobster, &c.
Crúst'-i-ly, *ad.* Peevishly; snappishly; testily.

ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, short; æ, æ, i, q, v, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; häir, här/

Cūr'ry, *v. a.* To dress, as leather; to beat; to rub with a curry-comb.—2, *n.* A highly-spiced East Indian condiment.

Cūr'ry-cōmb (kōm), *n.* A comb for horses.

Cūrse, *v. a.* To wish evil to; to execrate.—2, *n.* A malediction; affliction; torment.

Cūr'sed, *a.* Deserving a curse; hateful; unholy.

Cūr'si-tor, *n.* A clerk in the court of chancery.

Cūr'so-rī-ly, *ad.* Hastily; slightly.

Cūr'so-ry, *a.* Hasty; quick; slight; careless; desultory; done rapidly. [natured.]

Cūr't, *a.* Short; concise;—tart; somewhat ill.—**Cūr'tail**, *v. a.* To cut off; to cut short; to shorten; to abridge.

Cūr'tain (kūr'tin), *n.* A cloth hanging round a bed, at a window, or in a theatre, &c.—2, *v. a.* To furnish with curtains. [magisterial.]

Cūr'ule, *a.* Noting a Roman magistrate's chair;

Cūr'vā-ted, *a.* Bent; crooked; curved.

Cūr'vā-tion, *n.* The act of bending or crooking.

Cūr'vā-ture, *n.* Crookedness; bent form; curve.

Cūr've (kūr'v), *a.* Crooked; bent.—2, *n.* Any thing bent.—3, *v. a.* To bend; to crook.

Cūr'vet, *v. n.* To leap; to bound; to frisk.

Cūr'vet, *n.* A leap; a bound; a prank.

Cūr'vī-līn'ē-ar, *a.* Conforming to a curved line.

Cūsh'at, *n.* The ring-dove.

Cūsh'ion (kūsh'un), *n.* Pillow or pad for a seat.

Cūsh'ioned (kūsh'und), *a.* Seated on a cushion; provided with cushions.

Cūsh, *n.* A kind of sea-fish.

Cūsp, *n.* The point or horn of the moon, &c.

Cū'spi-date, or **Cū'spi-dāt-ed**, *a.* Pointed.

Cū'stard, *n.* Food made of eggs, milk, sugar, &c.

Cū'stō-dī-ān, *n.* A keeper; a guardian.

Cū'stō-dy, *n.* Imprisonment; care; security.

Cū'stōm, *n.* Habit; habitual practice; usage; fashion;—duty; impost; toll; tax; tribute.

Cū'stōm-a-ble, *a.* Common; habitual; frequent;—chargeable with duties or imposts.

Cū'stōm-a-rī-ly, *ad.* Habitually; commonly.

Cū'stōm-a-ry, *a.* Conformable to custom; usual.

Cū'stōm-er, *n.* One in the habit of purchasing.

Cū'stōm-hōuse, *n.* A house where the taxes on goods imported or exported are collected.

Cūt, *v. a. & v. n.* [imp. & pp. cut.] To make an incision; to divide; to carve.—2, *n.* A gash or wound;—a printed picture;—shape;—a cut.

Cūt-tā'ne-ōus, *a.* Relating to the skin. [ting.]

Cūt'tī-ole, *n.* Thin, dry skin; the scarf-skin.

Cūt'tīc'ū-lar, *a.* Belonging to the skin.

Cūt'tī-lass, *n.* A slightly curved cutting-sword.

Cūt'tī-er, *n.* One who makes or sells knives, &c.

Cūt'tī-er-x, *n.* A cutler's business or ware.

Cūt'tī-let, *n.* A slice or small piece of meat.

Cūt'tī-pūse, *n.* One who steals by cutting purses.

Cūt'tī-er, *n.* One who cuts;—a fast-sailing vessel.

Cūt'tī-throat, *n.* A murderer; an assassin.

Cūt'tī-ting, *n.* A piece cut off; a chop; a branch.

Cūt'tī-ble-fish, *n.* A marine mollusk.

Cy'ā-nide, *n.* A compound of cyanogen with an element.—Cyanide process, a method of extracting gold by means of cyanides.

Cy'ān-o-gēn, *n.* A very poisonous chemical principle.

Cy'cle (sī'kl), *n.* A circle;—a periodical space of time; a period.

Cy'cle, *a.* Relating to a cycle.

Cy'clōid, *n.* A kind of geometrical curve.

Cy'clone, *n.* A rotatory storm.

Cy'clo-pæ'dī-a (sī-klō-pæ'dē-ā), *n.* A circle of the arts and sciences; an encyclopædia.

Cy'clo-pæ'an, *a.* Ponderous; gigantic; vast.

Cy'net, *n.* A young swan.

Cy'līn-dēr, *n.* A long, round body; a roller.

Cy'līn'dric, or **Cy'līn'dri-cāl**, *a.* Like a cylinder; long and round, as a cylinder.

Cy'ma, or **Cy'me**, *n.* A kind of inflorescence.

Cy'mār, *n.* A loose, light gown.—See **SRMAN**.

Cy'm-bal, *n.* A sort of musical instrument.

Cy'n'io, *n.* A follower of Diogenes; a snarler.

Cy'n'io, or **Cy'n'i-cāl**, *a.* Snarling; satirical.

Cy'n'o-sūre or **Cy'n'o-sūre**, *n.* The star near the north pole, by which mariners are guided.

Cy'press, *n.* A tree; an emblem of mourning.

Cy'st, *n.* A sac containing morbid matter.

Czār (zār), *n.* The title of the emperor of Russia.

Czār'ī-nā (zā-rē'nā), *n.* The empress of Russia.

Czār'ē-vitch, *n.* The eldest son of a czar; the Russian crown-prince.

Czār'ō-witz, *n.* Russian crown-prince.

D.

D is a consonant (a dental mute) approaching in sound to *t*, but formed by a stronger appulse of the tongue to the upper part of the mouth.

Dab, *v. a.* To strike suddenly;—to touch gently.—2, *n.* A lump;—a gentle blow;—an adept.

Dab'ble, *v. n. & v. a.* To play, as in mud or water;—to tamper;—to meddle;—to wet; to moisten.

Dab'bler, *n.* One who dabbles or meddles;—a maker of slight and superficial essays.

Dab'chok, *n.* A small water-fowl; a grebe.

Dace, *n.* A small river-fish of the carp kind.

Dā-cūt, *n.* In India, a robber; a river-thief.

Dāc'tīl (dāk'tīl), *n.* A poetical foot consisting of one long syllable and two short ones.

Dād, or **Dād'dy**, *n.* A childish term for father.

Dād'dō, *n.* The cube of a pedestal; a wainscot-like decoration in wall-paper.

Dād'fo-dīl, *n.* A plant and its flower; a species of narcissus.

Dād't, *a.* Stupid; silly; playful.

Dād'ger, *n.* A short sword; a poniard;—this mark, †.

Dād'gle, *v. n.* To pass through wet or dirt; to drizzle.

Dād'hī-ā, *n.* A plant and its flower.

Dād'hī (dād'hī), *a.* Happening every day; diurnal.

—2, *ad.* Every day; very often.

Dāin'tī-ly, *ad.* Delicately; nicely; fastidiously.

Dāin'tī-nēss, *n.* Delicacy; fastidiousness.



Dado.

ā, ā, ī, ō, ā, ū, long; ä, ē, ī, ū, ſ, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fällt; häir, här;

Dāin'ty, *a.* Delicious:—nice; squeamish.—2, *n.* Something nice or delicate; a tidbit.
Dāi'ry, *n.* A place for milk:—a milk-farm.
Dāi'ry (dā'ry), *n.* A plant and its flower.
Dāle, *n.* A space between hills; a vale.
Dāl'i-gance, *n.* Mutual caresses; fondling.
Dāl'ly, *v. n.* To trifle; to sport; to delay.
Dām, *n.* A bank to confine water:—a mother.—2, *v. a.* To confine or shut up, as water.
Dām'age, *n.* Mischief; hurt; detriment; loss.—2, *v. a.* To injure; to impair; to hurt.—3, *v. n.* To receive injury.
Dām'age-a-ble, *a.* Susceptible of being hurt.
Dām'sak, *n.* Cloth woven with flowers or figures.
Dām'sa-kōōn, *v. a.* To ornament or inlay, as iron, with gold and silver.
Dām'sak-rōse, *n.* Rose of Damascus; a red rose.
Dāme, *n.* A lady; a mistress of a family.
Dām'mar or dam-mār, *n.* A gum used in making varnish:—a tree producing gum for varnish.
Dāma (dām), *v. a.* To doom to eternal torments:—to condemn; to adjudge to be guilty.
Dām'na-ble, *a.* Most wicked; pernicious.
Dām'nā-tion, *n.* Exclusion from divine mercy.
Dām'na-to-ry, *a.* Containing condemnation.
Dām'ni-fy, *v. a.* To damage; to injure.
Dāmp, *a.* Moist; wet; foggy:—dejected; sunk.—2, *n.* Fog; moisture; vapor:—dejection.—3, *v. a.* To wet; to moisten:—to depress.
Dāmp'er, *n.* That which damps or checks.
Dāmp'ish, *a.* Somewhat damp; inclining to wet.
Dāmp'ness, *n.* Moisture; slight humidity.
Dām'pel, *n.* A young maiden; a girl.
Dām'son (dām'zōn), *n.* A small black plum.
Dānce, *v. n.* To move with measured steps.—2, *n.* A motion of one or more in concert.
Dān'cer, *n.* One who practices dancing.
Dān-de-li'ōn, *n.* The name of a plant.
Dān'dle, *v. a.* To fondle; to treat like a child.
Dān'druff, *n.* Scurf on the head.
Dān'dy, *n.* A worthless coxcomb; a fop.
Dāne, *n.* A native of Denmark.
Dān'fer, *n.* Risk; hazard; peril.
Dān'fer-ous, *a.* Full of danger; perilous.
Dān'fer-ous-ly, *ad.* Hazardously; with danger.
Dān'gle (dāng'gl), *v. n.* To hang loose:—to follow.
Dān'gler, *n.* One who dangles, or hangs about.
Dā'nish, *a.* Relating to the Danes or to Denmark.
Dānk (dāngk), *a.* Damp; humid; moist; wet.—2, *n.* Dampness; moisture; humidity.
Dān'per, *a.* Little and active; spruce; trim.
Dān'ple, *v. a.* To variegate with spots.—2, *a.* Of various colors; mottled.
Dāre, *v. n.* [imp. & durst; pp. dared.] To have courage or boldness; not to be to be afraid.—2, *v. a.* [imp. & pp. dared.] To defy; to challenge.
Dā'r'ag, *a.* Bold; adventurous; fearless.—2, *n.* Boldness; fearlessness.
Dārk, *a.* Wanting light; opaque; obscure.—2, *n.* Darkness; obscurity; want of light.
Dārk'en (dārk'ēn), *v. a. & v. n.* To make or grow dark.
Dārk'ish, *a.* Somewhat dark. [dark.]
Dārk'ly, *ad.* Obscurely; blindly.
Dārk'ness, *n.* Absence of light; obscurity.
Dārk'some (dārk'sūm), *a.* Gloomy; obscure.
Dār'ling, *a.* Favorite; dear; much beloved.—2, *n.* A favorite; one much beloved.
Dār'n, *v. a.* To mend, as a rent or hole.
Dār'nēl, *n.* A kind of grass; ray-grass.

Dārt, *n.* A weapon thrown by the hand:—a swift motion.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* To throw or hurl rapidly; to shoot; to fly rapidly, as a dart.
Dāsh, *v. a.* To strike:—to mix:—to ruin.—2, *v. n.* To rush impetuously:—to sketch rapidly.—3, *n.* A collision; a stroke:—small admixture:—mark of punctuation, thus [—]:—soldier-like impetuosity:—a swift motion.
Dāsh, **Dāsh'-board**, or **Dāsh'er**, *n.* The front board of a vehicle. [ostentatious.]
Dāsh'ing, *a.* Precipitate; rushing carelessly:—
Dāstard, *n.* A mean coward; a poltroon.
Dāstard-ly, *a.* Cowardly; meanly fearful.
Dā'ta, *n. pl.* Facts presented.—See DATUM.
Dāte, *n.* The time of an event, or of some writing:—a fruit of Arabia, &c.—2, *v. a.* To note with the time.—3, *v. n.* To begin.
Dāte'less, *a.* Without any fixed term.
Dā'tive, *n.* (Gram.) The case that signifies the person to whom any thing is given.
Dā'tum, *n.*; *pl.* **Dā'ta**. [L.] Facts presented.
Dāub, *v. a.* To smear; to paint coarsely.—2, *n.* A coarse painting.
Dāub'er, *n.* An unskilful painter:—a flatterer.
Dāub'y, *a.* Viscous; glutinous; smeary.
Dāugh'ter (dāw'ter), *n.* A female child.
Dāugh'ter-ly (dāw'ter-ly), *a.* Like a daughter.
Dāunt (dānt), *v. a.* To discourage; to fright.
Dāunt'less (dānt'less), *a.* Fearless; bold.
Dāu'phin, *n.* The heir-apparent to the crown of France.
Dāu'phin-ess, *n.* The wife of a dauphin.
Dāuw (dāw), *n.* A zebra-like animal of Africa.
Dā'vite, *n. pl.* The cranes by which a boat is suspended at the ship's side.
Dāw'dle (dā'dl), *v. n.* To waste time; to trifle.
Dāwn, *v. n.* To grow light; to glimmer; to open.—2, *n.* Break of day:—beginning; rise.
Dāwn'ing, *n.* Break of day:—beginning.
Dāy (dā), *n.* The time between the rising and the setting of the sun; 24 hours:—life:—light.
Dāy'-book (dā'bōk), *n.* A tradesman's journal.
Dāy'break, *n.* Dawn; first appearance of day.
Dāy'-dream, *n.* A vision to the waking senses; a reverie:—a visionary scheme.
Dāy'-lab'or-er, *n.* A worker by the day.
Dāy'light (dā'līt), *n.* The light of the day.
Dāy'-lily, *n.* A kind of plant and its flower.
Dāy'man, *n.* An umpire; an arbitrator.
Dāy'-spring, *n.* The rise of day; the dawn.
Dāy'-star, *n.* The morning star; Venus.
Dāy'time, *n.* Time in which there is light.
Dā'zle, *v. a.* To overpower with light; to dim.
Dēa'con (dē'kōn), *n.* An ecclesiastical officer.
Dēa'con-ess (dē'kōn-ēs), *n.* A female deacon.
Dēa'con-ry, or **Dēa'con-ship**, *n.* Office of deacon.
Dēad (dēd), *a.* Deprived of life; inanimate.—2, *n.* Dead persons:—still time.
Dēad'en (dēd'ēn), *v. a.* To deprive of vigor.
Dēad'-lift, *n.* A lift with main strength. [dow.]
Dēad'-light, *n.* A wooden port for a cabin window.
Dēad'ly (dēd'ly), *a.* Causing death; fatal.
Dēad'ness (dēd'nēs), *n.* Lifelessness; inactivity.
Dēad'-rēsk-on-ing (dēd'rēsk'ōn-ing), *n.* Estimation of the place where a ship is, by the log.
Dēaf (dēf), *a.* Wanting the sense of hearing.
Dēaf'en (dēf'ēn), *v. a.* To make deaf; to stun.
Dēaf'-mūte, *n.* One who is deaf and dumb.
Dēaf'ness (dēf'nēs), *n.* Want of hearing.

maen, air; mōve, nār, sōn; bāll, bār, rāle, āse.—*G, G, & soft; B, B, & hard; ʒ as z; ʒ as ʒ; thā.*
 6

dél (dél), *n.* Part; quantity;—fir or pine plank.
dél, *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp. déalt, déalté.*] To distribute; to divide; to bestow; to throw about.
dél, *v. n.* To traffic; to transact; to act.
dél, *n.* One who deals, as in a game of cards.—*a* trader; a tradesman.
dél, *n.* Practice; intercourse; traffic.
dél, *n.* An ecclesiastical dignitary;—a clerk or secretary of the faculty of a college, &c.
dél, *n.* The office or house of a dean.
dél, *n.* Beloved; precious; costly.—*2*, *n.* A darling; a person beloved.
dél, *n.* Bought (dél-bawt), *a.* Purchased at a high price; costly; expensive. [*high price.*]
dél, *ly* (dél'ly), *ad.* In a dear manner;—at a dear price.
dél, *n.* Fondness; love;—costliness.
dél, *n.* Scarcity; want; famine.
dél, *n.* Extinction of life; mortality.
dél, *n.* The bed on which a person dies.
dél, *n.* Immortal; never-dying.
dél, *n.* Like (dél'tik), *a.* Resembling death.
dél, *n.* watch (dél'wóch), *n.* A sort of insect.
dél, *v. a.* To exclude; to hinder; to prevent.
dél, *v. n.* & *v. a.* To land from a ship.
dél, *v. a.* To degrade;—to adulterate.
dél, *n.* A act of debasing; degradation.
dél, *n.* Disputable; contestable.
dél, *n.* A dispute; a quarrel; a contest.—*2*, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To controvert; to dispute.
dél, *n.* One who debates; a disputant.
dél, *n.* To corrupt; to vitiate; to ruin.—*2*, *n.* Drunkenness; excess; lewdness.
dél, *n.* (dél-q-shé), *n.* A rake; a drunkard; a libertine.
dél, *n.* Intemperance; lewdness.
dél, *n.* A certificate.
dél, *n.* To weaken; to make faint.
dél, *n.* Weakness; feebleness; languor.
dél, *n.* Money due for goods sold on credit.—*2*, *v. a.* To charge or register with debt.
dél, *n.* Courteous; affable; gentle.
dél, *n.* To march out.
dél, *n.* [Fr.] Fragments; ruins.
dél, *n.* What one man owes to another.
dél, *n.* One that owes money, &c.
dél, *n.* First appearance on a theatrical stage; an entrance on any thing.
dél, *n.* [fem. Délébante (dél-bé-té)] *n.* One who makes a debut.
dél, *n.* The sum or number of ten.
dél, *n.* State or period of decay.
dél, *n.* A plane figure having ten sides.
dél, *n.* A metric weight of 154.34 grains Troy; ten grams.
dél, *n.* (dél-l-ter, or Dél's-l-ter (lél-ter), *n.* (*Metric.*) A measure of about 2½ gallons; ten litres; 610.28 cubic inches.
dél, *n.* The ten commandments.
dél, *n.* (dél-mé-ter, or Dél's-mé-ter (mél-ter), *n.* (*Metric.*) A lineal measure of 32½ feet; ten metres; a hundredth part of a kilometre.
dél, *n.* To shift a camp; to move off.
dél, *n.* Relating to a dean.
dél, *n.* To pour off gently, as liquor.
dél, *n.* The act of decanting.
dél, *n.* A glass vessel for holding liquor.
dél, *n.* To cut off the head of.
dél, *n.* The act of beheading.
dél, *n.* A crustacean with ten feet.

dél, *n.* To lose excellence or soundness; to waste away;—to putrefy.—*2*, *n.* A decline;—decomposition.
dél, *n.* Death; departure from life.—*2*, *n.* To die; to expire.
dél, *n.* Fraud; cheat; artifice.
dél, *n.* Fraudulent; full of deceit.
dél, *n.* The state of being deceitful.
dél, *n.* Liable to be deceived.
dél, *n.* To cause to mistake; to delude; to impose on; to beguile.
dél, *n.* One who deceives; a cheat.
dél, *n.* The last month of the year.
dél, *n.* Belonging to a decemvirate.
dél, *n.* Government by ten rulers.
dél, *n.* [L.] The ten magistrates of ancient Rome having the whole government.
dél, *n.* Propriety; decorum; modesty.
dél, *n.* A period of ten years; a decade;—a tithe composed of ten freeholders.
dél, *n.* Continuing for ten years;—happening every ten years. [*comely.*]
dél, *n.* Becoming; fit; suitable; modest;—*2*, *n.* In a decent or proper manner.
dél, *n.* The act of deceiving; fraud.
dél, *n.* Having the power of deceiving.
dél, *n.* Capable of being determined.
dél, *n.* To determine; end; settle.
dél, *n.* In a determined manner.
dél, *n.* The act of falling off.
dél, *n.* Falling off; not evergreen.
dél, *n.* A metric weight of 1.5432 grains Troy; ½ of a gram.
dél, *n.* (dél-l-ter, or Dél's-l-ter (lél-ter), *n.* (*Metric.*) A measure of about 6 cubic inches; ½ of a litre.
dél, *n.* Numbered by ten; pertaining to a system of tenfold increase or decrease.—*2*, *n.* A decimal fraction.
dél, *n.* To tithe;—to take the tenth.
dél, *n.* A selection of every tenth;—a very heavy loss of life.
dél, *n.* (dél-mé-ter, or Dél's-mé-ter (mél-ter), *n.* (*Metric.*) A lineal measure of nearly 4 inches; ½ of a metre.
dél, *n.* To explain; unfold; unravel.
dél, *n.* Determination.
dél, *n.* Conclusive; final; positive.
dél, *n.* In a conclusive manner.
dél, *n.* The state of being decisive.
dél, *n.* Able to determine.
dél, *n.* To cover; to dress; to array; to adorn.—*2*, *n.* The floor of a ship;—a pack, or definite part of a pack, of playing cards.
dél, *n.* To speak rhetorically; harangue.
dél, *n.* One who declaims; an haranguer.
dél, *n.* The art of declaiming; a declamatory speech; an harangue.
dél, *n.* Pertaining to declamation;—after the manner of an harangue.
dél, *n.* That may be declared.
dél, *n.* A proclamation; an assertion.
dél, *n.* Proclaiming; explanatory.
dél, *n.* Affirmative; expressive.
dél, *n.* To make known; to proclaim; to assert; to announce; to utter.
dél, *n.* Descent; deterioration; degeneracy;—grammatical inflection of nouns.
dél, *n.* That may be declined.
dél, *n.* Descent; deviation.

d, d, d, d, d, long; k, k, k, k, k, short; q, q, q, q, q, obscure.—*Thro. thr, flst, fall; hñr, hñr;*

De-cline', *v. n.* To lean;—to shun; to refuse;—to decay; to decrease; to diminish.—2, *v. a.* To refuse;—to vary or inflect.—3, *n.* A falling off; diminution; decay.

De-cliv'-i-ty, *n.* A slope; a gradual descent.

De-cliv'-yous, *a.* Gradually descending; sloping.

De-coct', *v. a.* To boil; to digest;—to inflame.

De-coct'-ion, *n.* The act of boiling;—a watery extract prepared by boiling an organic substance.

De-co-l-lā'-tion, *n.* The act of beheading.

De-coi-or-ā'-tion, *n.* Absence or privation of color;—the act of depriving of color.

De-com-pōse', *v. a. & v. n.* To dissolve; to resolve into original elements.

De-cōm-po-si'-tion (zīsh'un), *n.* A separation of parts;—decay;—putrefaction.

De-com-pōnd', *v. a.* To decompose; to analyze.—2, *a.* Compounded a second time.

De-co-rā-te, *v. a.* To adorn; to embellish.

De-co-rā'-tion, *n.* Ornament; embellishment.

De-co-rous or **De-co-rolls**, *a.* Decent; suitable to a character; becoming; proper; fit.

De-co-rous-ly, *ad.* In a becoming manner.

De-co-r-ti-cā-te, *v. a.* To divest of the bark.

De-co-r-ti-cā'-tion, *n.* The act of peeling.

De-co-rum, *n.* Decency; order; propriety.

De-coy', *v. a.* To lure; to entrap; to ensnare.—2, *n.* An allurement; a lure; a snare.

De-crēse', *v. n. & v. a.* To grow or make less.—2, *n.* Decay; state of growing less.

De-crēse', *v. a. & v. n.* To ordain or assign by a decree.—2, *n.* An edict; a law;—determination.

De-crē-ment, *n.* Decrease; waste; diminution.

De-crēp-it, *a.* Wasted and worn with age.

De-crēp-i-tā-te, *v. n.* To crackle in the fire.

De-crēp-i-tā'-tion, *n.* A crackling noise.

De-crēp-i-tūde, *n.* The last stage of old age.

De-crē-scent, *a.* Growing less; decreasing.

De-crē-tal, *a.* Appertaining to a decretal.—2, *n.* A book of decrees or edicts.

De-crē-to-ry, *a.* Judicial; definitive; deciding.

De-crī-al, *n.* Clamorous censure; condemnation.

De-crī-er, *n.* One who decries.

De-crī', *v. a.* To censure; to clamor against.

De-cūm-bence or **De-cūm-ben-cy**, *n.* The act or posture of lying down; prostration.

De-cūm'bent, *a.* Lying down; recumbent.

De-cū-ple (dēk'ū-pl), *a.* Repeated ten times.

De-cū-ri-on, *n.* A commander over ten men.

De-cūs-sā-te, *v. a.* To intersect at acute angles.

De-cus-sā'-tion, *n.* The act of crossing;—the place of crossing.

De-dī-cā-te, *v. a.* To consecrate; to inscribe.—2, *a.* Consecrate; devoted; sacred.

De-dī-cā'-tion, *n.* A consecration;—an address.

De-dī-cā-tor, *n.* One who dedicates.

De-dī-ca-to-ry, *a.* Relating to a dedication.

De-dī-mūs, *n.* (*Law.*) A kind of writ.

De-dūce', *v. a.* To draw; to infer; to gather.

De-dūce-ment, *n.* An inference; a thing deduced.

De-dū-cī-ble, *a.* Inferrible; consequential.

De-dū-cive, *a.* Tending to deduce; performing a deduction;—inferential.

De-dūct', *v. a.* To subtract; to take away.

De-dūct'-ion, *n.* A deducting; an inference.

De-dūct-ive, *a.* Deducible;—deductive.

Dēd, *n.* Action; act; exploit;—fact.—(*Law.*) An instrument between parties able to contract.

Dēdm, *v. a. & v. n.* To judge; to think.

Dēsp, *a.* Descending far;—profound;—artful;—absorbed; swallowed up; engrossed;—dark.—2, *n.* The sea; the main; the ocean.

Dēsp'en (dēsp'n), *v. a. & v. n.* To make or grow deep; to make more dark, as colors.

Dēsp-ly, *ad.* To a great depth;—profoundly.

Dēsp-ness, *n.* Depth;—profundity; sagacity.

Dēss, *n.* A forest animal hunted for venison.

De-fāce', *v. a.* To mar; to efface; to disfigure.

De-fāce-ment, *n.* Marring; razure; injury.

De-fāl-cā-te, *v. a.* To cut off; to lop; to take away a part of, as of public moneys.

De-fāl-cā'-tion, *n.* Diminution; abatement;—breach of trust by one having charge of money.

De-fā-mā'-tion, *n.* Slander; calumny; detraction; aspersion.

De-fām'a-to-ry, *a.* Calumnious; libellous.

De-fāme', *v. a.* To slander; to calumniate.

De-fām'er, *n.* One who defames; a slanderer.

De-fāult, *n.* Omission; failure; fault; defect.—2, *v. n.* To fail to perform a contract, or to appear in court.

De-fāult'er, *n.* One who makes default.

De-fā-sānce (de-fē'zans), *n.* Act of annulling.

De-fā-sā-i-ble, *a.* Capable of being annulled.

De-fēat, *n.* An overthrow; frustration.—2, *v. a.* To conquer; to undo; to frustrate.

De-fē-cā-te, *v. a.* To clarify; to refine; to clear.

De-fē-cā'-tion, *n.* Purification; clarification.

De-fēct', *n.* A fault; an imperfection; a blemish.

De-fēct'-ion, *n.* Want; failure; apostasy; revolt from duty or allegiance.

De-fēc-tive, *a.* Full of defects; imperfect; faulty.

De-fēc-tive-ly, *ad.* In a defective manner.

De-fēnce', *n.* Guard; vindication; resistance.

De-fēnce-less, *a.* Unarmed; unguarded; weak; exposed; without defence.

De-fēnd', *v. a.* To protect; to vindicate.

De-fēnd'ant, *n.* A person accused or sued.

De-fēnd'er, *n.* One who defends; an advocate.

De-fēn-sī-ble, *a.* That may be defended.

De-fēn-sive, *a.* Serving to defend; resisting.—2, *n.* A safeguard;—the state of defence.

De-fēn-sive-ly, *ad.* In a defensive manner.

De-fēr', *v. a.* To put off; to delay; to refer.—2, *v. n.* To pay deference;—to delay.

Dēf'er-ence, *n.* Regard; respect; submission.

Dēf'er-ēn'tial (shāl), *a.* Respectful.

De-fī-ance, *n.* A challenge; contempt of opposition or danger; a setting at naught.

De-fī-ant, *a.* Bidding defiance; challenging.

De-fī'-cien-cy (fīsh'en-sy), *n.* Want; defect.

De-fī'-cient (fīsh'ent), *a.* Failing; wanting.

Dēf-i-ōt, *n.* [L.] Want; deficiency; lack.

De-fī-er, *n.* A challenger; a contemner.

De-file', *v. a.* To make foul; to pollute.—2, *v. n.* To march away by files.—3, *n.* A narrow passage or way;—a ravine; a narrow valley.

De-file-ment, *n.* Corruption; pollution.

De-fīn'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being defined.

De-fīne', *v. a.* To explain; to describe;—to limit.

Dēf-i-nīte, *a.* Certain; limited; exact; precise.

Dēf-i-nīte-ly, *ad.* In a definite manner.

Dēf-i-nīte-ness, *n.* Certainty; exactness.

Dēf-i-nī'-tion (dēf-p-nish'un), *n.* The act of defining; meaning; description; explication.

De-fīn'-i-tive, *a.* Determinate; positive; final.—2, *n.* That which defines, as *this*, *that*.

De-fīn'-i-tive-ly, *ad.* Positively; decisively.

when, sir; move, nür, sön; ball, bür, rüle, use.—G, G, g, *soft*; P, B, p, *hard*; s as z; x as gz; *this*

Dēf-lā-grāte, *v. a.* (*Chem.*) To set fire to; to cause to burn suddenly.—2, *v. n.* To burn suddenly with an explosion.
Dēf-lā-grā-tion, *n.* Rapid or sudden combustion.
Dē-flect, *v. a. & v. n.* To turn aside; to bend.
Dē-flec-tion, *n.* Deviation; a turning aside.
Dēf-lō-rā-tion, *n.* The act of deflouring; rape.
Dē-floŭ-er, or **Dē-floŭ-r**, *v. a.* To ravish; to destroy beauty:—to deprive of flowers.
Dē-flū-ion (flūk'shun), *n.* A flowing downward.
Dē-force, *v. a.* To keep out of possession.
Dē-for-est, *v. a.* To deprive of trees.
Dē-form, *v. a.* To disfigure; to deface.
Dē-for-mā-tion, *n.* A defacing; a disfiguring.
Dē-formed (fōrmd'), *p. a.* Ugly; disfigured.
Dē-form-i-ty, *n.* Ugliness; defect; distortion.
Dē-fraud, *v. a.* To rob by trick; to cheat.
Dē-fray, *v. a.* To bear, as charges; to pay. [*ing.*]
Dē-fray-al, or **Dē-fray-ment**, *n.* t of defray.
Dē-funct, *a.* Deceased; dead; extinct.
Dē-fy, *v. a.* To challenge; to dare; to brave.
Dē-gēn-er-a-cy, *n.* A growing worse; deterioration:—inferiority; poorness; meanness.
Dē-gēn-er-ate, *v. n.* To grow worse; to deteriorate.
Dē-gēn-er-ate, *a.* Grown worse; base. [*rate.*]
Dē-gēn-er-ā-tion, *n.* Act of degenerating:—a degenerate state; degeneracy.
Dēg-lū-ti'-tion (dēg-lū-tish'un), *n.* A swallowing; the power of swallowing. [*ness.*]
Dēg-ra-dā-tion, *n.* The act of degrading; base.
Dē-grade, *v. a.* To deprive of office; to lower.
Dē-grād, *n.* Quality; rank; station; step; proportion:—360th part of a circle; 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
Dē-his-cent, *a.* Gaping; opening widely.
Dē-hōrt, *v. a.* To dissuade earnestly.
Dē-hōr-tā-tion, *n.* Earnest dissuasion.
Dē-hōr-tā-tive, or **Dē-hōr-tā-tō-ry**, *a.* Tending to dissuade; dissuading.
Dē-i-fi-cā-tion, *n.* The act of deifying.
Dē-i-fy, *v. a.* To make a god of:—to extol.
Deign (dān), *v. n.* To condescend; to vouchsafe; to think fit or proper.—2, *v. a.* To grant; to permit; to allow:—not to disdain.
Dē-ism, *n.* The doctrine or creed of a deist.
Dē-ist, *n.* One who believes in the existence of God, but disbelieves revealed religion.
Dē-is-ti-cal, *a.* Belonging to deism or deists.
Dē-i-ty, *n.* The Divine Being; divine nature.
Dē-jest, *v. a.* To cast down; to depress.
Dē-jec-tion, *n.* Lowness of spirits; depression.
Dē-lay, *v. a.* To put off; to hinder.—2, *v. n.* To linger.—3, *n.* A deferring; a stay; a stop.
Dēl'e-ble (dēl'e-bl), *a.* Capable of being effaced.
Dē-lēc-tā-ble, *a.* Pleasing; delightful.
Dēl'e-gāte, *v. a.* To send on an embassy; to depute; to commission:—to intrust.
Dēl'e-gate, *n.* A deputy; a commissioner.
Dēl'e-gā-tion, *n.* A sending away; deputation:—persons delegated.
Dē-lēte, *v. a.* To blot out; to erase; to efface.
Dē-lē-tē-ri-ōus, *a.* Hurtful:—destructive.
Dē-lē-tion, *n.* The act of erasing or blotting out.
Dē-lf, or **Dē-lft**, *n.* Earthen ware resembling porcelain.
Dē-līb-er-āte, *v. n.* To weigh; to consider any thing; to ponder; to reflect.
Dē-līb-er-ate, *a.* Circumspect; wary; slow.
Dē-līb-er-ate-ly, *ad.* In a deliberate manner.
Dē-līb-er-ā-tion, *n.* The act of deliberating.

Dē-līb-er-a-tive, *a.* That deliberates.
Dēl'i-cy-cy, *n.* Daintiness; nicety; refinement; a dainty:—gentle treatment; tenderness.
Dēl'i-cate, *a.* Nice; dainty; fine; refined.
Dēl'i-cate-ly, *ad.* In a delicate manner.
Dē-lī'-cious (dē-līsh'us), *a.* Highly pleasing; very grateful; sweet; agreeable; charming.
Dē-lī'-cious-ness, *n.* Quality of being delicious.
Dē-light (dē-līt'), *n.* Great pleasure or joy.—2, *v. a.* To please greatly.—3, *v. n.* To have great joy or pleasure.
Dē-light'ed (dē-līt'ed), *a.* Very much pleased.
Dē-light'ful (dē-līt'fūl), *a.* Highly pleasing.
Dē-light'ful-ly, *ad.* In a delightful manner.
Dē-līn-e-ate, *v. a.* To design; to sketch; to draw; to represent; to describe; to portray.
Dē-līn-e-ā-tion, *n.* Outline; sketch; drawing.
Dē-līn-e-ā-tor, *n.* One who portrays.
Dē-līn-quē-cy, *n.* A fault; a misdeed; a crime.
Dē-līn-quēnt (dē-līng'kwēnt), *n.* An offender.—2, *a.* Failing in duty:—guilty of an offence.
Dēl-i-quēsc'e (kwēs'), *v. n.* To melt in air.
Dēl-i-quēsc'ence, *n.* A liquefying in the air.
Dēl-i-quēsc'ent, *a.* Liquefying in the air.
Dē-lū-i-ōus, *a.* Light-headed; raving; insane.
Dē-lū-i-ūm, *n.* Alienation of mind; insanity.
Dē-liv'er, *v. a.* To set free; to release; to utter.
Dē-liv'er-ance, *n.* Release; rescue:—utterance.
Dē-liv'er-er, *n.* One who delivers. [*rescue.*]
Dē-liv'er-y, *n.* The act of giving up; release;
Dēll, *n.* A little dale or valley; a dingle.
Dēll-phic, *a.* Oracular; enigmatical. [*river.*]
Dēll'ta, *n.* Land enclosed by the outlets of a
Dē-lūde, *v. a.* To impose upon; to cheat.
Dēl'uge (dēl'ūj), *n.* A general inundation.—2, *v. a.* To drown; to overwhelm.
Dē-lū-gion (dē-lū'zhun), *n.* Error; deceit.
Dē-lū-sive, or **Dē-lū-sō-ry**, *a.* Deceptive; fallacious; deceitful; fraudulent; deluding.
Dēlve, *v. a. & v. n.* To dig; to open with a spade.
Dēm'a-gōgue (dēm'a-gōg), *n.* A ringleader of a faction; a popular and factious orator.
Dē-māin, or **Dē-mēsne** (dē-mān' or dē-mēn'), *n.* A freehold; an estate in land; a manor.
Dē-mānd, *v. a.* To claim with authority.—2, *n.* A claim; a question; an exaction.
Dē-mānd-a-ble, *a.* That may be demanded.
Dē-mānd-ant, *n.* A plaintiff in real action.
Dē-mānd-er, *n.* One who demands; a claimant.
Dē-mar-cā-tion, *n.* Division; boundary.
Dē-mēan (dē-mēn'), *v. a.* To behave; to carry or conduct one's self:—to debase; to disgrace.
Dē-mēan-or, *n.* Behavior; conduct.
Dē-mēn-cy, *n.* Insanity; loss of intellect.
Dē-mēnt'ed, *a.* Insane; of imbecile mind.
Dē-mēr'it, *n.* Desert of ill or blame; ill desert.
Dē-mēr'sion (-shun), *n.* A drowning; an immersion:—the act of dissolving in a liquid.
Dē-mēsne (dē-mēn' or dē-mān'), *n.* See **DEMAIN**.
Dēm'i (dēm'e), *a.* Prefix signifying half.
Dēm'i-gōd, *n.* In mythology, a man of half-divine attributes.
Dēm'i-jōhn (-jōn), *n.* A large glass bottle enclosed in wicker-work.
Dē-mise, *n.* Death; decease:—lease; transfer.—2, *v. a.* To grant at one's death; to will. [*Demi-semi-quaver.*]
Dēm-i-sēm-i-quā-ver, *n.* A note in music in length equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ part of a semibreve.

ā, ā, ī, ō, ū, ē, ē, long; ē, ē, ī, ō, ū, ē, short; ē, ē, ī, ō, ū, ē, obscure.—*Fāre, fār, fāt, fāl; hēir, hēr;*

De-mô'e-ra'-x, *n.* Government by the people.
Dēm'-ō-crāt, *n.* One devoted to democracy.
Dēm'-ō-crāt'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to democracy,
Dēm'-ō-crāt'-cal, } or government by the people;
republican; popular.
De-mô'lish, *v. a.* To throw down; to destroy.
Dēm'-ō-'lī-sh'ion (dēm'-ō-'līsh-'ūn), *n.* Destruction.
Dē'mōn, *n.* A spirit; an evil spirit; a devil.
De-mō'n-i-āc, *n.* One possessed by a demon.
De-mō'n-i-cal, } *a.* Belonging to evil spirits;
Dēm'-ō-n'i-'cā-'l, } devilish; infernal.
De-mōn-ōl'-ō-gy, *n.* A treatise on evil spirits.
De-mōn's-trā-'ble, *a.* That may be demonstrated;
that may be proved.
De-mōn's-trā-'te, *v. a.* To prove with certainty.
Dēm-on's-trā-'tion, *n.* Indubitable proof;—an
exhibition:—a military movement.
De-mōn's-trā-'tive, *a.* Invincibly conclusive:—
excessively frank; unreserved.
Dēm'on-s-trā-'tor, or De-mōn's-trā-'tor, *n.* One
who demonstrates.
De-mōr-al-iz-'ā-'tion, *n.* Destruction of morals
or discipline:—absence of discipline.
De-mōr-al-ize, *v. a.* To destroy the morals of.
De-mū'cent, *a.* Softening; mollifying.
De-mūr', *v. n.* To doubt; to pause; to hesitate:
—to raise an objection.—2, *n.* Doubt; hesita-
tion; pause.
De-mūre', *a.* Sober; grave; downcast; modest.
De-mūr'rage, *n.* Delay of ships or cars:—an
allowance for such delay. [lawsuit].
De-mūr'rer, *n.* One who demurs:—stop in a
De-mū', *n.* A particular size of paper.
Dēn, *n.* A cavern; the cave of a wild beast.
De-nā'-'tī-ōn-al-ize (de-nāsh-'ūn-al-iz), *v. a.* To
deprive of nationality.
De-nā'tūre (nā'tyūr), *v. a.* To deprive of nat-
ural characteristics.—*Denatured alcohol*, alcohol
that has been made unfit for internal use,
employed in the arts.
Dēn-drēl'-ō-gy, *n.* The natural history of trees.
De-nī'al, *n.* Negation; refusal; abjuration.
Dēn'-ī-grāte, *v. a.* To blacken; to make black.
Dēn'-ī-'sā-'tion, *n.* The act of enfranchising.
Dēn'-ī-'zen (-zēn), *n.* A citizen; one enfranchised.
De-nōm'-ī-nāte, *v. a.* To name; to give name to.
De-nōm'-ī-nāte, *a.* Noting a number which is
not abstract.
De-nōm-i-nā-'tion, *n.* The act of naming:—the
name given to a thing:—a religious sect.
De-nōm-i-nā-'tive, *a.* That gives a name.
De-nōm'-ī-nā-'tor, *n.* The giver of a name:—
the term of a fraction denoting the number of
Dēn-ō-'tā-'tion, *n.* The act of denoting. [parts.
De-nō-'tā-'tive, *a.* Having power to denote.
De-nōte, *v. a.* To mark; to show; to betoken.
De-nōtūce', *v. a.* To threaten; to accuse.
De-nōtūce'ment, *n.* Denunciation.
Dēnse, *a.* Close; compact; thick; condensed.
Dēn-si-ty, *n.* Closeness; compactness.
Dēnt, *n.* A mark made by a blow or pressure.—
2, *v. a.* To make a dent in; to indent.
Dēn'tal, *a.* Belonging to the teeth.—2, *n.* A
letter pronounced by aid of the teeth.
Dēn'tate, *a.* Having points like teeth.
Dēn-ti-fē-late, or Dēn-ti-fē-lāt-ed, *a.* Set with
small teeth or tooth-like prominences.
Dēn-ti-fē-lā-'tī-ōn, *n.* The state of being set with
teeth, or with prominences like teeth.

Dên-ti-frîco, *n.* A substance for cleaning the teeth. [principally composed.]
Dên-tine, *n.* The substance of which teeth are **Dên-tist**, *n.* A tooth-surgeon or tooth-doctor.
Dên-tist, *n.* The occupation of a dentist.
Dên-ti'tion (dên-tish'un), *n.* The formation of teeth; teething;—the time of teething.
Dên-tîd, *a.* Shaped like a tooth.
Dên-ti-dâ'tion, *n.* A stripping or making naked.
Dê-nûd', *v. a.* To strip; to make naked.
Dê-nûn-cî-â'te (she-â't), *v. a.* To denounce.
Dê-nûn-cî-â'tion (dê-nûn-shp-â'sh'un), *n.* The act of denouncing; menace; arraignment.
Dê-nûn-cî-â-tôr (dê-nûn-shp-â'tûr), *n.* One who denounces;—a threatener;—an accuser.
Dê-nûn-cî-â-tô-ry, *a.* Making a threat.
Dê-nû', *v. a.* To contradict; to refuse; to disown.
Dê-nû'strî-ent, *a.* Removing obstructions.
Dê-o-dând, *n.* A thing given or forfeited to God.
Dê-on-tîb'ô-ôx, *n.* The science of duty, or morals.
Dê-pârt', *v. n.* To go away; to leave;—to de-
 cease; to die. [sion.]
Dê-pârt'ment, *n.* Separate office, part, or divi-
 sion.
Dê-pârt' are (dê-pârt'yur), *n.* A going away;
 abandonment; desertion;—death; setting out.
Dê-pâst' are (dê-pâst'yur), *v. n.* To feed.
Dê-pâu'pê-âte, *v. a.* To make poor.
Dê-pênd', *v. n.* To hang;—to rely; to adhere.
Dê-pênd'ant, *n.* A subordinate;—a relier.
Dê-pênd'ence, or **Dê-pênd'ên-cy**, *n.* Connection;
 trust; reliance;—something hanging from a
 support;—an adjunct; a subject province.
Dê-pênd'ent, *a.* Hanging down; subordinate.
 —2, *n.* One subordinate; a dependant.
Dê-pîct', *v. a.* To paint; to portray; to describe.
Dê-pî-lâ'tion, *n.* A pulling off the hair.
Dê-plê'te', *v. a.* To empty;—to exhaust;—to
 weaken.
Dê-plê'tion, *n.* An emptying;—blood-letting.
Dê-plô'râ-ble, *a.* Lamentable; calamitous.
Dê-plô'râ-bly, *ad.* Lamentably; miserably.
Dê-plô're, *v. a.* To lament; to bewail; to
 mourn; to bemoan; to sorrow deeply for.
Dê-plô'y', *v. a.* To unfold, as a body of troops.
Dê-plû-mâ'tion, *n.* A plucking off feathers.
Dê-plûmô', *v. a.* To strip of feathers.
Dê-pô'nent, *n.* One who makes oath to a writ-
 ten statement.—2, *a.* Passive in form, but
 active in meaning.
Dê-pô-p'â-lâte, *v. a.* To dispeople; to unpeople.
Dê-pô-p'â-lâ'tion, *n.* The act of depopulating.
Dê-pô-p'â-lâ-tôr, *n.* One who depopulates.
Dê-pôrt', *v. a.* To behave; to act;—to banish;
 to exile. [banishment; exile.]
Dêp-or-tâ'tion, *n.* Removal; transportation;
 banishment.
Dê-pôrt'ment, *n.* Conduct; bearing; demeanor.
Dê-pô-sâ-ble, *a.* Capable of being deposed.
Dê-pô-sal, *n.* The act of divesting of office.
Dê-pôse, *v. a.* To degrade; to dismiss.—2, *v. n.*
 To bear witness; to testify.
Dê-pô'ser, *n.* One who deposes;—a deponent.
Dê-pô'sit, *v. a.* To lay up; to drop; to intrust.
 —2, *n.* Any thing deposited; a pledge.
Dê-pô-sî-tâ-rx, *n.* One to whom a thing is in-
 trusted.—(Law.) Receiver of another's goods.
Dêp-o-sî'tion (dêp-o-zish'un), *n.* The act of
 giving testimony on oath; testimony in writ-
 ing under oath;—deposition.
Dê-pô-sî-tô-rv, *n.* A place for lodging any thing.

mien, sīr; mōve, nōr, sōn; bāll, būr, rāle, ūse.—O, G. c. ē. soft: G. G. c. ē. hard: ɔ as ɔ; ʊ as ʊ; thla.

- Depot** (dē-pōt'), *n.* A depository; a storehouse; a warehouse; a railway station.
- Dēp-rā-vā'tion**, *n.* Corruption; depravity.
- Dē-prāve'**, *v. a.* To vitiate; to corrupt; to spoil.
- Dē-prāv-j-tx**, *n.* Corruption; a vitiated state.
- Dēp-rē-cā'te**, *v. a.* To beg off; to pray against.
- Dēp-rē-cā'tion**, *n.* Prayer against evil.
- Dēp-rē-cā-tor**, *n.* One who deprecates.
- Dēp-rē-ca-to-ry**, *a.* That serves to deprecate.
- Dē-prē-cj-āte** (dē-prē-shē-āt), *v. a.* To under-value; to disparage; to decry; to malign.—2, *v. n.* To fall in value.
- Dē-prē-cj-ā'tion** (dē-prē-shē-ā'shun), *n.* Decrease of value;—disparagement.
- Dēp-rē-dā'te**, *v. a.* To rob; to pillage; to spoil.
- Dēp-rē-dā'tion**, *n.* A robbing; a spoiling.
- Dēp-rē-dā-tor**, *n.* A robber; a devourer. [ject.]
- Dē-prēs'**, *v. a.* To cast down; to humble; to de-
- Dē-prēs'sion** (dē-prēsh'un), *n.* Dejection; despondency; melancholy;—a hollow.
- Dēp-rj-vā'tion**, *n.* The act of depriving; a loss.
- Dē-prive'**, *v. a.* To take from; to bereave;—to de-
- Dēpth**, *n.* Deepness; profundity; sagacity. [pose.]
- Dē-pū'sion**, *n.* A driving or thrusting away.
- Dēp-ū-rā'te**, *v. a.* To purify; to cleanse.
- Dēp-ū-rā'tion**, *n.* The act of cleansing.
- Dēp-ū-tā'tion**, *n.* The act of deputing;—vicegerency; commission;—persons deputed.
- Dē-pū'te'**, *v. a.* To send; to empower to act.
- Dēp-ū-tx**, *n.* A delegate; a substitute; any one who transacts business for another.
- Dē-rā-j-nā'te**, *v. a.* To pluck up by the roots.
- Dē-rail'**, *v. a. & v. n.* To throw from the rails;—to run off the rails (said of railway cars).
- Dē-rail'ment**, *n.* The act of derailing.
- Dē-rāng'e'**, *v. a.* To disorder; to embarrass.
- Dē-rāng'ed** (dē-rānj'd), *a.* Insane;—misplaced.
- Dē-rāng'em'ent**, *n.* Disorder;—discomposure of mind; delirium; insanity.
- Dē-rē-līc't**, *a.* Purposely relinquished; forsaken;—vacant; unemployed.—2, *n.* (*Law*) Any thing purposely relinquished or forsaken.
- Dē-rē-līc'tion**, *n.* The act of forsaking; desertion.
- Dē-ride'**, *v. a.* To laugh at; to mock; to scorn.
- Dē-rī'z'ion** (dē-rīzh'un), *n.* The act of deriding or laughing at; contempt; scorn; mockery.
- Dē-rī'sive**, *a.* Containing derision; mocking.
- Dē-rī'so-ry**, *a.* Mocking; ridiculing; derisive.
- Dē-riv'a-ble**, *a.* Coming by derivation.
- Dē-rj-vā'tion**, *n.* The act of deriving; a tracing.
- Dē-riv'a-tive**, *a.* Derived from another.—2, *n.* The thing or word derived.
- Dē-rive'**, *v. a.* To deduce; to draw; to obtain.
- Dernier** (dērn-yār' or dērn-ēr), *a.* Last; final;—used only in the phrase *dernier ressort*.
- Dē-rō-gā'te**, *v. a. & v. n.* To disparage; to detract.
- Dē-rō-gā'tion**, *n.* A defamation; detraction.
- Dē-rō-gā-to-ry**, *a.* Detracting; dishonoring.
- Dē-rīck**, *n.* A machine for moving heavy bodies.
- Dēr-vīa**, **Dēr-vīah**, *n.* A Turkish or Asiatic monk.
- Dēs-cant**, *n.* A song; a discourse; a disputation.
- Dēs-cant'**, *v. n.* To sing; to discourse; expatiate.
- Dē-scēnd'** (dē-sēnd'), *v. n.* To come down.
- Dē-scēnd'ant**, *n.* The offspring of an ancestor.
- Dē-scēnd'ent**, *a.* Falling; descending.
- Dē-scēn'sion**, *n.* A going downward; declension.
- Dē-scēnt'**, *n.* A declivity; a slope; a hostile invasion;—extraction.
- Dē-scrib'a-ble**, *a.* That may be described.
- Dē-scribe'**, *v. a.* To delineate; to draw a plan of;—to represent by words.
- Dē-scri'er**, *n.* A discoverer; a detector.
- Dē-scrip'tion**, *n.* The act of describing; delin-
- Dē-scrip'tive**, *a.* Containing description.
- Dē-scr'y**, *v. a.* To spy; to detect; to discover.
- Dēs-e-grā'te**, *v. a.* To divest of sacredness; to profane;—to divest of a sacred office.
- Dēs-e-crā'tion**, *n.* The act of desecrating.
- Dēs-ert**, *n.* A wilderness; a solitude; a waste.—2, *a.* Wild; waste; solitary; void.
- Dē-pērt'**, *v. a.* To forsake; to abandon.—2, *v. n.* To run away clandestinely.—3, *n.* Claim to reward; merit or demerit.
- Dē-pērt'er**, *n.* One who deserts or abandons.
- Dē-pērt'ion**, *n.* Act of deserting; dereliction.
- Dē-sērv'e**, *v. n.* To be worthy of good or ill.—2, *v. a.* To be worthy of; to merit.
- Dē-sērv'ing**, *a.* Worthy; meritorious.
- Dē-sic'cant**, *n.* An application that dries up.
- Dē-sic'cā'te**, *v. a. & v. n.* To dry up; to grow dry.
- Dē-sic'cā-tive**, *a.* Having the power of drying.
- Dē-sid-er-ā'te**, *v. a.* To want; to desire.
- Dē-sid-er-ā'tum**, *n.*; pl. **Dē-sid-er-ā'ta**. Something not possessed, but wanted.
- Dē-sign'** (dē-sin' or dē-zin'), *v. a.* To purpose; to intend; to plan; to project.—2, *n.* An intention; a purpose; a plan;—a sketch.
- Dēs'ig-nā'te**, *v. a.* To point out; to mark.
- Dēs'ig-nā'tion**, *n.* Appointment; direction.
- Dē-sign'ed-ly** (dē-sin'ed-lē), *ad.* Purposely.
- Dē-sign'er** (dē-sin'er), *n.* One who designs.
- Dē-sign'ing** (dē-sin'ing), *p. a.* Insidious.
- Dē-sir'a-ble**, *a.* Worthy of desire; pleasing.
- Dē-sir'a-ble-nēss**, *n.* Quality of being desirable; needfulness; eligibility.
- Dē-gire'**, *n.* Wish; eagerness to obtain or enjoy.—2, *v. a.* To wish or long for; to covet.
- Dē-gir'ous**, *a.* Full of desire; eager; coveting.
- Dē-sist'**, *v. n.* To cease; to stop; to forbear.
- Dē-sist'ance**, *n.* The act of desisting; cessation; forbearance; a leaving off; a stopping.
- Dēsk**, *n.* An inclined table to write on; a pulpit.
- Dēs'ō-lā'te**, *a.* Laid waste; solitary.
- Dēs'ō-lā'te**, *v. a.* To depopulate; to lay waste.
- Dēs'ō-lā'tion**, *n.* Devastation; sadness.
- Dē-spāir'**, *n.* A hopeless state; despondence.—2, *v. n.* To be without hope; to despond.
- Dē-spāir'ing-ly**, *ad.* In a despairing manner.
- Dē-spāth'**, or **Dīs-pāth'**, *v. a.* To send away hastily;—to expedite;—to kill.—2, *n.* Speed;—an express;—a message.
- Dēs-pe-r-ā'dē**, *n.*; pl. **Dēs-pe-r-ā'dēss**. One who is desperate; a reckless man; a robber.
- Dēs-per-ā'te**, *a.* Without hope; rash; reckless.
- Dēs-per-ā'tion**, *n.* Hopelessness; despair.
- Dēs-pi-ca-ble**, *a.* Contemptible; vile.
- Dē-spise**, *v. a.* To scorn; to contemn; to spurn.
- Dē-spī'te'**, *n.* Malice; malignity; defiance.—2, *prep.* Notwithstanding; in spite of.
- Dē-spī'te'fūl**, *a.* Malicious; full of spleen.
- Dē-spū'il**, *v. a.* To rob; to deprive; to divest.
- Dē-spū-lj-ā'tion**, *n.* The act of despoiling.
- Dē-spōnd'**, *v. n.* To despair; to lose hope.
- Dē-spōnd'en-cy**, *n.* Despair; hopelessness.
- Dē-spōnd'ent**, *a.* Dispirited;—disheartened.
- Dēs-pōt**, *n.* An absolute ruler; a tyrant.
- Dēs-pōt'ic**, or **Dēs-pōt'i-cāl**, *a.* Tyrannical.

dē, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ē, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, short; ē, q, i, q, u, x, obscure.—Fare, fix, flat, fill; hēir, hēr;

Dēspōt-izm, *n.* Absolute power; tyranny.
Dēspū mātē, *v. n.* To foam; to froth; to work.
 —2, *v. a.* To cleanse; to remove scum from.
Dēspū-mā'tiōn, *n.* Scum; frothiness;—the removal of scum.
Dēs-quā-mā'tiōn, *n.* The act of scaling off.
Dēs-pērt', *n.* Service of fruits, &c., at table.
Dēs-ti-nā'tē, *v. a.* To design for any end.
Dēs-ti-nā'tiōn, *n.* The end or ultimate design.
Dēs-tine, *v. a.* To doom; to appoint; to devote.
Dēs-ti-ny, *n.* Fate; invincible necessity; doom.
Dēs-ti-tū'tē, *a.* Forsaken; friendless; in want.
Dēs-ti-tū'tiōn, *n.* Utter want; indigence.
Dē-strōy', *v. a.* To lay waste; to ruin; to kill.
Dē-strōy'er, *n.* One who destroys or ruins:—a swift war-vessel, to destroy torpedo-boats.
Dē-strūct-i-ble, *a.* That may be destroyed.
Dē-strūct-iōn, *n.* A killing; ruin; overthrow.
Dē-strūct-i-ve, *a.* That destroys; ruinous.
Dē-strūct-i-ve-nēss, *n.* Quality of destroying.
Dēs-ūq-tūde (*dēs'w-tūd*), *n.* Disuse. [*ical*.]
Dēs-ūl-to-ry, *a.* Loose; unsettled; immethod.
Dē-tāch', *v. a.* To sever; to send off, as a party.
Dē-tāch-ment, *n.* A body of troops detached:—the act of detaching.
Dē-tāil', *v. a.* To relate particularly:—to detach, as troops.—2, *n.* A minute account or narration:—a body of troops detailed.
Dē-tāin', *v. a.* To withhold; to keep back.
Dē-tāin'ēr, *n.* A writ to detain one in custody.
Dē-tāin'er, *n.* One who, or that which, detains.
Dē-tēct', *v. a.* To discover; to find out.
Dē-tēct-iōn, *n.* Discovery, as of guilt or fraud.
Dē-tēct-i-ve, *n.* A man employed to discover criminals.—2, *a.* That detects or discovers.
Dē-tēn', *n.* A stop in a clock or other machine.
Dē-tēn'tiōn, *n.* The act of keeping; restraint.
Dē-tēr', *v. a.* To discourage; to hinder.
Dē-tēr'ēnt, *a.* Having the power of cleansing.—2, *n.* A substance that cleanses.
Dē-tēr-i-q-rā'tē, *v. a.* To impair; to make worse.—2, *v. n.* To grow or become worse.
Dē-tēr-i-q-rā'tiōn, *n.* The act of making worse:—the process of growing worse.
Dē-tēr'mēnt, *n.* Hindrance; act of hindering.
Dē-tēr'mi-nā-ble, *a.* That may be determined.
Dē-tēr'mi-nā'tē, *a.* Definite; decisive; fixed.
Dē-tēr'mi-nā'tē-ly, *ad.* Definitely; certainly.
Dē-tēr'mi-nā'tiōn, *n.* Resolution; decision.
Dē-tēr'mine, *v. a. & v. n.* To fix; to settle; to adjust; to decide; to purpose; to influence.
Dē-tēr'mined (*-mind*), *a.* Having a fixed purpose.
Dē-tēr'siōn, *n.* The act of cleansing. [*pose*.]
Dē-tēr'si-ve, *a.* Having the power to cleanse.
Dē-tēst', *v. a.* To hate; to abhor; to abominate.
Dē-tēst-a-ble, *a.* Hateful; abominable.
Dē-tēs-tā'tiōn, *n.* Hatred; abhorrence.
Dē-thronē', *v. a.* To divest of sovereignty.
Dē-thronē'mēnt, *n.* The act of dethroning.
Dē-ti-nūe or **Dē-tīn'ūe**, *n.* A kind of writ.
Dē-tō-nā'tē, or **Dē-tō-nīze**, *v. n. & v. a.* To explode or cause to explode with a loud report.
Dē-tō-nā'tiōn, *n.* An explosion with noise.
Dē-tōr'siōn, *n.* A perversion; a wresting.
Dē-tōrt', *v. a.* To wrest from the original design.
Dē-trāct', *v. a. & v. n.* To derogate; to defame; to slander; to depreciate; to take away.
Dē-trāct-iōn, *n.* A taking away:—a slander.
Dē-trāct-i-ve, *a.* Tending to detract.

Dē-trāct'er, *n.* One who detracts; a defamer.
Dē-trāct-to-ry, *a.* Defamatory; derogatory.
Dē-tri-mēnt, *n.* Loss; damage; mischief.
Dē-tri-mēn'tal, *a.* Mischievous; causing loss.
Dē-tri'tus, *n.* A substance worn fine by attrition.
Dē-trūde', *v. a.* To thrust down.
Dē-trūn-cā'tē, *v. a.* To lop; to cut off.
Dē-trūn-cā'tiōn, *n.* The act of cutting off.
Dē-trū'siōn (*-zhūn*), *n.* Act of thrusting down.
Deūce (*dūs*), *n.* The two in cards or dice.
Deūce, or **Deūse** (*dūs*), *n.* A name for the devil.
Deū-ter-ōn'ō-my, *n.* The second law:—the fifth and last book of Moses.
Dē-vās'tā'tē or **Dēv'as-tātē**, *v. a.* To lay waste.
Dēv-as-tā'tiōn, *n.* Waste; havoc; desolation.
Dē-vēl'op, *v. a. & v. n.* To unfold; to unravel; to disclose:—to evolve:—to be evolved.
Dē-vēl'op-mēnt, *n.* A disclosure; an unfolding.
Dē-vi-ātē, *v. n.* To wander:—to err; to go astray.
Dē-vi-ā'tiōn, *n.* The act of deviating; an offence.
Dē-vice', *n.* A contrivance; a design; an emblem.
Dēv'il (*dēv'vl*), *n.* A fallen angel; an evil spirit.
Dēv'il-ish (*dēv'vl-ish*), *a.* Diabolical; wicked.
Dēv'il-ry, or **Dēv'il-try**, *n.* Diabolical behavior.
Dē-vi-ōūs, *a.* Out of the common way:—indivisible.
Dē-vig-a-ble, *a.* That may be devised. [*rect*.]
Dē-vise', *v. a.* To contrive; to invent:—to bequeath; to grant or give by will.—2, *v. n.* To consider; to contrive; to plan.—3, *n.* A gift of lands by will:—a bequest:—a will.
Dēv-i-gēs', *n.* One to whom a thing is bequeathed:—the correlative of *devisor*.
Dē-vīs'er, *n.* A contriver.
Dē-vi-sōr or **Dē-vi'sōr**, *n.* One who bequeaths.
Dē-void', *a.* Empty; vacant; void; free from.
Devoir (*dēv'wōr*), *n.* [*Fr.*] An act of civility.
Dēv-o-lū'tiōn, *n.* The act of rolling down.
Dē-vōlve, *v. a. & v. n.* To roll down; to fall.
Dē-vōtē, *v. a.* To dedicate; to consecrate.
Dē-vōt'ed, *a.* Consecrated:—strongly attached.
Dēv-o-tē, *n.* One entirely devoted; a bigot.
Dēv'ōt-iōn, *n.* Piety; worship; prayer; ardor.
Dē-vō'tiōn-al, *a.* Pertaining to devotion.
Dē-vō'tiōn-al-ist, or **Dē-vō'tiōn-ist**, *n.* One who makes a display of being devout. [*sume*.]
Dē-vōūt', *v. a.* To eat up ravenously; to consume.
Dē-vōūt', *a.* Pious; religious:—earnest; sincere.
Dē-vōūt'ly, *ad.* In a devout manner; piously; religiously; sincerely.
Dēw (*dū*), *n.* Moisture deposited at night.
Dēw'ber-ry, *n.* A kind of wild blackberry.
Dēw'lap, *n.* A membranous, fleshy substance hanging down from the throat of an ox, &c.
Dēw'y, *a.* Like dew; partaking of dew.
Dēx'ter, *a.* [*L.*] On the right (used in heraldry).
Dēx'ter-i-ty, *n.* Readiness; activity; expertness.
Dēx'ter-ōūs, *a.* Ready; expert; skilful.
Dēx'tral, *a.* The right:—opposed to the left.
Dhā-gō'bā, *n.* A Buddhist shrine.
Di-a-bē'tēs, *n.* A morbid secretion of urine.
Di-a-bōl'ic, or **Di-a-bōl'i-cal**, *a.* Devilish; atrocious; impious; outrageous; wicked.
Di-āph'y-lōn, *n.* A kind of medicinal plaster.
Di-āc'ō-nal, *a.* Pertaining to a deacon.



Dhagoba.

mien, air; mōve, nōr, sōn; bāll, būr, rūle, hse.—g, g, g, soft; p, p, p, h, hard; s as z; z as s; this.

Di-kō'g-nate, *n.* The office of a deacon.
Di-a-cō'di'at'ion, *n. pl.* Science of refracted sounds.
Di-a-crit'i-cal, *a.* Indicating differences.
Di-a-dēm, *n.* A crown—the mark of royalty.
Di-er'g-sis (di-er'g-sis), *n.*; *pl.* **Di-er'g-sēs**.
 The mark ['] used to separate syllables.
Di-eg-nō'sis, *n.* The distinction of diseases.
Di-eg-nō's'tic, *n.* A distinguishing symptom.—
 2, *a.* Relating to diagnosis:—distinguishing.
Di-ē'g-o-nal, *a.* Reaching from angle to angle.
 —2, *n.* A line from angle to angle.
Di-a-grām, *n.* A geometrical figure; a sketch.
Di'al, *n.* An instrument for showing the hour;
 —a sun-dial:—the face of a clock or watch.
Di-a-lēct, *n.* A peculiar form of a language.
Di-a-lēc'tic, *n.* Logic; the art of reasoning.
Di-a-lēc'tic, or **Di-a-lēc'ti-cal**, *a.* Logical.
Di-a-lēc'ti'cian (-lēk-tish'an), *n.* A logician.
Di'al-ing, *n.* The art of constructing dials.
Di'al-ist, *n.* One who constructs dials.
Di-āl'o-gist, *n.* A speaker or writer of dialogue;
 an interlocutor.
Di-a-lōgue (di'ā-lōg), *n.* A conference; a con-
 versation between two or more; a colloquy.
Di-ām'e-ter, *n.* A line which, passing through
 the centre of a circle, divides it into equal parts.
Di-a-mē'tri-cal, *a.* Describing a diameter; in
 the direction of a diameter:—direct.
Di-a-mē'tri-cal-ly, *ad.* In a diametrical direc-
 tion:—directly.
Di-a-mōnd or **Di-a'mōnd**, *n.* A precious gem.
Di-a-pā'son, *n.* An octave; compass.
Di-a-per, *n.* Linen woven in flowers or figures.
Di-āph-a-nous, *a.* Transparent; pellucid.
Di-a-pho-rēt'ic, *a.* Causing profuse perspira-
 tion; sudorific.—2, *n.* A sweating medicine.
Di-a-phrāgm (di'ā-frām), *n.* A large separating
 muscle; the midriff:—a thin partition.
Di-a-rist, *n.* One who keeps a diary or journal.
Di-ar-rhōe'a (di-ar-rē'a), *n.* A flux; a purging.
Di-a-ry, *n.* A daily account; a journal.
Di-a-tāse, *n.* A glutinous vegetable principle.
Di-a-tōn'ic, *a.* (*Mus.*) Proceeding from tone
 to tone:—noting the natural scale of music.
Di-a-tribe or **Di-āt'ri-be**, *n.* A disputation:—a
 strain of invective; a philippic.
Di'b'le, *n.* A gardener's planting tool.
Dice, *n. pl.* of *die*.—2, *v. n.* To game with dice.
Dice'-box, *n.* Box from which dice are thrown.
Di'cer, *n.* A player at dice; one who dices.
Di-c'tate, *v. a.* To tell what to write; to order.—
 2, *n.* A precept; maxim; order; rule.
Di-c'tā'tion, *n.* The act of dictating; order.
Di-c'tā'tor, *n.* A ruler; a supreme magistrate.
Di-c'tā'tō'ri-al, *a.* Authoritative; overbearing.
Di-c'tā'tō'r-ship, *n.* The office of dictator.
Di'ction, *n.* Style; language; expression.
Di'ction-a-ry, *n.* A book in which words are
 explained in alphabetical order; a lexicon.
Di'ctum, *n.*; *pl.* **Di'cta**. An assertion, or state-
 ment:—a proverb:—an extra-judicial opinion.
Did, *imp. t.* from *do*. [giving instruction].
Di-dō'tic, or **Di-dō'ti-cal**, *a.* Preceptive;
Die (di), *v. n.* To lose life; to expire; to perish.
 —2, *n.*; *pl.* **Dice**. A small cube to play with.
 —3, *n.*; *pl.* **Dies**. A stamp for coin.
Di'et, *n.* Food; victuals:—an assembly.—2, *v. a.*
 To supply with food; to feed.—3, *v. n.* To eat
by rule; to eat sparingly.

Di'et-a-ry, *n.* A course or system of diet.—
 2, *a.* Pertaining to diet.
Di-e-tē't'ics, *n. pl.* The science of diet, or food.
Di'fer, *v. n.* To be unlike; to vary; to disagree.
Di'fer-ence, *n.* Dissimilarity:—dispute; quarrel.
Di'fer-ent, *a.* Distinct:—unlike; dissimilar.
Di'fer-ēn'tial (-shāl), *a.* Making discrimina-
 tion:—relating to differences.
Di'fer-ēn'ti-āte (-shē-āt), *v. a.* To cause to dif-
 fer; to discriminate; to mark a difference:—
 to render more complex.
Di'f'cult, *a.* Hard; not easy; vexatious.
Di'f'cūl-ty, *n.* Hardness; distress; perplexity.
Di'f'f-dēnce, *n.* Shyness:—excessive modesty.
Di'f'f-dēnt, *a.* Bashful:—not confident.
Di'f'fract, *v. a.* To refract imperfectly. [ter.
Di-fūse, *v. a.* To pour out; to spread; to scat-
Di-fūse, *a.* Widely spread; copious; prolix.
Di-fūse-ly, *ad.* Extensively; copiously.
Di-fū'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being diffused.
Di-fū'sion (di-fū'zhun), *n.* Dispersion.
Di-fū'sive, *a.* Scattered; dispersed; diffuse.
Dig, *v. a. & v. n.* [*imp. t. & pp. dug, digged.*] To
 turn up or cultivate land; to excavate.
Di'gest, *n.* A body of laws; a pandect:—a code.
Di-est, *v. a.* To arrange; to dissolve, as food.
Di-est'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being digested.
Di-ēs'tion (de-jēt'yūn), *n.* The act of digesting;
 concoction:—the act of methodizing.
Di-ēs'tive, *a.* Causing digestion; dissolving.
Dight (dit) [*imp. & pp. dight*], *v. a.* To dress; to
 deck; to adorn.
Dig'it, *n.* Three fourths of an inch:—twelfth
 part of the diameter of the sun or moon:—one
 of the ten arithmetical symbols or figures.
Di'g'i-tal, *a.* Pertaining to a digit or a finger.
Di-g'i-tā'lis, *n.* Foxglove; a genus of plants.
Di-g'i-tāt-ed, *a.* Branched out like fingers.
Dig'ni-fied (dig'ni-fid), *a.* Invested with dig-
 nity; exalted; honored; noble; stately.
Dig'ni-fy, *v. a.* To advance; to exalt; to honor.
Dig'ni-tā-ry, *n.* A man of rank.
Dig'ni-ty, *n.* True honor; rank; grandeur.
Di'graph, *n.* A union of two vowels, or of two
 consonants, representing a single sound.
Di-grēs', *v. n.* To turn aside; to wander.
Di-grēs'sion (de-grēs'hūn), *n.* The act of digress-
 ing; a turning aside; an excursion.
Di-grēs'sive, *a.* Tending to digress; deviating.
Dike, *n.* A channel; a ditch; a bank; a mound.
Di-lāp'i-dāte, *v. n.* To go to ruin; to fall.—
 2, *v. a.* To pull down; to waste.
Di-lāp'i-dā'tion, *n.* State of being dilapidated;
 waste; decay; destruction.
Di-lā-tā-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being dilatable.
Di-lāt'a-ble, *a.* That may be dilated or extended;
 capable of extension; extensible.
Di-lā-tā'tion, *n.* Expansion; extension.
Di-lā'te, *v. a. & v. n.* To extend; to spread; to
 dilate.—2, *n.* Delay:—dilatation. [enlarge].
Di-lā-tō'ri-ly, *ad.* In a dilatory manner.
Di-lā-tō'r-i-ness, *n.* Slowness; sluggishness.
Di-lā-tō-ry, *a.* Tardy; late; slow; loitering.
Di-lēm'ma, *n.* A difficult or vexatious alterna-
 tive; a doubtful choice:—an argument which
 presents alternatives.
Di-lēt-tān'te, *n.*; *pl.* **Di-lēt-tān'ti**. [It.] An
 amateur in art; one who studies art or letters
 in a superficial, affected, or desultory way.

ä, å, i, ö, ü, j, long; ä, å, i, ö, ü, j, short; q, q, i, q, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; häir, hür;

Dil'í-génce, *n.* Industry; assiduity; activity.
Diligence (dil'í-génce), *n.* A French stage-coach.
Dil'í-gént, *a.* Assiduous; not idle; sedulous.
Dil'í-gént-ly, *ad.* With assiduity; sedulously.
Dill, *n.* An annual aromatic plant.
Dil'í-té, *a.* Making thin or more fluid.—2, *n.* That which thins or makes matter.
Dil'í-té, *v. a.* To make thin; to make weak.—2, *a.* Thin; attenuated; weak; diluted.
Dil'í-tion, *n.* The act of making thin or weak:—a diluted or weak liquid.
Dil'í-vi-ál, or **Dil'í-vi-án**, *a.* Relating to the deluge;—caused by a deluge or flood.
Dil'í-vi-ám, *n.* Earth deposited by a flood.
Dim, *a.* Not seen clearly;—obscure;—dull.—2, *v. a.* To cloud; to darken; to obscure.
Dime, *n.* A silver coin, worth ten cents.
Di-mén'sion, *n.* Space; bulk; extent; measure.
Di-mín'ish, *v. a.* To lessen; to decrease.—2, *v. n.* To grow less; to be impaired.
Dim-i-nú'tion, *n.* Act of making less;—discredit.
Di-mínú'tive, *a.* Small; little; minute.
Di-mínú'tive-nés, *n.* Smallness; littleness.
Dim-i-si-ó-ry, *a.* (Eccl.) Noting a letter recommending a person to another jurisdiction.
Dim'i-ty, *n.* A cotton cloth of thick texture.
Dim'ness, *n.* Dulness of sight; obscurity.
Di-mór-phism (-fizm), *n.* The quality of having two forms.
Dim'ple, *n.* A hollow in the cheek or chin.—2, *v. n.* To sink in small cavities.
Dim, *n.* A loud noise.—2, *v. a.* To stun with noise.
Dine, *v. n.* & *v. a.* To eat or give a dinner.
Ding-dong, *n.* A word expressing the sound of bells;—a jangle; a clatter.
Din'gí-nés, *n.* The quality of being dingy.
Din'gí (ding'gí), *n.* A hollow; a ravine; a dale.
Din'gí (ding'gí), *n.* The native Australian dog.
Din'gy, *a.* Dark brown; dun; dusky; soiled.
Din'gí-róm, *n.* A room for dining in.
Din'ner, *n.* The chief meal of the day.
Dint, *n.* A blow; a mark;—power; force.—2, *v. a.* To indent or mark by a blow.
Di-ó-g-án or **Di-ó-g-án**, *n.* A bishop, as he stands related to his own clergy or flock.—2, *a.* Pertaining to a diocese.
Di-ó-g-ése, *n.* A bishop's jurisdiction; a bishopric.
Di-ó-g-é-ric, *n. pl.* Science of refracted light.
Di-ó-rá-ma, *n.* A kind of scenic painting.
Dip, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [imp. t. & pp. dipped, dipt.] To immerse; to put into any liquid; to wet.—2, *n.* Inclination downward;—a plunge; a bath.
Diph-thé-ri-a, *n.* A disease affecting the throat.
Diph-thong (dip'thóng), *n.* A union of two vowels in one sound—as in *vain*, *Cesar*, *brave*.
Diph-thón-gal (dip'thón'gal), *a.* Like a diphthong.
Di-pló-ma, *n.* A writing conferring a privilege.
Di-pló-ma-ty, *n.* The art or practice of making negotiations between nations;—body of envoys;—political or artful management.
Dip-lo-mate, or **Di-pló-ma-tist**, *n.* One versed or employed in diplomacy.
Dip-lo-má'tic, *a.* Respecting diplomacy or envoys;—relating to ancient documents.
Dip-lo-má'tics, *n. pl.* The science of ancient documents—especially of their authenticity.
Dip-per, *n.* One that dips;—a vessel to dip with.
Dire, *a.* Dreadful; dismal; evil; horrible.

Di-réct', *a.* Straight; open; express.—*Direct current*, an electric current that flows constantly in one direction.—2, *v. a.* To aim; to regulate; to order.
Di-réct-ion, *n.* Aim; order;—superscription.
Di-réct-ive, *a.* Informing; showing the way.
Di-réct-ly, *ad.* In a straight line; immediately.
Di-ré-ct-r, *n.* A superintendent; a guide.
Di-ré-ct-ry, *n.* A rule; a guide;—a book with addresses of individuals;—a board of directors.—2, *a.* Guiding; commanding.
Direful, *a.* Dire; dreadful; dismal; horrible.
Dirge, *n.* A mournful ditty; a funeral song.
Dir-i-gí-ble, *a.* That may be directed or steered.
Dirk, *n.* A kind of dagger or poniard.
Dirk, *n.* Mud; filth; mire; dust; earth.
Dirty, *n.* Mud; filth; meanness; sordidness.
Dir'ty, *a.* Foul; nasty; filthy; sullied; mean.—2, *v. a.* To foul; to soil;—to disgrace.
Dis-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Want of power; weakness;—want of qualification; legal incapacity.
Dis-a-b'le, *v. a.* To deprive of force; to weaken.
Dis-a-búse', *v. a.* To undecieve; to set right.
Dis-ad-ván'tage, *n.* Loss; injury to interest.—2, *v. a.* To injure in interest.
Dis-ad-van-tá-geous, *a.* Injurious; hurtful.
Dis-a-féct', *v. a.* To alienate;—to disorder.
Dis-a-féct-ion, *n.* Dislike; want of affection.
Dis-a-gréé', *v. n.* To differ in opinion; to dissent; to vary; to quarrel.
Dis-a-gréé-a-ble, *a.* Unpleasing; offensive;—unamiable; unfit.
Dis-a-gréé-a-bly, *ad.* In an unpleasant manner.
Dis-a-gréé-ment, *n.* Difference; dissimilitude.
Dis-a-lí-é', *v. a.* To deny; to refuse; to censure; to set aside; to reject. [tion.
Dis-a-lí-é-ance, *n.* Prohibition; disapprobation.
Dis-án'i-má-te, *v. n.* To deprive of life;—to deject; to discourage.
Dis-an-nú'l, *v. a.* To annul; to make void.
Dis-ap-péar, *v. n.* To be lost to view; to vanish.
Dis-ap-péar-ance, *n.* Removal from sight.
Dis-ap-póint, *v. a.* To defeat of expectation.
Dis-ap-póint-ment, *n.* Failure of expectation.
Dis-ap-pré-ci-á-te (-shé-át), *v. a.* To esteem lightly; to undervalue.
Dis-ap-pro-bá-tion, *n.* The act of disapproving.
Dis-ap-próv'al, *n.* Disapprobation; censure.
Dis-ap-próve', *v. a.* To dislike; to censure.
Dis-arm', *v. a.* To spoil or divest of arms.
Dis-ar-rá-nge', *v. a.* To put out of order.
Dis-ar-rá-nge-ment, *n.* Disorder; derangement.
Dis-ar-rá-y, *v. a.* To undress;—to overthrow.—2, *n.* Disorder; confusion;—undress.
Dis-ás'ter, *n.* Misfortune; grief; calamity.
Dis-ás'trous, *a.* Unlucky; calamitous; gloomy.
Dis-a-vé', *v. a.* To disown; to deny; to disclaim; to disallow.
Dis-a-vé-ál, *n.* A disowning; a denial.
Dis-bá-nd', *v. a.* & *v. n.* To dismiss or retire from service; to unbind; to break up; to separate.
Dis-bár', *v. a.* To expel from the bar.
Dis-be-lí-é' (dis-be-lé'f), *n.* Want of belief.
Dis-be-lí-é-ve' (dis-be-lé'v'), *v. a.* Not to believe.
Dis-be-lí-é-er, *n.* One who refuses belief.
Dis-búr'den (dis-búr'dn), *v. a.* To unload.
Dis-bú-rse', *v. a.* To pay out, as money.
Dis-bú-rse-ment, *n.* A disbursing; a sum spent.
Dise, *n.* See Disk.

disen, **air**; **mère**, **air**, **sén**; **háll**, **búr**, **rúle**, **úse**.—**Q**, **g**, **g**, **soft**; **Q**, **g**, **g**, **hard**; **g** as **g**; **g** as **g**; this

- Djā-cārd'**, *v. a.* To dismiss from service; to discharge.—to cast off; to reject.
- Djā-cārn'** (*djā-zārn'*), *v. a.* To desecr; to see; to judge.—2, *v. n.* To make distinction; to perceive the difference; to judge.
- Djā-cārn'-j-ble** (*djā-zārn'-j-ble*), *a.* Perceptible.
- Djā-cārn'-ing** (*djā-zārn'-ing*), *p. a.* Judicious.
- Djā-cārn'-ment** (*djā-zārn'-ment*), *n.* Judgment.
- Djā-chārgē'**, *v. a.* To unload; to pay; to execute.—2, *v. n.* To deliver a charge; to fire.—3, *n.* Release; payment; execution.
- Djā-cī'plē**, *n.* A follower;—a pupil; a scholar.
- Djā-cī'plē-ship**, *n.* The state of being a disciple.
- Djā-cī'plā-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of instruction;—that may be made a matter of discipline.
- Djā-cī'plī-nā-rj-ān**, *n.* One strict in discipline.
- Djā-cī'plī-nā-rj**, *a.* Pertaining to discipline.
- Djā-cī'plīne**, *n.* Instruction; government;—correction;—chastisement.—2, *v. a.* To educate; to regulate; to punish.
- Djā-clāim'**, *v. a.* To disown; to renounce.
- Djā-clāim'er**, *n.* One who disclaims;—a denial.
- Djā-clōgē'**, *v. a.* To uncover; to reveal; to tell.
- Djā-clōg'ūre** (*djā-k'lōg'ūre*), *n.* Discovery.
- Djā-cōld**, *a.* Like, or relating to, a disk.
- Djā-cōl'or**, *v. a.* To stain, or change the color of.
- Djā-cōl-or-ā'tion**, *n.* Change of color; stain.
- Djā-cōm'fīt**, *v. a.* To defeat; to vanquish.
- Djā-cōm'fīt-ūre**, *n.* Defeat; overthrow; rout.
- Djā-cōm'fort**, *n.* Uneasiness; sorrow; grief.—2, *v. a.* To disquiet; to sadden.
- Djā-cōm-mōde'**, *v. a.* To put to inconvenience.
- Djā-cōm-mō'di-ōūs**, *a.* Inconvenient.
- Djā-cōm-pōgē'**, *v. a.* To disorder; to disturb.
- Djā-cōm-pōg'ūre** (*kōm-pōg'ūre*), *n.* Disorder.
- Djā-cōn-cērt'**, *v. a.* To frustrate; to disturb.
- Djā-cōn-nēct'**, *v. a.* To separate; to disjoin.
- Djā-cōn-nēct'ion**, *n.* Disjunction; separation.
- Djā-cōn'sō-late**, *a.* Comfortless, sorrowful.
- Djā-cōn'sō-late-ly**, *ad.* In a disconsolate manner; sorrowfully; sadly.
- Djā-cōn-tēnt'**, *n.* Want of content; uneasiness.—2, *v. a.* To dissatisfy; to make uneasy.
- Djā-cōn-tēnt'ed**, *p. a.* Uneasy; dissatisfied.
- Djā-cōn-tēnt'mēt**, *n.* Inquietude; discontent.
- Djā-cōn-tin'ū-ance**, or **Djā-cōn-tin-ū-ā'tion**, *n.* Cessation; intermission.
- Djā-cōn-tin'ūe**, *v. a. & v. n.* To break off; to discontinue.—2, *v. n.* To interrupt; broken off.
- Djā-cōrd**, *n.* Disagreement;—dissonance.
- Djā-cōrd'**, *v. n.* To disagree; to be inharmonious.
- Djā-cōrd'ance**, *n.* Disagreement; discord.
- Djā-cōrd'ant**, *a.* Inconsistent; inharmonious.
- Djā-cōrd'ant**, *n.* A deduction; an allowance.
- Djā-cōrd'ant**, *v. a.* To pay back again; to deduct.
- Djā-cōrd'ān-ge**, *v. a.* To abash; to discourage; to show disapprobation of.
- Djā-cōrd'age** (*djā-kūr'āg*), *v. a.* To depress; to deprive of confidence; to deter; to dissuade.
- Djā-cōrd'age-mēt**, *n.* Determent;—depression of spirits; lack of confidence, hope, or courage.
- Djā-cōurse** (*djā-kōrs*), *n.* Conversation; a sermon; a speech; a treatise; a dissertation.—2, *v. n. & v. a.* To converse; to talk; to discuss.
- Djā-cōur'te-ōūs** (*djā-kūr'te-ōūs*), *a.* Uncivil; rude.
- Djā-cōur'te-āy** (*djā-kūr'te-āy*), *n.* Incivility.
- Djā-cōys**, *a.* Disk-shaped.—See **DISC**.
- Djā-cōv'er**, *v. a.* To show; to disclose; to reveal.
- Djā-cōv'er-ā-ble**, *a.* That may be discovered.
- Djā-cōv'er-er**, *n.* One who discovers.
- Djā-cōv'er-x**, *n.* The act of finding; disclosure.
- Djā-cōv'it**, *n.* Ignominy; reproach; disgrace.
- Djā-cōv'it**, *v. a.* To disgrace; to distrust.
- Djā-cōv'it-ā-ble**, *a.* Disgraceful; disreputable.
- Djā-cōv'it**, *a.* Prudent; circumspect; cautious.
- Djā-cōv'it'ly**, *ad.* Prudently; cautiously.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx**, or **Djā-cōv'pān-ēx**, *n.* Difference; contrariety;—incongruity; inconsistency.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx**, *a.* Different; disagreeing; unlike.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx**, *a.* Distinct; disjoined; separate.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx** (*djā-kōv'pān-ēx*), *n.* Prudence; wise management; liberty of acting at pleasure.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx** (*djā-kōv'pān-ēx*), *a.* Unlimited.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx** (*djā-kōv'pān-ēx*), *a.* Left at large; unlimited; unrestrained; discretionary.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx**, *a.* Separating; disjunctive; [rate].
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx**, *v. a.* To distinguish; to separate.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx** (*djā-kōv'pān-ēx*), *n.* The act of distinguishing;—discernment;—sagacity.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx**, *a.* Marking distinction.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx** (*djā-kōv'pān-ēx*), *n.* A digression; a discourse.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx**, *a.* Desultory;—argumentative.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx**, *ad.* In a discursive manner.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx**, *n.* A quoit; a circular piece of iron.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx**, *v. a.* To reason upon; to examine; to debate;—to disperse.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx** (*djā-kōv'pān-ēx*), *n.* A debate;—an examination.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx**, *v. a. & v. n.* To scorn; to think unworthy.—2, *n.* Contempt; scorn; indignation.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx**, *a.* Contemptuous; scornful.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx**, *ad.* With haughty scorn.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx** (*djā-kōv'pān-ēx*), *n.* A distemper; a malady.—2, *v. a.* To afflict with disease; to infect.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx**, *v. a. & v. n.* To land from a ship.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx**, *v. a.* To free from embarrassment; to extricate.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx**, *n.* Liberation; freedom.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx** (*djā-kōv'pān-ēx*), *a.* Divested of the body.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx**, *v. a.* To divest of the body.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx** (*djā-kōv'pān-ēx*), *v. a. & v. n.* To pour out, as a river;—to flow forth.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx**, *v. a.* To take out the bowels of.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx**, *v. a.* To free from enchantment.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx**, *v. a.* To disburden; to free.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx**, *v. a.* To extricate; to clear; to free.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx** (*djā-kōv'pān-ēx*), *a.* At leisure; not occupied;—set free.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx**, *n.* Release from an obligation;—freedom of attention; vacancy.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx**, *v. a.* To remove from a list.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx** (*djā-kōv'pān-ēx*), *v. a.* To unravel; to set free; to separate.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx**, *n.* Act of disentangling.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx**, *v. a.* To depose; to dethrone.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx**, *v. a.* To deprive of claim or title.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx**, *v. a.* To awaken from a trance.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx**, *n.* Lack of esteem.—2, *v. a.* To regard slightly; to hold in slight contempt.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx**, *n.* Discouragement;—disesteem.—2, *v. a.* To discountenance; to oppose.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx**, *n.* The act of disfiguring; injury to appearance; deformity.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx**, *v. a.* To deform; to deface.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx**, *n.* Defacement; marring.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx**, *v. a.* To deprive of trees.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx**, *v. a.* To deprive of privileges.
- Djā-cōv'pān-ēx**, *n.* Act of disfranchising.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ä, ē, ī, ö, ü, ȳ, short; q, q, i, q, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hähr, här;

Dis-gár'-ri-sen, *v. a.* To deprive of a garrison.
Dis-görge, *v. a.* To vomit; to eject; to give up.
Dis-grace, *n.* Ignominy; dishonor; shame.—
 2, *v. a.* To dishonor; to bring to shame.
Dis-grace'fúl, *a.* Shameful; ignominious; vile.
Dis-guise' (diz-gí'z), *v. a.* To conceal by an unusual dress:—to feign; to dissemble.—2, *n.* A counterfeit dress:—a false appearance.
Dis-güat', *n.* Aversion; dislike; great disrelish.—
 2, *v. a.* To offend; to produce aversion.
Dis-güat'fúl, *a.* Nauseous; causing aversion.
Dis-güat'ing, *p. a.* Offensive; nauseous; odious.
Dish, *n.* A vessel for serving up food:—food.—
 2, *v. a.* To serve or put in a dish:—to cheat.
Dis-hä-bille' (dis-ä-bíl'), *n.* Undress; loose dress.
Dis-heart'en (dis-härt'en), *v. a.* To discourage; to depress; to dispirit.
Dis-ähv'el (dis-ähv'el), *v. a.* To spread loosely.
Dis-hön'est (dis-ön'est), *a.* Void of honesty; faithless; wicked; fraudulent:—unchaste.
Dis-hön'es-ty (dis-ön'es-ti), *n.* Want of probity.
Dis-hön'or (dis-ön'or), *n.*—Disgrace; shame.—
 2, *v. a.* To disgrace; to shame; to treat with indignity:—to violate:—to refuse payment.
Dis-hön'or-a-ble (dis-ön'or-a-bl), *a.* Shameful; reproachful; void of faith; ignominious.
Dis-il-lü'sion (zhün), *n.* Disenchantment.
Dis-in-cli-na'tion, *n.* Want of inclination.
Dis-in-cline', *v. a.* To excite aversion in.
Dis-in-fect', *v. a.* To free of infection.
Dis-in-fect'ant, *n.* A substance that removes or prevents infection.
Dis-in-fec'tion, *n.* The act of disinfecting.
Dis-in-gén'u-ös, *a.* Unfair; meanly artful; sly.
Dis-in-her'it, *v. a.* To deprive of an inheritance; to cut off from hereditary right.
Dis-in-te-grate, *v. a.* To separate into particles.
Dis-in-te-grä'tion, *n.* Separation into particles.
Dis-in-ter', *v. a.* To take out of the grave.
Dis-in-ter'est-ed, *a.* Free from self-interest.
Dis-in-ter-ment, *n.* The act of unburying.
Dis-in-thräll', *v. a.* To set free; to liberate.
Dis-jöin', *v. a.* To separate; to part; to sunder.
Dis-jöint, *v. a.* To put out of joint; to break.
Dis-junct, *a.* Disjoined; separate; apart.
Dis-junc'tion, *n.* Disunion; separation.
Dis-junc'tive, *a.* Separating; disjoining.
Disk, *n.* The face of the sun, &c.:—a circular plate:—a quoit, or discus.
Dis-like', *n.* Disinclination; aversion; distaste.—
 2, *v. a.* To disapprove; to disrelish.
Dis-lo-öte, *v. a.* To put out of joint; to dis-joint; to luxate:—to disarrange; to disorder.
Dis-lo-ö'tion, *n.* Act of displacing; luxation.
Dis-lö'se', *v. a. & v. n.* To remove; to drive from.
Dis-lö'se'äl, *a.* Not true to allegiance; faithless.
Dis-lö'se'äl-ty, *n.* Want of allegiance or fidelity.
Dis-mäl, *a.* Sorrowful; gloomy; dire; dark.
Dis-mäl'tie, *v. a.* To distress:—to unrig.
Dis-män'tle, *v. a.* To divest of a mask; to uncover.
Dis-mä'te', *v. a.* To deprive of masts, as a ship.
Dis-mäy', *v. a.* To terrify; to affright; to daunt.—
 2, *n.* Affright; alarm; terror; fear.
Dis-mém'ber, *v. a.* To divide limb from limb.
Dis-mém'ber-mént, *n.* Division; partition.
Dis-mis's, *v. a.* To send away:—to discard.
Dis-mis'säl, *n.* Dismissal; discharge.
Dis-mis'sion (diz-mis'h'ün), *n.* The act of sending away; leave to depart; discharge.

Dis-möünt', *v. a.* To throw off a horse; to un-horse.—2, *v. n.* To alight from a horse.
Dis-q-bö'di-ence, *n.* Neglect or refusal to obey.
Dis-q-bö'di-ent, *a.* Not observant of authority.
Dis-q-bey' (dis-q-bä'), *v. a.* To fail to obey.
Dis-q-blige', *v. a.* To treat with unkindness; to displease; to give offence to; to offend.
Dis-q-blig'ing, *p. a.* Unfriendly; unkind.
Dis-ör'dér, *n.* Irregularity; confusion; disturbance:—sickness.—2, *v. a.* To put out of order.—
 —to disturb; to ruffle; to make sick.
Dis-ör'dered (diz-ör'derd), *a.* Irregular:—ill.
Dis-ör'dér-ly, *a.* Confused; irregular; lawless.—
 2, *ad.* Without rule; confusedly.
Dis-ör-gän-i-zä'tion, *n.* Act of disorganizing.
Dis-ör-gän-ize, *v. a.* To destroy the organization of; to derange; to disorder; to disarrange.
Dis-öwn' (diz-ön'), *v. a.* To deny; to renounce.
Dis-pär'age, *v. a.* To underrate; to decry.
Dis-pär'age-mént, *n.* Detraction; indignity.
Dis-pär'i-ty, *n.* Inequality; difference in degree:—unlikeness; dissimilarity.
Dis-pärt', *v. a.* To divide in two; to separate.
Dis-päs'sion (päs'h'ün), *n.* Apathy; freedom from pain or passion.
Dis-päs'sion-ate, *a.* Cool; calm; impartial.
Dis-pätch', or **De-spätch'**, *v. a.* To send away hastily.—2, *n.* Speed:—an express; a message.
Dis-pel', *v. a.* To drive away; to dissipate.
Dis-pén'sä-ble, *a.* That may be dispensed with.
Dis-pén'sä-ry, *n.* A place where the poor receive medicines without expense.
Dis-pén-sä'tion, *n.* Distribution:—exemption.
Dis-pén'sä-to-ry, *n.* A book or directory for making medicines; a pharmacopeia.
Dis-pense', *v. a.* To deal out; to distribute; to direct:—to go without; to do without (followed by *with* in this sense).
Dis-pén'ser, *n.* One who dispenses; a distributor.
Dis-peo'ple (pé'pl), *v. a.* To depopulate.
Dis-perse', *v. a.* To scatter; to drive away.—
 2, *v. n.* To scatter; to go in different ways.
Dis-per'sion, or **Dis-per'säl**, *n.* The act of dispersing; distribution; the state of being dispersed.
Dis-per'sive, *a.* Tending to scatter. [persed.]
Dis-pir'it, *v. a.* To discourage; to depress.
Dis-pläce', *v. a.* To put out of place:—to eject from office or dignity; to depose.
Dis-pläce'mént, *n.* The act of displacing:—the condition of being displaced.
Dis-plänt', *v. a.* To pluck up; to drive away.
Dis-pläy', *v. a.* To spread wide:—to exhibit.—
 2, *n.* An exhibition of anything to view.
Dis-pléase', *v. a.* To offend; to make angry.
Dis-pléas'ure (plézh'ür), *n.* Offence; anger.
Dis-plöde', *v. a.* To discharge with violence.
Dis-plö'sion (dis-plö'zhün), *n.* An explosion.
Dis-pört', *n.* Play; sport; pastime.—2, *v. a.* To divert; to amuse:—to remove from a port.—
 3, *v. n.* To play; to frolic.
Dis-pös'sä-ble, *a.* Capable of being disposed of.
Dis-pös'säl, *n.* Regulation; management.
Dis-pöse', *v. a.* To bestow:—to incline; to arrange; to adjust; to sell.
Dis-pösed' (dis-pözd'), *p. a.* Mentally inclined.
Dis-pös'er, *n.* A distributor; a giver; a director.
Dis-pö'sh'tion (dis-pö-zh'ün), *n.* Order; fitness; method; quality:—temper of mind.
Dis-pö's'säl, *v. a.* To put out of possession.

Dis-poz-šes'sion (dis-poz-zesh'un), *n.* A putting out of possession; deprivation.

Dis-präise', *n.* Blame; censure;—discredit; dishonor.—2, *v. a.* To blame; to censure.

Dis-pröör', *n.* Confutation; refutation.

Dis-pro-pör'tion, *n.* Want of symmetry; disparity.—2, *v. a.* To join or unite unfitly.

Dis-pro-pör'tion-al, *a.* Without proportion.

Dis-pro-pör'tion-ate, *a.* Without proportion or symmetry; unsuitable; unsymmetrical.

Dis-pröve', *v. a.* To confute; to refute.

Dis-pü-tä-ble, *a.* That may be disputed; doubtful; controvertible; debatable.

Dis-pü-tänt, *n.* A controvertist; a debater.

Dis-pü-tä'tion, *n.* Argumentation; controversy; debate; dispute. [ling.]

Dis-pü-tä'tious, *a.* Inclined to dispute; cavil-

Dis-püte', *v. n. & v. a.* To contend; to argue; to discuss.—2, *n.* Contest in words; controversy; disputation.

Dis-qual-i-fi-cä'tion (-kwöl'e-fä-kä'shun), *n.* That which qualifies; incapacity.

Dis-qual'i-fy (-kwöl'e-fy), *v. a.* To make unfit.

Dis-qui'et, *n.* Uneasiness; vexation; anxiety.—2, *v. a.* To disturb; to make uneasy.

Dis-qui'e-tude, *n.* Uneasiness; anxiety.

Dis-qui-sit'tion (-kwē-zish'un), *n.* Discussion.

Dis-re-gärd', *n.* Slight; neglect; contempt.—2, *v. a.* To slight; to neglect; to contemn.

Dis-re-gärd'fūl, *a.* Negligent; contemptuous.

Dis-rēlish, *n.* Dislike; distaste; aversion.—2, *v. a.* To make nauseous; to dislike.

Dis-rēp'ü-tä-ble, *a.* Dishonorable; disgraceful.

Dis-rē-püte', *n.* Discredit; dishonor.

Dis-rē-spēct, *n.* Incivility; want of respect.

Dis-rē-spēct'fūl, *a.* Irreverent; uncivil.

Dis-röbe', *v. a.* To undress; to uncover; to strip.

Dis-rüp'tion, *n.* Breach; separation.

Dis-sät-is-fäc'tion, *n.* Uneasiness; discontent.

Dis-sät'is-fy, *v. a.* To fail to satisfy; to anatomize.

Dis-sēct', *v. a.* To cut in pieces; to anatomize.

Dis-sēc'tion, *n.* The act of dissecting; anatomy.

Dis-sēc'tör, *n.* One who dissects; an anatomist.

Dis-sēi'sin, or **Dis-sēi'zin** (dis-sēi'zin), *n.* Unlawful dispossession of land, tenement, &c.

Dis-sēize', or **Dis-sēize'** (dis-sēz'), *v. a.* To dispossess wrongfully.

Dis-sēm'ble, *v. a.* To disguise; to pretend.—2, *v. n.* To play the hypocrite; to feign.

Dis-sēm'bler, *n.* One who dissembles.

Dis-sēm'i-näte, *v. a.* To scatter, as seed; to sow.

Dis-sēm-i-nä'tion, *n.* A scattering; a sowing.

Dis-sēm'i-nä-tör, *n.* One who disseminates.

Dis-sēm'sion, *n.* Disagreement; strife; quarrel.

Dis-sēnt', *v. n.* To disagree in opinion; to differ.—2, *n.* Disagreement; dissension.

Dis-sēnt'er, *n.* One who dissents or disagrees.

Dis-sēnt'ient (dis-sēn'shent), *a.* Dissenting; not agreeing.—2, *n.* One who disagrees.

Dis-sēp'i-mēt, *n.* (Bot.) A partition in a fruit or seed-vessel.

Dis-ser-tä'tion, *n.* A discourse; a treatise.

Dis-sēr've', *v. a.* To do injury to; to hurt.

Dis-sēr'vice, *n.* Injury; mischief; harm.

Dis-sēr'ver, *v. a.* To part in two; to divide.

Dis-si-dēt, *a.* Varying; not agreeing.—2, *n.* A dissenter; a non-conformist.

Dis-sil'ient (dis-sil'yent), *a.* Starting asunder.

Dis-sim'i-lär, *a.* Unlike; heterogeneous.

Dis-sim-i-lär'i-ty, or **Dis-si-mil'i-tüde**, *n.* Unlikeness; want of resemblance. [pretence.]

Dis-sim'ü-läte, *v. n.* To dissemble; to make

Dis-sim'ü-lä'tion, *n.* A dissembling; hypocrisy.

Dis-si-päte, *v. a.* To disperse; to scatter; to dispel;—to spend lavishly; to squander.

Dis-si-pät'ed, *a.* Of loose morals; dissolute.

Dis-si-pä'tion, *n.* Dispersion;—dissolute living.

Dis-sö-ci-äte (dis-sö'she-at), *v. a.* To separate.

Dis-sö-ci-ä'tion (dis-sö'she-a'shun), *n.* Division.

Dis-sö-lu-bil'i-ty, *n.* Liability to dissolve.

Dis-sö-lü-ble, *a.* Capable of being dissolved.

Dis-sö-lüte, *a.* Loose; unrestrained; debauched.

Dis-sö-lüte-ly, *ad.* Loosely; without restraint.

Dis-sö-lü'tion, *n.* Liquefaction;—death;—destruction; disorganization; ruin.

Dis-sölv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being dissolved.

Dis-sölve' (dis-zöl'v'), *v. a.* To melt; to separate.—2, *v. n.* To be liquefied; to sink away.

Dis-söl'vent, *a.* Tending to dissolve or melt.—2, *n.* That which dissolves; a solvent.

Dis-sö-nance, *n.* Discord; disagreement.

Dis-sö-nant, *a.* Unharmonious; incongruous.

Dis-suäde' (dis-swäd'), *v. a.* To advise against.

Dis-suä'sion (-swä'shun), *n.* Act of dissuading.

Dis-suä'sive (-swä'siv), *a.* Tending to dissuade.

Dis-syl-lä-ble or **Dis'syl-lä-ble**, *n.* A word of two syllables.

Dis-syl-lä'ic, *a.* Consisting of two syllables.

Dis-syl-lä-ble or **Dis'syl-lä-ble**, *n.* A word of two syllables.

Dis-stäff, *n.* The staff from which the flax is drawn off in spinning. [tarnish; to soil.]

Dis-täin', *v. a.* To stain; to blot; to sully; to

Dis-täl, *a.* Situated towards the extremity.

Dis-tance, *n.* Remoteness in place or time;—ceremonious reserve;—aversion; dislike.—2, *v. a.* To leave behind;—to outdo. [cold.]

Dis-tänt, *a.* Remote in time or place;—shy;

Dis-täste', *n.* Aversion; distrelsh; dislike.—2, *v. a.* To distrelsh; to dislike. [some.]

Dis-täste'fūl, *a.* Nauseous; offensive; loath-

Dis-tēm'per, *n.* A disease; a malady;—a kind of water-color used in painting.—2, *v. a.* To disease; to disorder; to disturb.

Dis-tënd', *v. a. & v. n.* To stretch out; to swell.

Dis-tēn'tion, *n.* The act of stretching; breadth.

Dis-tēsh, *n.* A couplet; a couple of lines.

Dis-til', *v. n.* To drop; to fall in drops.—2, *v. a.* To separate by distillation; to dissolve.

Dis-til-lä'tion, *n.* The act or process of distilling;—that which drops; a dropping.

Dis-til-lä-tö-ry, *a.* Belonging to distillation.

Dis-til'ler, *n.* One who distills. [tilled.]

Dis-til'lö-ry, *n.* A place where spirits are dis-

Dis-tinct', *a.* Different; separate; unconfused.

Dis-tinct'ion, *n.* Difference; eminence; note.

Dis-tinct'ive, *a.* Marking a distinction;—hav-

Dis-tinct'ness, *n.* Clearness; acuteness.

Dis-tin'guish (-ting'gwish), *v. a.* To discern; divide; mark.—2, *v. n.* To make distinction.

Dis-tin'guish-a-ble, *a.* Discernible; notable.

Dis-tin'guished (-ting'gwisht), *p. a.* Eminent.

Dis-tört', *v. a.* To deform; to twist;—to pervert.

Dis-tör'tion, *n.* Act of distorting; perversion.

Dis-träct', *v. a.* To separate; to divide;—to vex; to disturb;—to make mad. [sane.]

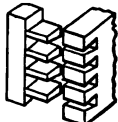
Dis-träct'ed, *p. a.* Perplexed; harassed;—in-

; mōve, nōr, sōn; bāll, būr, rūle, ūse.—C, G, c, g, *soft*: Q, G, q, k, *hard*; s as z; x as gz; *this*.



Dōfo, *n.* The former title of the chief magistrates of Venice, Amalfi, and Genoa.
Dōg'ed, *a.* Sullen; sour; obstinate.
Dōg'ed-ly, *ad.* Sullenly; gloomily; sourly.
Dōg'ger-ol or **Dōg'gerel** (*dōg'grēl*), *a.* Vile; despicable (*said of verses*).—2, *n.* Mean poetry.
Dōg'ma, *n.*, *pl.* **Dōg'mas**, or **Dōg'ma-ta**. An established principle; a tenet; a maxim.
Dōg-māt'ic, or **Dōg-māt'ic-al**, *a.* Relating to dogmas;—authoritative; positive; magisterial.
Dōg-māt'ic-ly, *ad.* Magisterially; positively.
Dōg'ma-tism, *n.* Positiveness of opinion.
Dōg'ma-tist, *n.* A dogmatical teacher. [tively].
Dōg'ma-tize, *v. n.* To assert or declare positively.
Dōg'-stār, *n.* The star Sirius, brightest of the fixed stars, giving name to the dog-days.
Dōg'-trōt, *n.* A gaitle trot, like that of a dog.
Dōg'ly, *n.* A small table-napkin.
Dō'ing, *n. pl.* Things done; transactions; acts.
Dō'it, *n.* A small piece of money;—a trifle.
Dō'le, *n.* Any thing dealt out; a share; a lot;—distress.—2, *v. a.* To deal out sparingly.
Dō'le-ful, *a.* Borrowful; dismal; melancholy.
Dō'le-some (*dō'lsūm*), *a.* Melancholy; gloomy.
Dō'll, *n.* A child's puppet or baby.
Dō'llar, *n.* A silver coin of Mexico, Spain, the United States, etc., of slightly different values.
Dō'lor, *n.* Grief; sorrow; complaint; pain.
Dō'lo-rif'ic, *a.* Causing pain; inducing grief.
Dō'lo-rous, *a.* Sorrowful; doleful; dismal; painful; dolorific.
Dō'phin, *n.* A fish;—a small kind of whale.
Dō'it, *n.* A heavy, stupid fellow; a blockhead.
Dō'it-ish, *a.* Stupid; foolish; blockish; dull.
Dō-main, *n.* Dominion; empire;—an estate.
Dōme, *n.* A building; a cupola; an arched roof.
Dō-mes'tic, *a.* Belonging to the house; private;—tame; not wild;—not foreign; intestine.—2, *n.* One kept in the house;—a servant.
Dō-mes'ti-cate, *v. a.* To make domestic.
Dōm'i-cile, *n.* A house; a residence; a home.
Dōm-i-cil'i-a-ry (*dōm-p-sil'y-ry*), *a.* Relating to a private house.
Dōm-i-cil'i-ate, *v. a.* To render domestic.
Dōm'i-nant, *a.* Predominant; prevailing.
Dōm'i-nate, *v. a. & v. n.* To govern; to rule;—to have sway; to predominate.
Dōm-i-nā'tion, *n.* Power; dominion; tyranny.
Dōm-i-nēer, *v. n. & v. a.* To rule with insolence.
Dō-min'i-cal, *a.* Relating to the Lord, or to the Lord's day;—noting the order of the [sic].
Dō-min'i-can, *n.* One of the order of St. Dominic.
Dō-min'ion (*dō-min'yūn*), *n.* Sovereign authority; power; predominance;—a region.
Dōm'i-nō, *a.* A kind of hood; a mask;—a long dress;—a piece of bone for playing with.
Dōn, *n.* A title of honor in Spain.—2, *v. a.* To put on, as garments; to invest with.
Dō-nā'tion, *n.* Act of giving; a gift; a present.
Dōn'-tive, *n.* A gift; a largess; a present.
Dōne (*dūn*), *pp.* from the verb *do*.
Dōn'-or, *n.* One to whom any thing is given.
Dōn'jon (*dūn'yūn*), *n.* The strongest tower of a castle; a keep.—See DUNGEON.
Dōn'key (*dōng'kē*), *n.* An ass or mule.
Dō'nō, *n.* One who gives; a giver; a bestower.
Dōm, *n. a.* To judge; to condemn; to destine.—2, *n.* Judicial sentence; judgment;—destiny.
Dōd'm's dāy, *n.* The day of final judgment.

Dōer (*dōr*), *n.* The gate of a house; entrance.
Dōer-kēp-er (*dōr'kēp-er*), *n.* One who has charge of a door or entrance; a porter.
Dōr'ic, *a.* Laconian; Spartan;—noting an order of architecture and a kind of ancient music.
Dōr'mant, *a.* Sleeping; not public; concealed.
Dōr'mer, *n.* A cross-beam or sleeper;—a dormer-window.
Dōr'mer-win'dōw, *n.* An upright window in an inclined roof.
Dōr'mi-to-ry, *n.* A place or room to sleep in.
Dōr'mōse, *n.* A small animal, resembling the mouse, that remains torpid in winter.
Dōr'sal, *a.* Relating to, or in, the back.
Dōse, *n.* Enough of medicine, &c., for once.—2, *v. a.* To proportion; to give in doses.
Dōs'al, *n.* A pledget, or lump of lint for a sore.
Dōst (*dūst*), *v.* A second person singular from *do*.
Dōt, *n.* A small point or spot in a writing, &c.—2, *v. a.* To mark.—3, *v. n.* To make dots.
Dō'tage, *n.* Imbecility of mind; silly fondness.
Dō'tard, *n.* One whose mind is impaired by age.
Dō-tā'tion, *n.* Endowment; dowry;—the act of endowing. [foolishly].
Dōte, *v. n.* To show mental weakness;—to love.
Dōth (*dūth*), *v.* Third person singular from *do*.—Same as *Dots*.
Dō'ter-el, *n.* A kind of plover;—a dunce.
Dōub'le (*dūb'bl*), *a.* Twofold; a piece of a sort.—2, *v. a.* To add as much more to; to repeat; to fold; to pass round, as a cape.—3, *v. n.* To increase to twice the quantity.—4, *n.* Twice as much; a fold; a turn.
Dōub'le-deal'ing (*dūb'bl-dēal'ing*), *n.* Duplicitv.
Dōub'let (*dūb'bl*), *n.* A waistcoat;—a pair.
Dōub'ling (*dūb'ling*), *n.* An artifice;—a fold.
Dōub-lōn' (*dūb-lōn'*), *n.* A Spanish gold coin.
Dōub'ly (*dūb'bl*), *ad.* In twice the quantity.
Dōubt (*dūbt*), *v. a. & v. n.* To suspect;—to hesitate.—2, *n.* Hesitation; suspense; scruple.
Dōub't-er (*dūbt'er*), *n.* One who doubts.
Dōub't-ful (*dūbt'fūl*), *a.* Dubious; uncertain.
Dōub't-ful-ly (*dūbt'fūl-ly*), *ad.* Uncertainly.
Dōub't-less (*dūbt'les*), *ad.* Without doubt.
Dōuceur (*dō-sūr*), *n.* [Fr.] A bribe; a lure.
Dōuche (*dōsh*), *n.* A jet or rapid flow of water.
Dōugh (*dō*), *n.* Unbaked paste; kneaded flour.
Dōugh-nūt (*dō'nūt*), *n.* A cruller; a small fried cake.
Dōugh'ty (*dōū'tē*), *a.* Brave; valiant; noble.
Dōugh'ty (*dō'p*), *a.* Soft like dough.
Dōuse, *v. a. & v. n.* To plunge or fall into water.
Dōve (*dūv*), *n.* A tame or domesticated pigeon.
Dōve-cōt, or **Dōve'-hōuse**, *n.* A house for doves.
Dōve'-like, *a.* Resembling a dove; gentle.
Dōve'tail, *n.* A form of joining two pieces of wood.—2, *v. a.* To unite by a dovetail.
Dōve'tailed (*-tāld*), *a.* Joined by dovetail.
Dōve'-a-ble, *a.* Entitled to receive dowry.
Dōve'-fay, *n.* A widow having a dowry;—a widow of rank.
Dōve'fy, *n.* An awkward, ill-dressed woman.
Dōve'el, *n.* A pin used in joining timbers.
Dōve'er, or **Dōve'er-y**, *n.* Endowment; gift;—a wife's or widow's portion; a dowry.



Dovetail.

Dōw'ered (dōw'erd), *a.* Enriched; gifted.
Dōw'er-less, *a.* Wanting a fortune or dower.
Dōw'ers, *n.* A coarse and strong linen cloth.
Dōwn, *n.* Soft feathers or hair:—an open plain; a hill.—2, *prep.* Along a descent.—3, *ad.* On the ground, or on any flat surface.
Dōwn'cast, *a.* Bent down; dejected.
Dōwn'fall, *n.* Ruin; calamity:—sudden fall.
Dōwn'hill, *a.* A declivity; a descent.—2, *a.* Declivous; descending.
Dōwn'right (dōwn'rit), *a.* Plain; open; direct.—2, *ad.* Plainly; truly.
Dōwn'ward, *a.* Descending; dejected.
Dōwn'ward, or **Dōwn'wards**, *ad.* To a lower place:—in a descending course.
Dōwn'y, *a.* Covered with down:—soft; tender.
Dox'ry, *n.* A woman's portion; a dower.
Dox-ōl'q-ōx, *n.* A form of giving praise to God.
Dōze, *v. n.* To slumber; to sleep lightly.—2, *n.* A light sleep; a slumber.
Dōzen (dūz'zn), *n.* The number of twelve.
Dōzi-ness, *n.* Drowsiness; sleepiness.
Dōzy, *a.* Sleepy; drowsy; sluggish.
Drāb, *n.* A strumpet; a slut:—a thick cloth.—2, *a.* Of a dun color, like fuller's earth.
Drāb'ble, *v. a. & v. n.* To drabble.
Drāchm (drām), *n.* The eighth, or sixteenth, part of an ounce; a dram:—a drachma.
Drāsh'mā, *n.*; *pl.* **Drāsh'mā** or **Drāsh'māg**. A Greek coin:—a Greek weight.
Drāf, *n.* Refuse; lees; dregs; sweepings.
Drāft, *n.* A bill; a draught.—See **DRAUGHT**.
Drāft, *v. a.* To draw:—to select:—to draw up.
Drāg, *v. a. & v. n.* To pull or draw along.—2, *n.* A net:—a kind of sledge.
Drāg'gle, *v. a. & v. n.* To make or grow dirty by dragging.
Drāg'-nēt, *n.* A net to be drawn for fish.
Drāg'mān, *n.*; *pl.* **Drāg'q-mān**. An interpreter in Turkey.
Drāg'on, *n.* A large fabulous animal:—a constellation:—a small, inoffensive lizard.
Drāg'on-ēt, *n.* A little dragon; a kind of fish.
Drāg'on-fly, *n.* A large flying insect.
Drāg'on's-blood (-unz-blūd), *n.* A red resin.
Drāgōōn, *n.* A soldier riding on horseback.—2, *v. a.* To give up to the rage of soldiers:—to compel to submit; to reduce.
Drāin, *v. a.* To draw off gradually; to make dry.—2, *v. n.* To become dry.—3, *n.* A channel for water or other liquid to flow off; a water-course; a sink.
Drāin's-ble, *a.* Capable of being drained.
Drāin'ēge, *n.* The outflow of water from land; works for promoting outflow.
Drāke, *n.* The male of the duck:—a fly.
Drām, *n.* Eighth or sixteenth of an ounce:—a small quantity:—a glass of spirit.
Drā'mā or **Drām'a**, *n.* A composition accommodated to action, either tragedy or comedy.
Drā-māt'ic, or **Drā-māt'-icā**, *a.* Pertaining to the drama; theatrical.
Drām'a-tist, *n.* A writer of plays or dramas.
Drām'a-tize, *v. a.* To present in dramatic form.
Drānk (drāngk), *imp. t.* from *drink*.
Drāpe, *v. a.* To cover or ornament with drapery.
Drāp'er, *n.* One who sells or deals in cloth.
Drāp'er-y, *n.* Cloth:—curtains; hangings.
Drās'tic, *a.* Powerful; strongly purgative.

Draught (drāft), *n.* A quantity drunk at once; act of drawing; a sketch; a bill.—See **DEAR**.
Draughts (drāfts), *n. pl.* A game; checkers.
Draughts'mān (drāfts'mān), *n.* One who draws writings, pictures, plans, or maps.
Drāw, *v. a.* [*imp. t.* drew; *pp.* drawn.] To pull; to attract; to win; to extract; to sketch.—2, *v. n.* To pull; to shrink; to move.—3, *n.* The act of drawing:—the lot drawn.
Drāw'back, *n.* Loss of advantage:—money repaid:—repayment or remission of a duty.
Drāw'bridge, *n.* A bridge made to be drawn.
Drāw'ss', *n.* One on whom a bill is drawn.
Drāw'er, *n.* One who draws:—a sliding box.
Drāw'ers, *n. pl.* Under-garments for the legs.
Drāw'ing, *n.* A delineation; a representation; drawing.—*rdm*, *n.* A room for company.
Drāwl, *v. n. & v. a.* To speak slowly and tediously.—2, *n.* A protracted utterance; a tiresome, lingering tone of voice.
Drāwn, *pp.* from *draw*.
Drāy, *n.* A low cart or carriage for heavy loads.
Drāy'-hōrse, *n.* A horse which draws a dray.
Drāy'mān, *n.* A man who drives a dray.
Drēad (drēd), *n.* Great fear; terror; awe.—2, *a.* Terrible; awful; venerable.—3, *v. a.* To fear; to be afraid of.—4, *v. n.* To be in great fear.
Drēad'fūl (drēd'fūl), *a.* Terrible; direful.
Drēad'fūl-ly (drēd'fūl-lē), *ad.* Terribly.
Drēad'less (drēd'lēs), *a.* Fearless; intrepid.
Drēad'nought (drēd'nāwt), *n.* A thick, warm garment:—a kind of thick cloth.
Drēam (drēm), *n.* Thoughts in sleep:—idle fancy.—2, *v. n.* [*imp. t.* & *pp.* dreamt, dreamed.] To have ideas in sleep; to imagine:—to idle.—3, *v. a.* To see in a dream.
Drēam'er, *n.* One who dreams; an idler.
Drēam'less, *a.* Free from dreams.
Drēam'y, *a.* Inclined to dream; full of dreams.
Drēar, *a.* Mournful; dismal; dreary; gloomy.
Drēar'-ly, *ad.* Gloomily; dismally; horribly.
Drēar'-ness, *n.* Dismalness; gloominess.
Drēar'y, *a.* Gloomy; dismal; horrid; mournful.
Drēdge, *n.* An oyster net:—a machine for clearing canals and rivers:—mixture of grain.—2, *v. a.* To scatter flour on any thing roasting:—to gather or take with a dredge.
Drēdg'er, *n.* A user of a dredge; a dredging-box.
Drēdg'ing-box, *n.* A box for dredging flour.
Drēg'gy, *a.* Containing dregs; feculent.
Drēg'y, *n. pl.* Sediment of liquors; lees; refuse.
Drēnch, *v. a.* To wash; to soak; to physic.—2, *n.* A draught; a liquid potion or dose.
Drēss, *v. a.* [*imp. t.* & *pp.* dressed, drest.] To clothe; to deck:—to prepare or fit, as leather, lamps, &c.; to trim:—to cover, as a wound.—2, *n.* Clothes; garments; habit; finery.
Drēss'er, *n.* One who dresses:—a kitchen table.
Drēss'ing-rōōm, *n.* A room to dress in.
Drēss'y, *a.* Showy in dress; attentive to dress.
Drīb'ble, *v. n.* To fall in drops; to slaver.
Drīb'let, *n.* A small quantity; a small sum.
Drī'er, *n.* That which absorbs moisture.
Drift, *n.* Design; aim; scope:—body of snow.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* To throw or form into heaps.
Drill, *v. a.* To bore; to train; to sow in rows.—2, *n.* An instrument for making holes:—a furrow for seed:—military exercise:—a kind of coarse linen or cotton fabric:—an ape.

mlen, *sir*; **mōve**, *nōr*; **ōm**; **bāll**, *būr*; **rāle**, *tāe*.—**G**, *g*; **ē**, *soft*; **ē**, *g*, *h*, *hard*; **q**, *qu*; **x**, *qu*; **th**, *th*.

Drink (dríngk), *v. a. & v. n.* [*imp. t. drank; pp. drunk.*] To swallow, as any liquid, to quench thirst.—2, *n.* Liquor to be swallowed; beverage.
Drink'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being drunk. [*age.*]
Drink'er, *n.* One who drinks; a drunkard.
Drip, *v. n.* To fall in drops.—2, *v. a.* To let fall in drops.—3, *n.* That which falls in drops:—the act of falling in drops:—dripping.
Drip'ping, *n.* Fat gathered from roast meat.
Drive, *v. a.* [*imp. t. drove; pp. driven.*] To force along; to urge; to compel; to send.—2, *v. n.* To rush with violence; to tend.—3, *n.* A course for, or ride in, a carriage.
Driv'el (drí'v'l), *v. n.* To slaver; to dote.—2, *n.* Slaver; moisture from the mouth:—an idiot.
Driv'el-ler (drí'v'l-er), *n.* A dotard; an idiot.
Driv'en (drí'v'n), *pp.* from *drive*.
Driv'er, *n.* One who drives; a charioteer.
Driz'le (dríz'z'l), *v. n. & v. a.* To fall in small drops.—2, *n.* A small rain; mist.
Driz'zly, *a.* Shedding small rain; drizzling.
Drill, *a.* Comical; odd; strange; queer.—2, *n.* A jester; a buffoon:—a farce.
Drill'er-y, *n.* Idle jokes; buffoonery:—a show.
Drum'q-da-ry (drúm'-), *n.* A one-humped camel.
Drone, *n.* The male bee:—an idler:—a hum.—2, *v. n.* To live in idleness:—to hum.—3, *v. a. & v. n.* To read or speak in a monotone.
Drop, *v. n.* To sink or hang down; to decline:—to wither; to languish; to faint.
Drop, *n.* A globule of liquid:—an ear-ring.—2, *v. a.* To pour in drops; to let fall; to quit.—3, *v. n.* To fall in drops; to fall; to die.
Drop'let, *n.* A little drop:—a small ear-ring.
Drop'ping, *n.* That which falls in drops.
Drop'si-cal, *a.* Diseased with, or like, dropsy.
Drop'sy, *n.* A collection of water in the body.
Dross, *n.* The scum of metals; rust; refuse.
Dross'y, *a.* Full of dross:—worthless; foul.
Drought (dróút), *n.* Dry weather:—thirst.
Drought'y (dróút'e), *a.* Wanting rain; dry.
Drive, *n.* A number of cattle driven:—a crowd; a collection.—2, *imp. t.* from *drive*.
Driv'er, *n.* One who drives cattle to market.
Dröwn, *v. a.* To kill or suffocate in water.—2, *v. n.* To be suffocated in the water.
Dröwe, *v. n.* To slumber; to grow sleepy.
Dröw'i-ly, *ad.* Sleepily; heavily; sluggishly.
Dröw'i-ness, *n.* Sleepiness; sluggishness.
Dröw'gy, *a.* Sleepy; heavy; lethargic; dull.
Drüb, *v. a.* To thrash; to beat; to whip.—2, *n.* A thump; a knock; a blow. [*ging.*]
Drüb'bing, *n.* A beating; a thumping; a flog.
Drüdge, *v. n.* To work hard; to slave.—2, *n.* One who works hard; a slave.
Drüdg'e-ry, *n.* Mean labor; servile occupation.
Drüg, *n.* A substance used in medicine, dyeing, &c.:—a thing unsealable.—2, *v. a.* To season with drugs; to administer drugs to.
Drüg'get, *n.* A coarse kind of woollen stuff.
Drüg'gist, *n.* A dealer in drugs or medicines.
Drü'id, *n.* A priest of the ancient Celts.
Drü'id-i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to the Druids.
Drü'id-ism, *n.* The doctrine of the Druids.
Drüm, *n.* An instrument of military music.—2, *v. n. & v. a.* To beat a drum; to beat.
Drüm'-mä-jer, *n.* The chief drummer of a regiment.
Drüm'mer, *n.* One who beats a drum. [*ment.*]
Drüm'stick, *n.* A stick for beating a drum.

Drümk (drüngk), *a.* Intoxicated with liquor inebriated.—2, *pp.* from *drümk*.
Drümk'ard, *n.* One addicted to drunkenness.
Drümk'en (drüng'kn), *a.* Intoxicated; drunk.
Drümk'en-ness (drüng'kn-ness), *n.* The state of being drunk; intoxication; inebriety.
Drüse, *n.* A stone-fruit.
Drüse, *n.* A cavity lined with crystals.
Dry, *a.* Arid; not wet; thirsty:—barren:—keen; sarcastic; severe.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* To be free from moisture; to grow dry.
Dry'ad, *n.* (*Myth.*) A wood-nymph.
Dry'-goods (-gúdz), *n. pl.* The goods of a mercer or draper.
Dry'ly, *ad.* In a dry manner; coldly; wittily.
Dry'ness, *n.* Want of moisture; aridity.
Dry'-röt, *n.* A disease incident to timber.
Dry'-salt'er, *n.* One who deals in dried and salted meats. [*feet.*]
Dry'-shöd, *a.* Having the feet dry; with dry
Dü'al, *a.* Expressing the number two.
Dü'-äl'i-ty, *n.* The state of being two.
Düb, *v. a.* To confer knighthood on; to entitle.—2, *n.* A blow; a knock:—a pool; a puddle.
Düb'-öüs, *a.* Doubtful; uncertain; not clear.
Düb'-öüs-ly, *ad.* Uncertainly; doubtfully.
Dü'cal, *a.* Pertaining to a duke or dukedom.
Dü'cat, *n.* A European coin struck by dukes.
Dü'c-a-töön', *n.* A silver coin of Venice, &c.
Düch'ess, *n.* The consort or widow of a duke.
Düch'y, *n.* The territory of a duke; a dukedom.
Düch, *n.* A web-footed water-fowl:—bow of the head:—a word of endearment:—a linen fabric lighter than canvas, for sails, &c.—2, *v. n. & v. a.* To dive or put under water.
Düch'-bill, *n.* A bird-like animal of Australasia.
Düch'ing-stööl, *n.* A stool to duck scolds.
Düch'-lögged (dük'-lög'd), *a.* Short-legged.
Düch'ling, *n.* A young or small duck.
Düct, *n.* A tube; a passage; a canal.
Dü'cile, *a.* Docile; pliable; easily extended in length.
Dü'c-il'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being ductile; capacity of extension; flexibility:—docility.
Dü'd'geon (dü'd'jyn), *n.* Anger; resentment.
Dü'ds, *n. pl.* Old clothes; rags. [*Colloq.*]
Dü'e (dü), *a.* Owed:—proper; fit; exact.—2, *ad.* Exactly; directly; fitly; duly.—3, *n.* A debt; right; a just title; tribute; toil.
Dü'el, *n.* A combat between two individuals.—2, *v. n.* To fight a single combat.
Dü'el-ler, *n.* The fighter of a duel; a duellist.
Dü'el-ling, *n.* The custom of fighting duels.
Dü'el-list, *n.* One who fights a duel.
Dü'-én-na, *n.* An old woman guarding a younger:—a waiting-woman of the Queen of Spain.
Dü'-ét, *n.* (*Mus.*) An air for two performers.
Dü'g, *n.* A pap or test of a beast; a breast.—2, *imp. t. & pp.* from *dü'g*.
Dü'ke, *n.* One of a high order of nobility.
Dü'ke-dom, *n.* Possessions or quality of a duke.
Dü'ket, *a.* Sweet; luscious; harmonious.
Dü'ci-f-i-cä'tion, *n.* The act of sweetening.
Dü'ci-fy, or **Dü'ci-fy**, *v. a.* To sweeten.



Duck-bill.

ä, ä, i, ö, ü, j, long; ä, ä, i, ö, ü, j, short; q, q, i, q, q, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; häir, hër;

Dül'ej-mex, *n.* A kind of musical instrument.
Düll, *a.* Stupid; blunt; obtuse; sad; slow.—
 2, *v. a.* To stupefy; to blunt; to sadden.
Düll'ard, *n.* A dull or stupid person.
Düll'ness, *n.* Stupidity;—dimness;—bluntness.
Düll'ly, *ad.* Properly; fitly; in due manner.
Dümb (düm), *a.* Mute; incapable of speech.
Dümb'-bäll, *n.* A weight swung in the hand for exercise.
Dümb'ness (düm'nēs), *n.* Incapacity to speak.
Dümp'ish, *a.* Sad; dejected; melancholy.
Dümp'ing, *n.* A sort of pastry or pudding.
Dumps, *n. pl.* A fit of melancholy; sadness.
Dümp'x, *a.* Short and thick;—sullen; morose.
Dün, *a.* Of a dark color; brownish-black;—dark; gloomy; obscure.—2, *v. a.* To ask often for a debt.—3, *n.* An importunate creditor;—a demand for a debt.
Dünce, *n.* A thickskull; a dullard; a dolt.
Düne, *n.* A sand-hill; a dune.
Düng, *n.* The excrement of animals; manure.
Dün'geon (dün'jun), *n.* A close, dark prison.
Düng'hill, *n.* A heap or accumulation of dung.—2, *a.* Sprung from the dunghill; mean; low.
Dün'nage (dün'nij), *n.* Fagots and sticks used in stowing a ship's cargo.
Dün's, *n.* (*Mus.*) A duct. [number twelve.
Dü-q-dö's'i-mäl, *a.* Having reference to the
Dü-q-dö's'i-mäl, *n. pl.* A system of numbers of which the scale is twelve.
Dü-q-dö's'i-mö, *n.* *pl.* **Dü-q-dö's'i-mö**. A book having twelve leaves to a sheet. [intestine.
Dü-q-dö-nüm, *n.* The upper part of the small
Düpe, *n.* A person cheated or imposed on.—
 2, *v. a.* To trick; to cheat; to deceive.
Dü'pli-cäte, *v. a.* To double; to make a copy of.
Dü'pli-cäte, *n.* Double; twofold; in pairs.—
 2, *n.* A second thing of the same kind; a copy; a transcript; a counterpart.
Dü'pli-cä-tion, *n.* The act of doubling;—a fold.
Dü'pli-cä-türe, *n.* A fold; any thing doubled.
Dü'plü'f'y, *n.* Deceit; dissimulation; artifice.
Dü'ra-blü'f'y, *n.* The power of lasting.
Dü'ra-ble, *a.* Lasting; having long existence.
Dü'rance, *n.* Endurance;—imprisonment.
Dü'rä-tion, *n.* Continuance; length of time.
Dü'rässa, *n.* Constraint; imprisonment. [of.
Dü'ring, *prep.* For the time of the continuance
Düst, *imp. i.* from *dare*.
Düsk, *a.* Tending to darkness; dark-colored; darkish; dusky.—2, *n.* Tendency to darkness.

Düsk'x, *a.* Somewhat dark;—gloomy; sad.
Düst, *n.* Earth, &c., reduced to powder; the earth.—
 2, *v. a.* To free from, or sprinkle with, dust.
Düst'er, *n.* That which frees or protects from dust; a garment to protect clothes from dust.
Düst'i-ness, *n.* State of being covered with dust.
Düst'man, *n.* One who carries away dust.
Düst'x, *a.* Filled or covered with dust.
Dütch, *n.* The people and language of Holland.
Düt'e-ösa, *a.* Obedient; obsequious; dutiful.
Düt'i-a-ble, *a.* Subject to duty or impost.
Düt'i-fül, *a.* Obedient; submissive; reverent.
Düt'x, *n.* Whatever one is bound to perform;—service;—tax; impost; custom; toll.
Dü-üm'vir-äte, *n.* A government by two.
Dwärf, *n.* One below the usual size.—2, *v. a.* To hinder from full growth; to stunt.
Dwärf'ish, *a.* Below the natural bulk; small.
Dwëll, *v. n.* [*imp. t. & pp. dwëll, dwëllt.*] To remain; to inhabit; to live in a place.
Dwëll'ing, *n.* Habitation; place of residence.
Dwün'dle, *v. n. & v. a.* To grow or make less.
Dye, *v. a.* To tinge; to color; to stain.—2, *n.* Color; coloring matter; tinge; stain.
Dye'ing, *n.* The art, or act, of coloring cloth, &c.
Dy'er, *n.* One who dyes cloth, &c.
Dye'stuff, *n.* Materials for dyeing.
Dy'ing, *p.* from *dye*.
Dyke, *n.* A mound; a bank.—See **DRK**.
Dy-näm'ic, *a.* Relating to forces in action.
Dy-näm'i-cal, *a.* Relating to dynamics; motive; efficient. [action.
Dy-näm'ica, *n. pl.* The science of forces in action.
Dy'näm-ite, *n.* Powerful explosive, made of
Dy'na-mite, *n.* Porous substance saturated with nitro-glycerine.
Dy'nä-mö, *n.* Machine for converting mechan-
Dy'na-mö, *n.* Mechanical power into electricity which is generated by the rotation of coils of wire in a magnetic field.
Dy'nä-mö-e-lä'tric, *a.* Relating to the con-
Dy'na-mö-e-lä'tric, *n.* version of mechanical power into electricity.
Dy'nä-mö-mä'ter, *n.* Instrument for measur-
Dy'na-mö-mä'ter, *n.* ing force or power.
Dy'näs-ty or **Dy'näs-ty**, *n.* A race of princes.
Dy'sen-täry, *a.* Relating to dysentery.
Dy'sen-täry, *n.* A looseness; bloody flux.
Dys-pep-siä, **Dys-pep-sy** or **Dys-pep-sy**, *n.* A disordered state of the stomach; indigestion.
Dys-pep-tic, *a.* Having bad digestion.

E.

E the most frequent vowel in the English lan-
 guage, has two principal sounds—long, as
 in *mete*, and short, as in *met*.
Eäch (äch), *pron.* Either or one of two or more.
Eä'ger (e'ger), *a.* Keenly desirous; ardent.
Eä'gle (e'gl), *n.* A bird of prey;—a standard.
Eä'gle-eyed (e'gl-id), *a.* Very sharp-sighted.
Eä'glet (e'gl-et), *n.* A young eagle.
Eär (är), *n.* The organ of hearing;—a spike of corn.—2, *v. n.* To develop ears, as corn.
Eärl (ärl), *n.* A title of English nobility.
Eärl'dom (ärl'düm), *n.* The seigniority of an earl.

Eär'less (är'les), *a.* Destitute of ears;—deaf.
Eär'li-ness (är'le-nēs), *n.* State of being early.
Eär'ly (är'le), *a.* In good season; timely;—season-
 able;—premature.—2, *ad.* Betimes; soon.
Eärn (ärn), *v. a.* To gain by labor; to obtain.
Eär'nest (är'nest), *a.* Ardent; zealous; eager.—
 2, *n.* Seriousness;—pledge; money advanced.
Eär'ning (är'n'ing), *n.* That which is earned.
Eär'-ring (är'ring), *n.* An ornament for the ear.
Eärth (ärth), *n.* Soil; ground; earthy matter;
 the terraqueous globe; the world.—2, *v. a. &*
v. n. To hide in earth; to bury.

mien, air, möve, nä, sän; bäll, bü, rüle, üse.—*G, G, g, soft; C, S, s, hard; q as a; x as ex; thin*

Earth'en (ər'th'n), *a.* Made of earth or clay.
Earth'ly (ər'th'le), *a.* Belonging to earth:—vile.
Earth-nut (ər'th'nūt), *n.* A pea-nut, &c.
Earthquake, *n.* A convulsion of the earth.
Earth'y (ər'th'y), *a.* Consisting of earth; terrene.
Ear-wax (ər'waks), *n.* The wax of the ear.
Earwig (ər'wig), *n.* An insect:—a whisperer.
Ease (ēz), *n.* Quiet; rest after labor:—facility.
 —2, *v. a.* To free from pain; to relieve.

Easel (ē'zəl), *n.* A frame for a painter's canvas.
Ease'ment (ēz'mənt), *n.* Ease; support; relief:—convenience:—privilege.

Easi-ly (ē'zə-le), *ad.* Without difficulty; readily.

Easi-ness (ē'zə-nēs), *n.* Readiness of compliance; ease; rest.

East (ēst), *n.* The quarter where the sun rises.—2, *a.* From, or towards, the rising sun.

East'er, *n.* The feast of Christ's resurrection.

East'er-ly (ēst'ər-le), *a. & ad.* Coming from the east:—towards the east.

East'ern (ēst'ərn), *a.* Being in the east; coming from the east; oriental.

East'ward (ēst'wərd), *ad. & a.* Towards the east.

Eat'ay (ē'zə), *n.* Not difficult; quiet; complying.

Eat (ēt), *v. a. & v. n.* [imp. *ē*, *ēat* (ēt); pp. *ēaten*.] To devour:—to corrode:—to take food:—to be consumed.

Eat-a-ble (ēt'a-blə), *a.* Capable of being eaten.

—2, *n.* Any thing that may be eaten.

Eat'en (ē'tn), *pp.* from *eat*.

Eaves (ēvz), *n. pl.* The edges of a roof.

Eaves'drōp-per, *n.* A listener under windows.

Ebb, *n.* The reflux of the tide:—decline.—2, *v. n.* To flow back towards the sea:—to decay.

Ebb-tide, *n.* The reflux of the tide; the ebb.

Eb'on, *a.* Dark; black:—made of ebony.

Eb'on-ite, *n.* Black vulcanized india-rubber.

Eb'on-y, *n.* A hard, black, valuable wood.

Ebri'e-ty, *n.* Drunkenness; intoxication.

Ebull'ient (ē-būl'yent), *a.* Boiling over.

Eb-ul-l'ition (ēb-ū-līsh'ūn), *n.* Act of boiling.

Eccen'tric, *a.* Deviating from the centre.

Eccen'tri-c'i-ty, *n.* or from the true line of a circle:—irregular; anomalous; odd.

Eccen'tric'i-ty, *n.* State of being eccentric.

Eccle-si-ās'tic, *n.* A book of Holy Scripture.

Eccle-si-ās'tic, *n.* A clergyman; a priest.

Eccle-si-ās'ti-c'al, *a.* Relating to the church; not civil; not secular.

Eccle-si-ās'ti-c'i-ān, *n.* A book of the Apocrypha.

Eccle-si-āl'o-gy, *n.* A treatise on church buildings.

Esh'i-nāte, or **Esh'i-nāt-ēd**, *a.* Bristled; covered with sharp points or spines.

Esh's (ēk'ō), *n.*; *pl.* **Esh'ses**. Reverberation of a sound.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* To send back a sound:—to be sounded back.

Eclat' (ē-klat'), *n.* Splendor; show:—applause.

Ecl'e'tic, *a.* Selecting; choosing; culling.—2, *n.* One who practises eclecticism.

Ecl'e'ti-cism, *n.* The principle, or practice, of choosing from various sources.

Eclipse' (ē-klipe'), *n.* Obscuration; darkness.—2, *v. a.* To darken, as a luminary; to obscure; to cloud; to veil:—to degrade.



Easel.

Ecl'ip'tic, *n.* A great circle of the sphere; the sun's apparent path about the earth.

Ecl'ogue (ēk'lōg), *n.* A pastoral poem.

Eco-nōm'i-c'al or **Eco-nōm'i-c'al**, *a.* Frugal; thrifty; sparing; saving.

Eco-nōm'ist, *n.* One who is thrifty or frugal:—one versed in public affairs.

Eco-nōm'ize, *v. a.* To employ with economy.—2, *v. n.* To be frugal or economical.

Eco-nōm'y, *n.* Thrifty management; frugality:—disposition or arrangement of things.

Ecc'e'ss'ive, *n.* Excessive joy; rapture:—a trance.

Ecc'e'ss'ive, *a.* Ravished; rapturous; filling with ecstasy; transporting.

Ecc'e'ss'ive, *a.* General; universal.

Ecc'e'ss'ive (ē-dā'sh'us), *a.* Eating; voracious.

Ecc'e'ss'ive, *n.* Voracity; ravenousness.

Edd'g, *n.* A contrary current; a whirlpool.—2, *v. n.* To move in an eddy or whirl.

Edd'g, *a.* Having no teeth.

Edge (ēd), *n.* The sharp part of a blade; the brink.—2, *v. a.* To sharpen; to give an edge to.—3, *v. n.* To move by little and little.

Edged (ējd or ēd'jed), *p. a.* Sharp; not blunt.

Edge'-tool, *n.* A tool with an edge.

Edge-wise, *ad.* In the direction of the edge.

Edg'ing, *n.* A border; fringe; narrow lace-work.

Ed'i-ble (ēd'i-blə), *a.* Fit to be eaten; eatable.

Ed'ict, *n.* A proclamation; an order.

Ed'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Instruction; improvement.

Ed'i-fice (ēd'ē-fis), *n.* A structure; a building.

Ed'i-fy (ēd'ē-fi), *v. a.* To instruct; to enlighten.

Ed'ile, *n.* An ancient Roman magistrate.

Ed'it, *v. a.* To superintend for publication.

Ed'i'tion (ē-dīsh'ūn), *n.* The impression or publication of a book, &c.; the copies printed at one time.

Ed'i-tor, *n.* One who edits.

Ed'i-tor-i-al, *a.* Belonging to an editor.

Ed'i-tor-ship, *n.* Office or function of an editor.

Ed'u-cā'te, *v. a.* To bring up; to instruct.

Ed'u-cā'tion, *n.* A bringing up; instruction.

Ed'u-cā'tion-al, *a.* Relating to education.

Ed'u-cā'tor, *n.* One who gives instruction.

Edu'ce, *v. a.* To bring or draw out; to extract.

Edu'ct, or **Edu'ct'**, *n.* Something educed, or separated.

Edu'ct-ion, *n.* The act of bringing out.

Eel (ēl), *n.* A serpent-like fish.

E'en (ēn), *ad.* Contracted from *even*.—See **EVEN**.

E'er (ār), *ad.* Contracted from *ever*.—See **EVER**.

E'x-ple, *a.* That may be expressed or explained:—utterable.

E'x-face', *v. a.* To blot out; to erase; to obliterate.

E'x-face'ment, *n.* The act of effacing; the condition of being effaced.

E'x-fect', *n.* Result; issue; consequence:—meaning; reality.—*pl.* Goods; movables.—2, *v. a.* To bring to pass; to produce.

E'x-fec'tive, *a.* Efficacious; efficient; active.

E'x-fec'tive-ly, *ad.* Powerfully; with effect.

E'x-fec't-u-al, *a.* Producing effect; efficacious.

E'x-fec't-u-al-ly, *ad.* In an effectual manner.

E'x-fec't-u-āte, *v. a.* To bring to pass; to effect.

E'x-fem'i-na-cy, *n.* Womanish delicacy; unmanly softness.

E'x-fem'i-nate, *a.* Womanish; soft; unmanly:—tender; delicate.

E'x-fem'i-nate-ly, *ad.* In an effeminate or unmanly manner.

E'x-fen'di (ēf-fen'dē), *n.* A Turkish officer.

Ēf-fer-vēso' (ēf-fer-vēs'), *v. n.* To bubble up.

Ēf-fer-vēs'ōnce (vēs'ōns), *n.* A bubbling.

Ēf-fer-vēs'ōnt, *a.* Effervescing; bubbling.

Ēf-fēto', *a.* Barren;—worn out with age.

Ēf-fē-ō'ciōus (ēf-fē-kā'shūs), *a.* Effective.

Ēf-fē-ō'x, *n.* Ability to produce desired effects.

Ēf-fē'ōien-ōx (ēf-fē'ōien-yēn-ōs), *n.* Power of producing desired effects.

Ēf-fē'ōient (fē'ōien-yent), *a.* Effectual; effective.

Ēf-fē'ōx, *n.* Image; likeness; representation.

Ēf-fē-rēso' (ēf-fē-rēs'), *v. n.* To form, or be covered with, dust or powder on the surface.

Ēf-fē-rēs'ōnce, *n.* The act of efflorescing;—an eruption on the skin;—the flowering of plants.

Ēf-fē-rēs'ōnt, *a.* Efflorescing.

Ēf-fē-ōnce, *n.* An efflux; an emanation.

Ēf-fē-ōnt, *a.* Flowing out; issuing.

Ēf-fē-vi-ūm, *n.*; pl. **Ēf-fē-vi-ū-s**. A vapor, as from putrefying matter;—an exhalation.

Ēf-fē-ū, *n.* The act of flowing out;—that which flows out; effluence; emanation.

Ēf-fōrt, *n.* A struggle; exertion; endeavor.

Ēf-frōn'te-ry (ēf-frōn'te-re), *n.* Impudence; shamelessness; indecent boldness.

Ēf-fū'ōnce, *n.* Lustre; brilliancy; splendor.

Ēf-fū'ōnt, *a.* Shining; bright; luminous.

Ēf-fū'ō, *v. a.* To pour out; to spill; to shed.

Ēf-fū'ōn, *n.* A pouring out; a waste.

Ēf-fū'sive, *a.* Pouring out; dispersing.

Ēf-fū, *n.* A species of salamander or newt.

Ēg (ēg), *n.* A body produced by the feathered tribe, and also by some other animals.

Ēg-lan-tine, *n.* A species of rose; sweetbrier.

Ēg-ism, *n.* The opinion that one's own existence is the only certain truth;—egotism.

Ēg-ō-ism, *n.* Self-commendation; frequent use of the word *I*; speaking much of one's self.

Ēg-ō-ist, *n.* One who talks much of himself.

Ēg-ō-tis'ti-cāl, *a.* Addicted to egotism; vain.

Ēg-ō-tis, *v. n.* To talk much of one's self.

Ēg-rē'ōious (ēg-rē'ōiūs), *a.* Extraordinary.

Ēg-rēs, *n.* A going out; departure; egression.

Ēg-rēs'ōn (ēg-rēs'ōn), *n.* The act of going out.

Ēgrē, *n.* A fowl of the heron kind;—down.

Ēg-y'p'tian (ē-shān), *a.* Belonging to Egypt.

Ēi'der, *n.* A large kind of northern duck.

Eight (āt), *a.* Twice four; seven and one.

Eight (ā'ten), *a.* Twice nine.

Eight (ā'tenth), *a.* The next in order after the seventeenth; the ordinal of eighteen.

Eight (āt'fold), *a.* Occurring eight times.

Eight (āt'h), *a.* Next in order to the seventh.

Eight (āt'h), *ad.* In the eighth place.

Eight (āt'th), *a.* The ordinal of eighty.

Eight (āt'th), *a.* Eight times ten; fourscore.

Ēi'ther (ē'ther), *prep.* One or the other.—2, *conj.*

Or, as, either this or that.

Ē-ikō-h-lāte, *v. a.* To throw; to hurl; to cast:—to utter briefly and suddenly.

Ē-ikō-h-lā'tion, *n.* A darting;—a quick expression; a brief prayer.

Ē-ikō-h-lā-te-ry, *a.* Darted out; sudden; hasty.

Ē-ikō't, *v. a.* To throw out; to cast forth; expel.

Ē-ikō'tion, *n.* A casting out; an expulsion.

Ē-ikō'tment, *n.* Expulsion;—an action for the recovery of the possession of real property.

Ēke (ēk), *v. a.* To supply; to protract.—2, *ad.*

Also; likewise; besides; moreover.

Ē-lāb'ō-rāte, *v. a.* To work out with care.

Ē-lāb'ō-rāte, *a.* Much labored or studied.

Ē-lāb'ō-rā'tion, *n.* The act of elaborating.

Ē'land, *n.* A large African antelope.

Ē-lāpse', *v. n.* To pass away; to glide away.

Ē-lās'tic, *a.* Springing back; rebounding.

Ē-lās-tic'i-ty, *n.* A property in bodies, by which they restore themselves to their original form; tendency to rebound.

Ē-lāte', *a.* Flushed with success; high in spirits.—2, *v. a.* To elevate; to puff up; to exalt.

Ē-lā'tion, *n.* High spirits from success or hope.

Ē'l'bōw (ē'l'bō), *n.* The curvature of the arm; an angle;—an abrupt turn or bend.—2, *v. a. & v. n.*

To push with the elbow; to crowd; to press.

Ē'l'bōw-rōm, *n.* Room to extend the elbows.

Ē'l'der, *a.* Older.—2, *n.* An older person;—a ruler; a presbyter;—a tree or shrub.

Ē'l'der-ly, *a.* Somewhat old.

Ē'l'der-ship, *n.* Seniority;—office of an elder.

Ē'l'dest, *a.* Oldest; most aged.

Ē-l'e-cām-pāne', *n.* A large, herbaceous plant;—a sweetmeat made of the root of the plant.

Ē-lēct', *v. a.* To choose for office; to select.—2, *a.* Chosen; taken by preference.

Ē-lēc'tion, *n.* The act of choosing; choice.

Ē-lēc-tion-ār, *v. n.* To use arts for an election.

Ē-lēc'tive, *a.* Having, or regulated by, choice.

Ē-lēc'tor, *n.* He who elects, or gives a vote.

Ē-lēc'tō-rāl, *a.* Pertaining to an elector or to an election.

Ē-lēc'tōr-ate, *n.* The territory or office of an elector.

Ē-lēc'tric, *a.* Relating to, containing, or

Ē-lēc'tric-āl, *a.* Exhibiting electricity.

Ē-lēc'tric'i-ān, *n.* One versed in electricity.

Ē-lēc'tric'i-ty, *n.* One of the natural or physical forces;—the science of electrical phenomena.

Ē-lēc'tric-ity, *v. a.* To communicate electricity to;—to thrill; to charm; to enchant.

Ē-lēc'tro-cūte, *v. a.* To kill by electricity.

Ē-lēc'trode, *n.* A pole of an electric circuit.

Ē-lēc'trōl'y-sis, *n.* Process of chemical decomposition by electricity.

Ē-lēc'tro-māg'net, *n.* Piece of iron made temporarily magnetic by the action of an electric current flowing around it.

Ē-lēc'tro-mag-nēt'ic, *a.* Relating to, or produced by, electro-magnetism.

Ē-lēc'tro-mag-net-ism, *n.* Magnetic effects produced by electricity.

Ē-lēc'trōm'e'ter, *n.* An electrical instrument.

Ē-lēc'tro-mō'tor, *n.* Engine or motor operated by electricity.

Ē-lēc'tro-plāte, *n.* Wares plated by means of electricity.

Ē-lēc'tro-type, *n.* Art of copying an engraving or type in metal deposited electrically;—copy so produced.—2, *v. a.* To make an electrolyte.

Ē-lēc'tū-g-ry, *n.* A soft compound medicine.

Ē-lē-mō'y-x-nā-ry (ē-lē-mōz'ē-nā-re), *a.* Relating to alms or charity.

Ē-lē-gance, *n.* Beauty, propriety, grace, or symmetry, without grandeur; refinement.

Ē-lē-gant, *a.* Having elegance; pleasing.

Ē-lē-gi'ac, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, elegy.

Ē-lē-gist, *n.* One who writes elegies.

Ē-lē-gy, *n.* A mournful song or poem; a dirge.

Ē-lē-ment, *n.* The first or constituent principle of any thing;—a suitable state or habitation.

Ē-lē-mēn'tāl, *a.* Pertaining to elements; rude.

maten, air; mōve, nār, sōn; bāll, būr, rūle, āso—G, g, ġ, cōt; B, β, s, ġ, hārd; q, a, z; x, a, z, x, ā, ā.

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Ēl-q-měnt'-a-ry, *a.* Primary; uncompounded.
Ēl-q-phānt, *n.* The largest of quadrupeds.
Ēl-q-phān-ti'-a-sia, *n.* A species of leprosy.
Ēl-q-phān'ti'ne, *a.* Pertaining to the elephant:
 —huge; gigantic; colossal.
Ēl-sū-sin'-i-an, *a.* Relating to certain Greek
 rites, or to the ancient town of Eleusis.
Ēl-q-vāte, *v. a.* To raise up; to exalt; to dignify.
Ēl-q-vā'ti'on, *n.* A raising up; an exaltation:—
 a height:—a hill.
Ēl-q-vā-tōr, *n.* A device for lifting persons or
 goods to an upper story.—*Grain elevator*, *a.*
 a building for lifting grain and storing it.
Ē-lēv'en (ē-lēv'-vñ), *a.* Ten and one.
Ē-lēv'enth (ē-lēv'-vñth), *a.* The next in order
 after the tenth; the ordinal of eleven.
Ēlf, *n.*; *pl.* **Ēlves** (ēlvz). A wandering spirit; a
 mischievous fairy:—a dwarf.
Ēlf'in, *n.* An elf:—a child.
Ēlf'ish, *a.* Relating to, or like, an elf.
Ēlf'-lōck, *n.* A knot of hair twisted, as by elves.
Ē-līc'it, *v. a.* To draw out; to educe; to extract.
Ē-lī-jī-bl'i-ty, *n.* Worthiness to be chosen.
Ē-lī-jī-ble, *a.* Fit to be chosen; preferable.
Ē-līm'-i-nāte, *v. a.* To exclude; to separate.
Ē-līm'-i-nā'ti'on, *n.* The act of eliminating.
Ē-lī'gion (ē-līzh'ūn), *n.* The act of cutting off a
 vowel or syllable, as at the end of a word.
Ē-līx'ir, *n.* A medicine; quintessence; cordial.
Ēlk, *n.* A quadruped of the stag kind.
Ēll, *n.* A measure of length varying in different
 countries, usually a cloth measure.
Ēl-līpae', *n.*; *pl.* **Ēl-līp'ae**. An ellipsis.
Ēl-līp'sis, *n.*; *pl.* **Ēl-līp'ses**. An oval figure:—
 an omission; a defect.
Ēl-līp'sōid, *n.* A solid with elliptic sections.
Ēl-līp'tic, or **Ēl-līp'ti'-cql**, *a.* Pertaining to an
 ellipse; oval.
Ēlm, *n.* The name of a large forest tree.
Ēl-q-cū'ti'on, *n.* Pronunciation; utterance.
Ēl-q-cū'ti'on-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to elocution.
Ēl-q-cū'ti'on-ist, *n.* One skilled in elocution.
Ē-lōn'gāte (ē-lōng'gāt), *v. a.* To lengthen; to
 draw out.
Ēl'ōn-gā'ti'on (ēl'ōng-gā'shūn), *n.* The act of
 lengthening:—distance:—length.
Ē-lōpe', *v. n.* To run away, as a woman to be
 married; to escape privately. [*ure*].
Ē-lōpe'mēt, *n.* Private or unlicensed depart-
 ūre.
Ēl'ō-quēnce, *n.* Oratory; art of speaking well.
Ēl'ō-quēt, *a.* Having the power of effective or
 impressive oratory. [*wise*].
Ēlāe, *pron.* Other; one besides.—2, *ad.* Other.
Ēlāe whēre (ēlshwār), *ad.* In another place.
Ē-lū'ci-dāte, *v. a.* To explain; to clear.
Ē-lū'ci-dā'ti'on, *n.* Explanation; exposition.
Ē-lū'ci-dā-ti'v, *a.* Tending to explain.
Ē-lū'ci-dā-tōr, *n.* An explainer; an expounder.
Ē-lūde', *v. a.* To escape by stratagem; to evade.
Ē-lū'dj-ble, *a.* That may be eluded. [*evāsiōn*].
Ē-lū'gion (ē-lūzh'ūn), *n.* The act of eluding;
 elusion.
Ē-lū'si'v, *a.* Practising elusion; evasive.
Ē-lū'so-ry, *a.* Tending to elude; elusive.
Ē-lū'tri-āte, *v. a.* To purify by washing.
Ēl'vān, *n.* A kind of stone.
Ēlves (ēlvz), *n.* The plural of *elf*.—See *Ēlf*.
Ē-lī'jī-an (ē-līzh'ē-an), *a.* Very delightful.
Ē-lī'jī-ūm (ē-līzh'ē-ūm), *n.* The place assigned
 by the heathens to happy souls after death.

Ē-mā'ci-āte (ē-mā'shē-āt), *v. a. & v. n.* To make
 or grow lean; to waste; to deprive of flesh;
 to attenuate.
Ē-mā'ci-ā'ti'on (ē-mā'shē-ā'shūn), *n.* The act
 of making, or growing, lean:—the state of
 being lean:—leanness.
Ēm'a-nānt, *a.* Issuing or flowing; emanating.
Ēm'a-nāte, *v. n.* To issue or flow; to spring.
Ēm-a-nā'ti'on, *n.* The act of issuing; an efflux.
Ēm'a-nā-ti'v, *a.* Issuing from; emanant.
Ē-mān'ci-pāte, *v. a.* To set free from servitude.
Ē-mān'ci-pā'ti'on, *n.* The act of setting free.
Ē-mān'ci-pā-tōr, *n.* One who emancipates.
Ē-mās-cū-lāte, *v. a.* To deprive of virility.
Ē-mās-cū-lā'ti'on, *n.* Castration:—effeminacy.
Ēm-bālm' (ēm-bām'), *v. a.* To impregnate with
 substances which prevent putrefaction.
Ēm-bālm'er (ēm-bām'er), *n.* One who embalms.
Ēm-bānk' (ēm-bāng'), *v. a.* To heap up:—to
 surround with banks.
Ēm-bānk'mēt, *n.* An artificial bank of earth.
Ēm-bār', *v. a.* To enclose; to hinder; to stop.
Ēm-bār'gō, *n.*; *pl.* **Ēm-bār'gōes**. Prohibition
 to sail; detention in port. [*board*].
Ēm-bār'k', *v. a. & v. n.* To put or go on ship.
Ēm-bār'kā'ti'on, *n.* The act of embarking.
Ēm-bār'ra'ss, *v. a.* To perplex; to entangle.
Ēm-bār'ra'ss-mēt, *n.* Perplexity; trouble.
Ēm-bās'sā-dōr, *n.* An ambassador; a plenipo-
 tentiary. [*ambassador:—a legation*].
Ēm-bās'sy, *n.* The message or function of an
 ambassador.
Ēm-bāt'tle, *v. a.* To range in order of battle.
Ēm-bāy' (ēm-bāy'), *v. a.* To enclose in a bay.
Ēm-bēd', *v. a.* To place as in a bed; to sink
 in another substance; to cover over.
Ēm-bēl'lish, *v. a.* To adorn; to beautify.
Ēm-bēl'lish-mēt, *n.* Ornament; decoration.
Ēm-bērs, *n. pl.* Hot cinders or ashes.
Ēm-bērs'zle, *v. a.* To steal by breach of trust.
Ēm-bērs'zle-mēt, *n.* The act of embezzling.
Ēm-blā'zon (ēm-blā'zn), *v. a.* To adorn with
 figures of heraldry:—to deck gloriously.
Ēm-blā'zon-ry, *n.* Heraldic ornaments.
Ēm-blem, *n.* A device; a type; a symbol:—in-
 laid work.
Ēm-blem-āt'tic, *a.* Pertaining to, or com-
 ing from, an emblem; allusive; figurative; representative.
Ēm'ble-mēnts, *n. pl.* (*Lave*). The fruits, or
 products, of land.
Ēm-bōd'y, *v. a.* To form into a body; to im-
 body:—to draw into one company or mass.
Ēm-bōl'den (ēm-bōl'dn), *v. a.* To make bold.
Ēm'bō-līgm, *n.* Intercalation; insertion of days:
 —a clot in an artery.
Embonpoint (āng'bōng-pwāng'), *n.* Roundness
 or plumpness of body.
Ēm-bōss', *v. a.* To engrave with rising work.
Ēm-bōss'mēt, *n.* A prominence; a jut; relief.
Ēm-bouchure (āng-bō-shūr'), *n.* A river's mouth:
 —a cannon's mouth:—the blow-hole of a wind-
 instrument.
Ēm-bōō'el, *v. a.* To take out the entrails of.
Ēm-bōō'er, *v. n. & v. a.* To lodge in a bower.
Ēm-brāce', *v. a.* To hold fondly in the arms:—
 to enclose; to comprise; to contain; to in-
 clude.—2, *v. n.* To join in an embrace.—3, *n.*
 A clasp; fond pressure in the arms.
Ēm-brāce'mēt, *n.* A clasp; a hug; an embrace.

ā, ā, ī, ō, ū, long; ē, ē, ī, ō, ū, short; a, e, i, o, u, obscure.—Fāre, fār, fāt, fall; hēir, hēr

Em-brā-cē-ry, *n.* An attempt to corrupt a court.
Embraure (em-brā-zhūr' or em-brā-zhūr), *n.*
 An opening in a wall or parapet.
Em-brō-cāte, *v. a.* To moisten and rub, as a part
 diseased, with a liquid substance.
Em-brō-cā-tion, *n.* The act of embrocating:—a
 liniment; a lotion or medicinal wash.
Em-brōid'er, *v. a.* To border with ornaments;
 to adorn with figured needle-work.
Em-brōid'er-y, *n.* Ornamental needle-work.
Em-brōil, *v. a.* To disturb; to confuse; to dis-
 tract.—2, *n.* A broll; an embroilment.
Em-brōil'ment, *n.* Confusion; disturbance.
Em-bryō, *n.*; pl. **Em-bryōs**. Offspring not
 distinctly formed:—the rudiment of any thing.
Em-bryō-lō-gy, *n.* The science of the develop-
 ment of embryos.
Em-mēnd, *v. a.* To mend; to amend; to correct.
Em-mēnd-a-ble, *a.* Capable of emendation.
Em-en-dā-tion, *n.* Correction; improvement.
Em-en-dā-tor, *n.* A corrector; an improver.
Em-mēnd-a-to-ry, *a.* Causing emendation.
Em'er-sid, *n.* A green precious stone.
Em-er-gē, *v. n.* To emanate; to rise; to issue.
Em-er-gēnce, } *n.* A rising out:—a sudden oc-
Em-er-gēn-cy, } casion; an exigency.
Em-er-gent, *a.* Rising into view:—eudden;
 casual. [piles.]
Em'er-ōds, or **Em'er-ōids**, *n. pl.* Hemorrhoids;
Em-er-sion, *n.* The act of rising out or into view.
Em-ē-ry, *n.* A variety of sapphire, used for pol-
 ishing, and for cutting gems.
Em-ēt'ic, *a.* Producing vomiting.—2, *n.* A
 medicine which causes vomiting.
Em-eu, *n.* A bird resem-
 bling the ostrich.
Em-i-grānt, *n.* One who
 emigrates.
Em-i-grāte, *v. n.* To go from
 one's native country to re-
 side in another; to change
 residence.
Em-i-grā-tion, *n.* The act
 of emigrating.
Em-i-nēnce, *n.* Height; summit:—celebrity.
Em-i-nēt, *a.* High; exalted; conspicuous.
Em-i-nēt-ly, *ad.* Highly; conspicuously.
Em-ir, **Em-ir'**, or **Em-īr**, *n.* A title of dignity
 in the East.
Em-i-s-si-ry, *n.* One sent on a mission.
Em-iss-ion (ē-mīsh'yun), *n.* The act of emitting.
Em-itt', *v. a.* To send forth; to vent:—to issue.
Em-met, *n.* An insect; an ant; a pismire.
Em-mōl'ient (mōl'yent), *a.* Softening; making
 supple; soothing.—2, *n.* A bland or soothing
 medicine.
Em-mōl'ū-mēt, *n.* Profit; advantage; gain.
Em-mō-tion, *n.* A moving of the mind; passion.
Em-mō-tion-al, *a.* Relating to the feelings;
 characterized by emotion.
Em-pāl'e, *v. a.* To enclose:—to fix on a stake.
Em-pāl'e-ment, *n.* The act of empaling:—calyx.
Em-pān'el, *v. a.* To form, as a jury; to enroll.
Em-pārk', *v. a.* To enclose in a park.
Em-per-ōr, *n.* The sovereign of an empire.
Em-phā-sis, *n.*; pl. **Em-phā-sēs**. Particular
 stress laid on a word or sentence; impressive
 utterance:—impressiveness; significance.
Em-phā-sis-e, *v. a.* To place emphasis on.



Emeu.

Em-phāt'ic, or **Em-phāt'ic-al**, *a.* Forcible,
 impressive; significant; striking; strong.
Em-phāt'ic-al-ly, *ad.* Strongly; forcibly.
Em-pire, *n.* Power:—dominion of an emperor.
Em-pir'ic or **Em-pi-ric**, *n.* A pretending or ig-
 norant physician; a quack; a charlatan.
Em-pir'ic-al, *a.* Relating to experiments; re-
 lying on experience:—charlatanistic.
Em-pir'ic-ism, *n.* Quackery; charlatanism.
Em-plōy', *v. a.* To occupy; to exercise; to use;
 to hire.—2, *n.* Occupation; employment.
Employē (ē-plōi-ā' or āng-plwā-ā'), *n.* A per-
 son employed by another.
Em-plōy'er, *n.* One who employs; a user.
Em-plōy'ment, *n.* Business; occupation; office.
Em-pō'r-ūm, *n.* A place of commerce; a mart.
Em-pōv'er-ish, *v. a.* To make poor; to exhaust.
Em-pōv'er-ish-mēt, *n.* The act of impoverish-
 ing:—the state of poverty.
Em-pōt'er, *v. a.* To authorize; to enable.
Em-press, *n.* The wife or consort of an em-
 peror:—the female sovereign of an empire.
Em-prise', *n.* A dangerous attempt; enterprise.
Empti-nēss (ēmp'tē-nēs), *n.* Vacuity; vacuum.
Empt'y (ēmp'tē), *a.* Void; not full; unfurnished.
 —2, *v. a.* To evacuate; to exhaust.—3, *v. n.*
 To become empty or void.
Em-pū'r-ple, *v. a.* To make of a purple color.
Em-pū'r-e-al, *a.* Formed of fire or light:—highly
 refined:—relating to the highest heaven.
Em-py-rē-an or **Em-pū'r-e-an**, *n.* The highest
 heaven.—2, *a.* Empyrean; heavenly.
Em'ū-lāte, *v. a.* To rival; to vie with:—to imi-
 tate; to copy; to resemble.
Em'ū-lā'tion, *n.* Rivalry; contest; contention.
Em'ū-lā-tive, *a.* Inclined to emulation.
Em'ū-lā-tor, *n.* A rival; a competitor.
Em'ū-lōus, *a.* Rivaling; desirous to excel.
Em'ū-l'ion, *n.* An oily or resinous compound.
En, a prefix to many English words, identical
 with *em*, *im*, and *in*, chiefly borrowed from the
 French, and coinciding with the Latin *in*.
En-a-ble, *v. a.* To make able; to empower.
En-act', *v. a.* To perform; to establish:—to de-
 cree:—to act the part of.
En-act'ment, *n.* The passing of a bill into a
 law:—a law enacted; a decree; an act.
En-am'el, *v. a.* To lay enamel on; to inlay.—
 2, *v. n.* To practise the use of enamel.—3, *n.*
 A sort of semi-transparent glass:—hard, ex-
 terior surface of the teeth, &c.
En-am'el-ler, *n.* One who enamels.
En-am'el-ling, *n.* The art or practice of an en-
 ameller; the covering of surfaces with enamel.
En-am'our, *v. a.* To inflame with love.
En-cāge', *v. a.* To shut up; to coop up; to cage.
En-cāmp', *v. n.* & *v. a.* To pitch tents; to halt.
En-cāmp'ment, *n.* Act of encamping; a camp.
En-cāse, *v. a.* To enclose or hide, as in a case.
En-cāus'tic, *a.* Having the colors burned in.
En-chāin', *v. a.* To fasten with a chain:—to
 bind; to fascinate; to hold fast.
En-chānt', *v. a.* To charm; to bewitch; to de-
 light; to captivate; to enrapture.
En-chānt'er, *n.* A magician; a sorcerer.
En-chānt'ment, *n.* Magic; charm; fascination.
En-chānt'ress, *n.* A woman who enchants.
En-chāse', *v. a.* To infix; to adorn; to engrave.
En-phi-rid'i-ōn, *n.* A little book; a manual.

En-cir'cle, *v. a.* To surround; to environ.
En-clave, *n.* A portion of a country enclosed within another country.
En-clit'ic, *n.* A syllable joined to the end of a word.—2, *a.* Having the force of an enclitic.
En-clōse, *v. a.* To surround; to inclose; to wrap.
En-clō'sure (en-klo'zhur), *n.* The act of enclosing;—the thing enclosed, or which encloses.
En-cō'mi-āst, *n.* A panegyrist; a praiser.
En-cō'mi-āst'ic, *a.* Laudatory; panegyric.
En-cō'mi-āst'i-cal, *a.* laudatory; eulogistic.
En-cō'mi-ūm, *n.*; pl. **En-cō'mi-ūms** or **En-cō'mi-ā**, Panegyric; praise; commendation.
En-cōm'pass, *v. a.* To encircle; to surround.
Encore (äng-kör'), *ad.* [Fr.] Again; once more; a word asking repetition.—2, *v. a.* To call for a repetition of some performance, as a song.
En-cōn'ter, *n.* Battle; fight; duel;—controversy; debate;—sudden meeting.—2, *v. a.* To meet; to confront;—to attack; to resist; to oppose.—3, *v. n.* To engage; to fight; to meet.
En-cōur'age (en-kūr'aj), *v. a.* To incite; to give courage to; to stimulate; to support.
En-cōur'age-ment, *n.* Incitement; support.
En-c'ri-nite, *n.* A fossil species of star-fish, with a lily-shaped disk; a stone-lily.
En-crōach' (en-kroch'), *v. n.* To make invasion; to advance by stealth; to infringe.
En-crōach'ment, *n.* An unlawful intrusion.—an inroad.
En-cūm'ber, *v. a.* To clog; to load; to impede;—to entangle.
En-cūm'brance, *n.* A clog; a load; impediment.
En-cy'c-li-cal, *n.* A letter sent to many persons; an open, or circular, letter.
En-cy-clo-pæ'di-a (en-si-klo-pæ'de-ə), *n.* A complete circle of sciences; a cyclopædia.
En-cy-clo-pæ'dist, *n.* One who compiles, or assists in compiling, an encyclopædia.
En-cyst'ed, *a.* Enclosed in a vesicle or bag.
End, *n.* Conclusion; termination; period; point;—death; fate;—limit; purpose; design.—2, *v. a.* To terminate; to conclude; to finish.—3, *v. n.* To come to an end; to cease; to die.
En-dām'age, *v. a.* To injure; to damage.
En-dān'ger, *v. a.* To expose to danger; to put to hazard; to hazard; to imperil.
En-dear', *v. a.* To make dear; to make beloved.
En-dear'ment, *n.* Cause of love;—dalliance.
En-deav'or (en-dēv'or), *n.* Effort; attempt.—2, *v. n.* To strive; to exert one's self.—3, *v. a.* To attempt; to essay; to strive after.
En-dēc'a-gōn, *n.* A figure of eleven sides.
En-dēm'ic, *a.* Peculiar to, or prevailing in, a country.—2, *n.* An endemic disease.
End'ing, *n.* Conclusion; termination.
End'ive, *n.* A plant used as a winter salad.
End'less, *a.* Without end; perpetual; incessant.
End'o-gēn, *n.* A plant which grows by additions to its inside or centre, as the palm-tree.
En-dōg'e-nous, *a.* Pertaining to endogens.
En-dōr'se, *v. a.* To superscribe; to sign by writing on the back of; to indorse.
En-dōr'sement, *n.* Superscription; acceptance.
En-dōs', *v. a.* To furnish with a portion, &c.
En-dōs'ment, *n.* Any thing bestowed; a gift.
En-dū'e, *v. n.* To supply; to invest; to endow.



En-dūr'a-ble, *a.* Tolerable; sufferable.
En-dūr'ance, *n.* Continuance; sufferance.
En-dū're, *v. a.* To bear; to sustain; to suffer without complaint; to support; to undergo.—2, *v. n.* To last; to remain; to bear. [on end.]
End'wise, *ad.* Erectly; with the end forward;
En'e-mā, *n.*; pl. **En-ēm'a-tā** or **En'e-mās**, An injection; a clyster.
En'e-my, *n.* A foe; an adversary; an opponent.
En'er-gēt'ic, *a.* forcible; strong; active;
En'er-gēt'i-cal, *a.* vigorous; powerful in effect.
En'er-gize, *v. a. & v. n.* To act with energy; to endow with energy.
En'er-gy, *n.* Power; force; vigor; efficacy.
En-er'vate, *v. a.* To weaken; to enfeeble.
En-er'vate, *a.* Weakened; deprived of force.
En-er-vā'tion, *n.* The act of weakening;—the state of being weakened;—effeminacy.
En-fēa'ble, *v. a.* To weaken; to enervate.
En-fēō'f (en-fēf), *v. a.* To invest with.
En-fēō'fment, *n.* An instrument or deed.
En-fj-lāde, *n.* (Mū.) Concatenation;—a direct fire raking the whole length.—2, *v. a.* (Mū.) To rake in a right line; to sweep the whole line.
En-force', *v. a.* To incite; to urge; to compel;—to put in force, as a law; to execute.
En-force'ment, *n.* Compulsion; sanction.
En-frān'chise, *v. a.* To endow with a franchise.
En-frān'chise'ment, *n.* Act of enfranchising.
En-gāge', *v. a.* To enlist; to gain; to bind.—2, *v. n.* To conflict; to fight;—to embark in any business;—to promise; to pledge one's self.
En-gāge'ment, *n.* The act of engaging; obligation; employment;—fight; conflict; battle.
En-gāg'ing, *a.* Winning; attractive; attaching.
En-gēn'der, *v. a.* To beget; to produce; to form; to generate; to cause.
En'gine (en'jin), *n.* A machine; an instrument.
En-gi-neēr', *n.* One who manages engines.—2, *v. a.* To act as engineer of.
En-gi-neēr'ing, *n.* The business of an engineer.
En'gine-ry, *n.* Engines of war; artillery.
En-gird', *v. a.* [imp. t. & pp. engird, engirded.] To encircle; to surround; to environ; to gird.
Eng'lish (ing'lish), *a.* Belonging to England.
En-gōrge, *v. a.* To swallow; to devour.
En-grāft', *v. a.* To graft.
En-grāsp', *v. a.* To seize hold of; to gripe.
En-grāve', *v. a.* [imp. t. engraved; pp. engraved, engraven.] To mark by incisions, as metal, wood, &c.;—to impress; to imprint.
En-grāv'er, *n.* One who engraves metals, &c.
En-grāv'ing, *n.* The work of an engraver;—an engraved illustration.
En-grōss', *v. a.* To swallow up; to monopolize;—to copy in a large, fair hand.
En-grōss'er, *n.* One who engrosses; a monopolizer; a forestaller.
En-grōss'ment, *n.* The act of engrossing.
En-gūlf', *v. a.* To cast or absorb, as into a gulf.
En-hānce', *v. a.* To raise, advance, heighten.
En-hānce'ment, *n.* Increase; augmentation.
En'ig'mā, *n.* A riddle; an obscure question.
En'ig-māt'ic, *a.* Obscure; dark; ambiguous.
En'ig-māt'i-cal, *a.* nous; doubtful.
En'ig-mā-tist, *n.* One who deals in enigmas.
En-jōin', *v. a.* To direct; to order; to prescribe;—to prohibit by injunction.
En-jōy', *v. a.* To possess;—to delight in.

ä, å, i, ö, ü, f, long; ä, å, i, ö, ü, x, short; æ, ø, i, q, v, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fall; hëir, hër.

En-vi'ron-mēt, *n.* Surrounding circumstances; the surroundings:—the act of surrounding:—the state of being surrounded.

En-vi'rons or **En-vi-rōns**, *n. pl.* Places near.

En-vōy, *n.* A minister to a foreign government.

En-vy, *v. a.* To grieve at another's good; to dislike for success or excellence; to grudge.—

2, *n.* Pain or vexation at another's good.

E-ō-lī-an-hārp, *n.* See **ÆOLIAN-HARP**.

E-q-ā-l'ic, *a.* (*Geol.*) Showing the oldest, or earliest, traces of organic life.

E-pāct, *n.* The excess of the solar month or year above the lunar month or year.

E-p'ārah, *n.* The governor of a Greek district, or province.

E-p'ārah-x, *n.* District governed by an eparch.

E-p'aul'e-mēt, *n.* (*Forl.*) A side-work.

E-p'āu-l'it or **E-p'āu-l'it'te'**, *n.* (*Mil.*) An ornament for the shoulder; a shoulder-knot.

Epergne (ā-p'ārn'), *n.* [*Fr.*]

An ornamental stand.

E-phā or **E-phah**, *n.* A Hebrew dry measure, containing about one and one-ninth bushels.

E-phēm'q-ra, *n.* An insect that lives only one day.

E-phēm'q-rā, *a.* Beginning and ending in a day; continuing only a day:—short-lived; evanescent.

E-phēm'q-rā, *n.* [*pl.* **E-ph-q-mēr'i-dēs**.] An astronomical or nautical almanac.

E-ph'qd, *n.* A part of the ancient Hebrew dress.

E-ph'ic, *a.* Narrative; not dramatic.—2, *n.* A heroic or narrative poem.

E-p'i-cēne, *a.* (*Gram.*) Common to both sexes.

E-p'i-cūre, *n.* One given to luxury, especially in eating; a luxurious eater; a voluptuary.

E-p'i-cū-rē-an, *n.* One of the sect of Epicurus.

—2, *a.* Luxurious:—pertaining to Epicurus.

E-p'i-cū-rē-an-ism, *n.* The doctrine of Epicurus.

E-p'i-cū-rism, *n.* Luxury, voluptuousness.

E-p'i-cy-clōid, *a.* A mathematical curve.

E-p'i-dēm'ic, *a.* A prevailing or general disease.

E-p'i-dēm'ic, *a.* Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers.

E-p'i-dēr-mis, *n.* The scarf-skin of the body.

E-p'i-glōt'tis, *n.* The organ which closes the glottis and air-passages.

E-p'i-grām, *n.* A pointed couplet or small poem.

E-p'i-gram-māt'ic, *a.* Dealing in or writing

E-p'i-gram-māt'ic-al, *a.* Epigrams:—of the nature of an epigram; pointed.

E-p'i-gram-ma-tist, *n.* A writer of epigrams.

E-p'i-grāph, *n.* A citation placed at the commencement of a work:—an inscription.

E-p'i-lēp-ax, *n.* A convulsion; falling sickness.

E-p'i-lēp'tic, *a.* Affected with, pertaining

E-p'i-lēp'tic-al, *a.* To, or like, epilepsy.

E-p'i-lōgue (ēp'e-lōg), *n.* A concluding speech.

E-piph-a-ny, *n.* The 12th day after Christmas.

E-p'i-phyte (-fīt), *n.* An air-plant; an aërophyte.

E-pls-q-pa-ox, *n.* A government by bishops.

E-pls-q-pal, *a.* Relating to bishops.

E-pls-q-pā-lī-an, *n.* An adherent to episcopacy; a churchman.—2, *a.* Episcopal.

E-pls-q-pate, *n.* The office or rank of bishop.

E-p'i-sōde, *n.* An incidental narrative; a digression:—an incidental event.



Epergne.

E-p'i-sōd'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling,

E-p'i-sōd'ic-al, *a.* An episode; digressing.

E-pls'tic (ē-pls'tī), *n.* A letter; a writing sent.

E-pls'tq-lā-ry, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of,

letters:—having the form of letters.

E-p'i-tāph, *n.* An inscription on a monument.

E-p'i-thēt, *n.* An adjective denoting a quality:

—a title; any word expressing a quality.

E-plt'q-mē, *n.* An abridgment; a compendium.

E-plt'q-mist or **E-plt'q-miz-er**, *n.* An abridger

E-plt'q-mize, *v. a.* To abstract; to abridge.

E-p'i-q-ōt'ic or **E-p'i-zō'q-ty**, *n.* A disease

which prevails among animals.

E-p'ah or **E-p'ah**, *n.* The time or period from

which dates are numbered; era; period; date.

E-p'ōde, *n.* The last part of an ode:—an additional ode:—a kind of lyric poem.

E-p'q-pēs', *n.* An epic poem:—epic poetry.

E-quā-bil'ity, *n.* An evenness; uniformity.

E-quā-bile, *a.* Equal; even; uniform; steady.

E-quā-bly, *ad.* Uniformly; evenly; steadily.

E-qual, *a.* Like another; even; uniform; just

—2, *n.* One of the same age, rank, or merit.

—3, *v. a.* To make equal; to be equal to.

E-qual'ity (ē-kwāl'ity), *n.* Likeness; uniformity.

E-qual'izā-tion, *n.* The act of equalizing.

E-qual-ize, *v. a.* To make even, to make equal.

E-qual-ly, *ad.* In the same degree; uniformly.

E-quā-nim'ity, *n.* Evenness of mind.

E-quā'tion (ē-kwā'shun), *n.* Reduction to an

equality:—in mathematics, a statement of the

equality of two quantities.

E-quē'tor, *n.* A great circle which divides the

sphere into two equal parts, north and south.

E-quā-tō'rī-al, *a.* Pertaining to the equator.

E-q-uē-r-ry (ēkw'e-ry), *n.* A stable for horses:—

an officer who has care of horses.

E-quē's-tri-an, *a.* Relating to a horseman.—2, *n.*

A knight:—a horseman.

E-qui-kā'gū-lar, *a.* Having equal angles.

E-qui-dis-tant, *a.* Being at the same distance.

E-qui-lā'ter-al, *a.* Having all sides equal.

E-qui-li-brā'tion, *n.* Equipoise, even balance.

E-qui-lib'rī-ty, *n.* Equality of weight.

E-qui-lib'rī-um, *n.* Equipoise; equality of

weight, the mutual balancing of parts.

E-qui-nal or **E-quine**, *a.* Relating to horses.

E-qui-nōct'ial, *a.* Pertaining to the equinox:—

happening near the equinoctial line.

E-qui-nōx, *n.* The time in which the nights

and days are equal.

E-quip', *v. a.* To furnish; to accoutre; to dress

E-q'uip-age (ēkw'e-paj), *n.* Furniture for a

horseman; a carriage; retinue:—habillments.

E-quip'mēt, *n.* The act of equipping:—fur-

niture; habillments; accoutrements.

E-qui-pōise, *n.* The state of being balanced;

equality of weight, equilibrium.

E-qui-pōl'ence, *n.* Equality of power.

E-qui-pōl'ent, *a.* Having equal power.

E-qui-pōn'der-ance, *n.* Equality of weight.

E-qui-pōn'der-ant, *a.* Of the same weight.

E-qui-pōn'der-ate, *v. n.* To be of equal weight.

E-q'uī-tā-ble (ēkw'e-tā-bl), *a.* Just; right; im-

partial; fair:—pertaining to a court of equity.

E-q'uī-tā-bly, *ad.* Justly; impartially; fairly.

E-q'uī-tānt, *a.* On horseback:—(*Bot.*) Astride,

as if on horseback; overriding.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ē, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, short; q, q, i, q, v, x, obscure.—Fāre, fār, fāt, fall; hāir, hār:

- Ev-p-lū'tion**, *n.* The act of unfolding; a displaying:—gradual development:—a branch of arithmetic; extraction of the roots of powers.
- Ev-p-lū-tive** or **Ev-vūl-tive**, *a.* Promoting evolution:—relating to evolution.
- Ev-volve'** (*v-vōl'*), *v. a. & v. n.* To unfold; to open; to unroll; to disclose; to develop; to detect.
- Ev-vūl'sion**, *n.* Act of plucking or tearing out.
- Ev-we** (*yū*), *n.* A female sheep.
- Ev-er** (*yū'er*), *n.* A kind of pitcher for water.
- Ex**, a *Latin preposition*, often prefixed to words, —sometimes meaning *out*.
- Ex-āc'er-bāte** (*egz-ās'er-bāt*), *v. a.* To exasperate; to provoke.
- Ex-āc'er-bā'tion**, *n.* Exasperation:—increase in symptoms of disease.
- Ex-āct'** (*egz-ākt'*), *a.* Nice; accurate; methodical; perfectly correct.—*2, v. a.* To require; to demand as of right:—to extort unjustly.
- Ex-āct'ion**, *n.* The act of exacting:—extortion:—that which is exacted:—an unjust requirement:—Exactness; nicety. [*ment*]
- Ex-āct'i-tūde**, *n.* Exactness; nicety. [*ment*]
- Ex-āct'ly**, *ad.* Accurately; nicely; precisely.
- Ex-āct'ness**, *n.* Accuracy; nicety; regularity.
- Ex-āct'or**, *n.* One who exacts; an extortioner.
- Ex-āg'ger-āte** (*egz-āg'er-āt*), *v. a.* To accumulate; to heighten:—to overstate; to overstrain.
- Ex-āg'ger-ā'tion**, *n.* A statement which exceeds the truth; an hyperbole.
- Ex-āg'ger-ā-tive**, or **Ex-āg'ger-ā-to-ry**, *a.* Tending to exaggerate; containing exaggerations. [*to praise*]
- Ex-āl'e'**, *v. a.* To raise; to elevate; to heighten:—
- Ex-āl'e'tion**, *n.* The act of raising; elevation.
- Ex-ām'i-nā-ble**, *a.* Capable of being examined.
- Ex-ām'i-nā'tion**, *n.* The act of examining.
- Ex-ām'ine** (*egz-*), *v. a.* To try; to question; to search into; to scrutinize; to investigate.
- Ex-ām'i-ner**, *n.* One who examines; inquirer.
- Ex-ām'ple**, *n.* A pattern; a model; a precedent; a case illustrating a general rule; an instance.
- Ex-ān'i-māte**, *a.* Lifeless; dead; spiritless.
- Ex-ān-thēm'a-toūs**, *a.* Efflorescent; eruptive.
- Ex-ārph** (*āks'ārkh*), *n.* A vicary; a prefect.
- Ex-ār-phāte**, *n.* The office of an exarch.
- Ex-ās'per-āte**, *v. a.* To provoke; to enrage.
- Ex-ās'per-ā'tion**, *n.* Great provocation; anger.
- Ex-cā-vāte** or **Ex-cā-vāte**, *v. a.* To hollow.
- Ex-cā-vā'tion**, *n.* The act of excavating; a cavity.
- Ex-cā-vā-tor**, *n.* One who excavates. [*cavity*]
- Ex-cēd'**, *v. a. & v. n.* To excel; to surpass.
- Ex-cēd'ing**, *p. a.* Very great in quantity, extent, or duration; very large.
- Ex-cēl'**, *v. a. & v. n.* To outdo in excellence; to surpass; to go beyond; to exceed.
- Ex-cēl-lēnce**, *n.* Good quality; preëminence;
- Ex-cēl-lēn-cy**, *n.* Dignity; purity; goodness.
- Ex-cēl-lent**, *a.* Eminent in any good quality.
- Ex-cēl-lēnt-ly**, *ad.* Very well; in a high degree; extremely; surpassingly.
- Ex-cēpt'**, *v. a.* To leave out; to exclude; to reject.—*2, v. n.* To make objection.—*3, prep.* Exclusively of; without including; excepting.
- Ex-cēpt'ing**, *prep.* With exception of; except.
- Ex-cēp'tion**, *n.* Exclusion:—objection; cavil.
- Ex-cēp'tion-ā-ble**, *a.* Liable to objection.
- Ex-cēp'tion-ā-l**, *a.* Unusual; occurring as an exception:—relating to an exception.
- Ex-cēp'tious** (*shup*), *a.* Captious; fault-finding.
- Ex-cēp'tive**, *a.* Including an exception.
- Ex-cēpt'**, *n.* An extract from an author.
- Ex-cēss'**, *n.* Superfluity; surplus:—Intemperance; immoderation; over-indulgence.
- Ex-cēs'sive**, *a.* Beyond due bounds; immoderate.
- Ex-cēs'sive-ly**, *ad.* Exceedingly; extravagantly; immoderately; vehemently.
- Ex-chānge'**, *v. a.* To give for another; to change.—*2, n.* Act of bartering; barter:—A balance of money:—a place where merchants meet for the transaction of business.
- Ex-chānge'ā-ble**, *a.* That may be exchanged.
- Ex-chēq'uer** (*ēks-chēk'er*), *n.* A public treasury:—an English court.
- Ex-cis'ā-ble**, *a.* Liable to the duty of excise.
- Ex-cise'** (*ēk-siz'*), *n.* A tax levied upon commodities.—*2, v. a.* To tax; to levy a tax on.
- Ex-cise'man**, *n.* An inspector of excised goods.
- Ex-ci'sion** (*ēks-sizh'un*), *n.* Extirpation; ruin.
- Ex-ci-tā-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Capability of being excited; proneness to excitement; irritability.
- Ex-ci-tā-ble**, *a.* Susceptible of being excited.
- Ex-ci-tant** or **Ex-ci-tant**, *n.* A stimulant.
- Ex-ci-tā'tion**, *n.* The act of exciting or rousing.
- Ex-cite'**, *v. a.* To rouse; to animate; to stir up.
- Ex-cite'ment**, *n.* Motive; that which excites:—agitation; commotion.
- Ex-clām'**, *n.* To cry out; to make an outcry.
- Ex-clām'er**, *n.* One who exclaims.
- Ex-clām'ation**, *n.* Vehement outcry; clamor:—the mark (!) indicating emotion or surprise.
- Ex-clām'g-to-ry**, *a.* Containing exclamation.
- Ex-clāve'**, *n.* A district detached from the main body of the country to which it belongs.
- Ex-clūde'**, *v. a.* To shut out; debar; prohibit.
- Ex-clū'sion** (*ēks-kli'zhun*), *n.* A shutting out.
- Ex-clū'sive**, *a.* Excluding; debarring from fellowship; not comprehending:—selfish.
- Ex-clū'sive-ly**, *ad.* In an exclusive manner.
- Ex-cōb'i-tāte**, *v. a.* To invent; to contrive.
- Ex-cōb'i-tā'tion**, *n.* Invention; thought.
- Ex-cōm-mū'n-i-cāte**, *v. a.* To eject from the communion of the church.
- Ex-cōm-mū'n-i-cā'tion**, *n.* An interdict:—exclusion from fellowship of the church.
- Ex-cō'r-i-āte**, *v. a.* To flay; to strip off the skin.
- Ex-cō'r-i-ā'tion**, *n.* The act of flaying.
- Ex-crē-mēt**, *n.* Alvine discharges; dung.
- Ex-crē-mēt'al**, *a.* Relating to excrement.
- Ex-crē-mēt'tious** (*-tish'us*), *a.* Containing, or consisting of, excrement.
- Ex-crēs'cence**, *n.* A morbid growth or protuberance:—a troublesome superfluity.
- Ex-crēs'cent**, *a.* Growing out of something.
- Ex-crē'te'**, *v. a.* To pass or eject by excretion.
- Ex-crē'tion**, *n.* The ejection of animal substance:—that which is excreted.
- Ex-crē-tive**, or **Ex-crē-tō-ry**, *a.* Having power to excrete.
- Ex-crū'oj-āte** (*ēks-kru'ōshē-āt*), *v. a.* To torture.
- Ex-crū'oj-ā'tion** (*-kru'ōshē*), *n.* Torment; torture; vexation; that which excruciates.
- Ex-cūl'pāte**, *v. a.* To clear from fault; to excuse:—to regard as innocent.
- Ex-cūl-pā'tion**, *n.* Vindication; excuse.
- Ex-cūl-pā-to-ry**, *a.* That exculpates; clearing from imputed fault; tending to exculpate.
- Ex-cūr'sion**, *n.* A ramble; digression; journey.
- Ex-cūr'sive**, *a.* Rambling; wandering; roving.

mten, sif; mōve, nōr, sōn; bāll, būr, rāle, ūse.—*C, G, q, ſ, soft; β, θ, s, ſ, hard; x as z; x as gz; this*

Ex-cūs'q-ble, *a.* Admitting excuse; pardonable.
Ex-cūse, *v. a.* To extenuate, exculpate, pardon.
Ex-cūse, *n.* Plea; apology; pardon; pretext.
Ex'q-ora-ble, *a.* Hateful; detestable; accursed.
Ex'q-orate, *v. a.* To curse; to imprecate ill upon; to abominate; to detest; to abhor.
Ex'q-erā'tion, *n.* Curse; imprecation of evil.
Ex'q-ūte, *v. a.* To perform;—to put to death.
Ex'q-ūt'er, *n.* One who performs or executes.
Ex'q-ū'tion, *n.* Performance;—seizure; punishment;—death inflicted by forms of law.
Ex'q-ū'tion-er, *n.* A person who inflicts capital punishment.
Ex'ecū'tive, *a.* Having the power to act; executing.—2, *n.* An executive power or officer.
Ex'ecū'tor, *n.* He who is appointed by a testator to execute his will.
Ex'ecū'tor-ship, *n.* The office of an executor.
Ex'ecū'to-ry, *a.* Relating to execution; that executes;—performing official duties.
Ex'ecū'trix, *n.* A female executor.
Ex'q-ē'sis, *n.* Explanation; interpretation.
Ex'q-ē'se, *n.* One versed in exegesis.
Ex'q-ē'ti-cal, *a.* Explanatory.
Ex'ēm'plar, *n.* A pattern; an example; a copy.
Ex'ēm-plā-rī-ly, *ad.* In an exemplary manner; in a worthy manner.
Ex'ēm-plā-ry, *a.* Worthy of imitation;—monitory;—serving as an example.
Ex'ēm-pli-fi-cā'tion, *n.* An illustration; a copy.
Ex'ēm-pli-fy, *v. a.* To illustrate by example;—to make a certified transcript or copy of.
Ex'ēmp't, *v. a.* To exonerate; to free from.—2, *a.* Free by privilege; not liable.—3, *n.* A person exempted from duty.
Ex'ēmp'tion (*egz-ēm'shun*), *n.* Immunity.
Ex'q-ua'tor, *v. a.* A document recognizing a foreign consul;—official permission.
Ex'q-ū'es (*ēks'q-ū'iz*), *n. pl.* Funeral rites or ceremonies;—obsequies.
Ex'er-cise, *n.* Labor; practice; performance;—a task or lesson required of a student.—2, *v. a.* To employ, train, or practise.—2, *v. n.* To use exercise; to labor.
Ex'er-ci-tā'tion, *n.* Exercise; practice; use.
Ex'ērgue' (*egz-ērg'*), *n.* A space on a coin for the date, etc.
Ex'er't, *v. a.* To urge with effort.
Ex'er'tion, *n.* The act of exerting; effort.
Ex'fō'li-āte, *v. n.* To shell off; to peel off.
Ex'fō-li-ā'tion, *n.* The act of shelling off; that which shells off.
Ex'hāl'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being exhaled.
Ex'hāl-tion, *n.* The act of exhaling;—a vapor.
Ex'hāle', *v. a.* To send out in vapors.—2, *v. n.* To fly off as vapor; to steam.
Ex'hāle'ment, *n.* Matter exhaled; vapor.
Ex'hāst', *v. a.* To drain; to draw out totally.
Ex'hāst'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being exhausted.
Ex'hāst'ing, *p. a.* Tending to fatigue.
Ex'hāst'ion (*egz-hāst'yūn*), *n.* An emptying;—deprivation of strength; great fatigue.
Ex'hāst'ive, *a.* That exhausts; that tends to exhaust;—thorough; complete.
Ex'hāst'less, *a.* Inexhaustible.
Ex'hīb'it, *v. a.* To offer to view; to show; to display;—to present to a court.—2, *n.* A statement;—any thing exhibited.
Ex'hīb'it'er, *n.* One who exhibits or offers.

Ex-hi-bi'tion (*ēks-hē-bi'shun*), *n.* The act of exhibiting; display;—public show;—a pension.
Ex'hīb'i-to-ry, *a.* Setting forth; displaying.
Ex'hil'a-rāte, *v. a.* To make merry or cheerful; to enliven; to animate; to inspire.
Ex'hil-q-rā'tion, *n.* Animation; hilarity.
Ex'hōrt (*egz-hōrt*), *v. a.* To incite to any good action;—to deliver an exhortation.
Ex'hōr-tā'tion, *n.* Incitement to good; advice.
Ex'hōr-ta-to-ry, *a.* Hortatory.
Ex'hūrt'er, *n.* One who exhorts.
Ex'hū-mā'tion, *n.* The act of unburying or digging up; disinterment.
Ex'hūme, *v. a.* To dig out of the earth.
Ex'i-gēce, *n.* Demand; want; need; press.
Ex'i-gē-cy, *n.* Urgent necessity; emergency.
Ex'i-gēt, *a.* Urgent; pressing.
Ex'ile, *n.* Banishment;—the person banished.
Ex'ile or Ex'ile, *v. a.* To banish from a country; to expatriate. [to live].
Ex'ist (*egz-ist*), *v. n.* To be; to have a being;
Ex'ist'ence, *n.* State of being; a being; life.
Ex'ist'ent, *a.* Having existence or being.
Ex'it, *n.* Departure; a going;—passage out.
Ex'p-dūs, *n.* Departure;—second book of Moses.
Ex'p-ēn, *n.* A plant or tree which grows by accretions on the outside.
Ex'ōn'er-ate, *v. a.* To unload;—to exculpate.
Ex'ōn-er-ā'tion, *n.* The act of exonerating.
Ex'p-ē-ble, *a.* That may be moved by entreaty, or made to relent;—placable.
Ex'p-ōr-bi-tance or Ex'p-ōr-bi-tā-cy, *n.* Extravagance;—a gross deviation from propriety, or from moderation; enormity.
Ex'p-ōr-bi-tant, *a.* Excessive;—anomalous.
Ex'p-ōr-bi-tant-ly, *ad.* Beyond all bounds.
Ex'p-ōr-cise, *v. a.* To drive away, as evil spirits.
Ex'p-ōr-cism, *n.* Expulsion of evil spirits.
Ex'p-ōr-cist, *n.* A caster out of evil spirits.
Ex'p-ōr-di-um, *n.* Opening part of a speech, &c.
Ex'p-ōr-di-um, *a.* Public; exterior; not secret;
Ex'p-ōr-ti-cal, *a.* Foreign; not native or indigenous.
Ex'p-ōr-ti-cy, *n.* Foreign plant or word.
Ex'pānd', *v. a. & v. n.* To spread; to open; to dilate; to distend.
Ex'pānse, *n.* A wide extent; an expansion.
Ex'pān-si-bi'l'i-ty, *n.* Capacity of extension.
Ex'pān-si-ble, *a.* Capable of being extended.
Ex'pān'sion, *n.* The act of spreading;—extent, the state of being expanded;—space.
Ex'pān'sive, *a.* Having power to expand.
Ex'p-ē'ti-āte (*ēks-pē'shē-āt*), *v. n.* To range at large; to enlarge upon in language; to decant.
Ex'p-ē'tri-āte, *v. a.* To banish or remove from one's country; to exile.
Ex'p-ē'tri-ā'tion, *n.* Banishment; emigration.
Ex'p-ē't', *v. a.* To look for; to wait for.
Ex'p-ē't'an-cy, *n.* The act or state of expecting.
Ex'p-ē't'ant, *a.* Waiting in expectation.—2, *n.* One who waits in expectation.
Ex'p-ē't-tā'tion, *n.* The act of expecting;—a prospect;—the object expected.
Ex'p-ē'to-rānt, *a.* Promoting expectation.—2, *n.* A medicine to promote expectation.
Ex'p-ē'to-rāte, *v. a.* To eject from the chest or lungs; to cough up.—2, *v. n.* To spit.
Ex'p-ē'to-rā'tion, *n.* The act of expectorating;—a discharge made by coughing, &c.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ē, ē, ī, ū, ȳ, short; ȳ, ȳ, ȳ, obscure.—Färe, fär, fāt, fäll; hēir, hēr.

Ex-pé-to-ra-tive, *a.* Promoting expectation.
Ex-pé-di-ence, *n.* Fitness; suitability to a
Ex-pé-di-ent, *a.* Proper; fit; suitable; useful.
 —2, *n.* Means to an end; resource.
Ex-pé-di-ent-ly, *ad.* Suitably; conveniently.
Ex-pe-dite, *v. a.* To facilitate; to hasten.—2, *a.*
 Expeditious:—disencumbered:—active.
Ex-pe-dy'tion (eks-pe-dish'un), *n.* Haste; speed;
 activity:—an enterprise; an undertaking.
Ex-pe-dy'tious (eks-pe-dish'us), *a.* Quick; nim-
 ble; prompt; ready; punctual; diligent.
Ex-pe-dy'tious-ly, *ad.* Speedily; nimbly.
Ex-pél', *v. a.* To drive out; to eject; to banish.
Ex-pénd', *v. a.* To lay out; to spend.
Ex-pén-dj-ture, *n.* Expense; disbursement.
Ex-pénse, *n.* Cost; charges; money expended;
 expenditure; price.
Ex-pén'sive, *a.* Given to expense; lavish:—
 attended by great expense; costly; dear.
Ex-pér-i-ence, *n.* Trial; practical knowledge.
 —2, *v. a.* To try; to know by practice.
Ex-pér-i-enced (eks-pér'i-ent), *p. a.* Made skill-
 ful or wise by experience; tried.
Ex-pér-i-mént, *n.* Trial or proof of any thing.
 —2, *v. n.* To make experiment.
Ex-pér-i-mén'tal, *a.* Founded on experiment:
 —known by experience.
Ex-pér-i-mén'tal-ly, *ad.* By experiment.
Ex-pér-i-mén-ter, or **Ex-pér-i-mén-tist**, *n.* One
 who makes experiment.
Ex-pért', *a.* Skillful; dexterous.—2, *n.* One
 who is expert; a scientific witness.
Ex-pért-ness, *n.* Skill; readiness; dexterity.
Ex-pi-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being atoned for.
Ex-pi-ate, *v. a.* To make atonement for.
Ex-pi-a'tion, *n.* The act of expiating; atone-
 ment.
Ex-pi-a-to-ry, *a.* Relating to expiation. [ment.
Ex-pi-ra'tion, *n.* A breathing out:—end; ter-
 mination; close:—death.
Ex-pi-ra-to-ry, *a.* Pertaining to expiration.
Ex-pire, *v. a.* To breathe out; to exhale; to
 evaporate.—2, *v. n.* To emit the last breath;
Ex-pi-ry, *n.* Expiration; close. [to die.
Ex-pláin', *v. a.* To expound; to illustrate.
Ex-pláin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of explanation.
Ex-pla-na'tion, *n.* The act of explaining.
Ex-plán'a-to-ry, *a.* Illustrative.
Ex-plé-tive, *n.* A word not necessary to the
 sense.—2, *a.* Superfluous; not necessary.
Ex-ple-to-ry, *a.* Filling up; taking up room.
Ex-pli-ca-ble, *a.* That may be explained.
Ex-pli-cate, *v. a.* To explain; to make clear.
Ex-pli-cá'tion, *n.* Explanation; interpretation.
Ex-pli-cá-tive, or **Ex-pli-cá-to-ry**, *a.* Tending
 to explain; explanatory.
Ex-plíc'it, *a.* Plain; clear; direct; express.
Ex-plíc'it-ly, *ad.* Plainly; expressly; directly.
Ex-plóde, *v. a. & v. n.* To drive out:—to burst
 suddenly:—to discard; to reject:—to decry.
Ex-plóit', *n.* A great action; an achievement.—
 2, *v. a.* To perform; to achieve.
Ex-plóit-tá'tion, *n.* Performance; achievement:
 —the act of turning to account:—the working
 of a mine:—utilization of ores.
Ex-pló-rá'tion, *n.* Search; examination.
Ex-plóre', *v. a.* To search or pry into; to ex-
 amine by trial; to inspect carefully. [plores.
Ex-plór-er, or **Ex-pló-rá-tor**, *n.* One who ex-

Ex-pló'sion (eks-pló'zhun), *n.* A sudden burst-
 ing with noise and violence; a discharge.
Ex-pló'sive, *a.* Bursting; causing explosion.—
 2, *n.* A substance which explodes.—*High ex-*
plosive, one that is particularly powerful.
Ex-pó-nent, *n.* One who sets forth:—an index.
Ex-pó-nén'tial, *a.* Relating to an exponent.
Ex-pórt', *v. a.* To carry or send out of a coun-
 try, as merchandise. [market.
Ex'pórt, *n.* A commodity sent to a foreign
 country, as merchandise.
Ex-pórt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being exported.
Ex-pórt-tá'tion, *n.* The act of exporting.
Ex-pórt-er, *n.* One who exports commodities.
Ex-póse, *v. a.* To lay open:—to endanger.
Exposé (eks-po-zá'), *n.* [Fr.] An exposition.
Ex-po-sí'tion (eks-po-zish'un), *n.* Explanation;
 interpretation:—exhibition; show.
Ex-pós'i-tive, *a.* Explanatory; disclosing.
Ex-pós'i-tor, *n.* An explainer; an interpreter.
Ex-pós'i-to-ry, *a.* Explanatory; illustrative.
Ex-póst-ú-lá-te, *v. n.* To remonstrate earnestly.
Ex-póst-ú-lá'tion, *n.* Earnest remonstrance.
Ex-póst-ú-lá-to-ry, *a.* Containing expostula-
 tion; earnestly remonstrating. [ing.
Ex-pós'ú-re (eks-pó'zhur), *n.* The act of expos-
 ing.
Ex-póund', *v. a.* To explain; to interpret.
Ex-póund-er, *n.* An explainer; an interpreter.
Ex-préss, *v. a.* To represent; to utter; to de-
 clare; to designate:—to squeeze out.—2, *a.*
 Plain; manifest; in direct terms:—swift.—
 3, *n.* A messenger or message sent.
Ex-préss'a-ble, *a.* That may be expressed.
Ex-préss-ion (eks-présh'un), *n.* A phrase; a
 mode of speech; representation:—a pressing.
Ex-préss'a-ly, *ad.* With clearness and force.
Ex-préss'ly, *ad.* In direct terms; plainly.
Ex-pugn' (eks-pün'), *v. a.* To conquer; to take.
Ex-pug-na-ble, *a.* That may be overthrown,
 conquered, or taken.
Ex-pug-ná'tion, *n.* The act of taking by assault.
Ex-púll'sion, *n.* The act of expelling or driving
 out:—the state of being expelled.
Ex-púll'sive, *a.* Having power of expulsion.
Ex-púngo', *v. a.* To blot out; to rub out; to
 efface:—to annihilate.
Ex-púr-gá-te, *v. a.* To purify; to cleanse.
Ex-púr-gá'tion, *n.* The act of expurgating or
 cleansing; purification. [fying.
Ex-púr-gá-to-ry, *a.* Used for cleansing or puri-
 fying.
Ex-qui-sí-te, *a.* Excellent; consummate; nice.
Ex-scind', *v. a.* To cut off; to separate.
Ex-sic'cant, *a.* Drying; having power to dry.
Ex-sic'cá-te, *v. a.* To dry; to exhaust of moist-
 ure.
Ex-sic-cá'tion, *n.* The act of drying. [ure.
Ex'tant, *a.* Standing in view:—now in being.
Ex-tém-po-rá-rí-ne-ous, *a.* Not studied; unre-
 meditated; extempore.
Ex-tém-po-re, *a.* Without premeditation.—2,
a. Extempore; unstudied.
Ex-tém-po-rí-ze, *v. n.* To speak extempore.
Ex-ténd', *v. a.* To stretch out; to enlarge.—
 2, *v. n.* To reach to any distance.
Ex-tén-sí-bíl'i-ty, *n.* Capability of extension.
Ex-tén-sí-ble, *a.* Capable of being extended.
Ex-tén'sion, *n.* The act of extending; dilatation.
Ex-tén'sive, *a.* Wide; large; having great ex-
 tent.
Ex-tén'sive-ly, *ad.* Widely; largely. [tent.
Ex-tént', *n.* Space; bulk; compass; length.

men, sir; móve, nór, sôn; báll, búr, rúle, úse.—*G, g, ġ, soft; q, p, s, ġ, hard; q a u x z o a u; á, á, á.*

Ex-tén'-ú-āte, *v. a.* To lessen; to palliate.
Ex-tén'-ú-ā-tion, *n.* Palliation; mitigation.
Ex-tér'-ri-or, *a.* Outward; external; extrinsic.
 —2, *n.* The outward surface or appearance.
Ex-tér'-mí-nāte, *v. a.* To root out; to destroy.
Ex-tér'-mí-nā-tion, *n.* Destruction; extirpation.
Ex-tér'-mí-nā-tor, *n.* One who exterminates.
Ex-tér'-mí-nā-to-ry, *a.* Causing extermination.
Ex-tér'-nāl, *a.* Outward; exterior;—visible.
Ex-tér'-nāl-ly, *ad.* In an external manner.
Ex-tinct, *a.* Extinguished;—dead. [tion.
Ex-tinc-tion, *n.* The act of quenching; destruc-
Ex-tín'-guish (ek-ting'gwish), *v. a.* To put out;
 to quench;—to destroy; to extirpate.
Ex-tín'-guish-a-ble, *a.* That may be quenched.
Ex-tín'-guish-er, *n.* That which extinguishes.
Ex-tín'-guish-mént, *n.* The act of extinguishing.
Ex-tir'-pāte, *v. a.* To root out; to eradicate.
Ex-tir'-pā-tion, *n.* Eradication; destruction.
Ex-tir'-pā-tor, *n.* One who roots out or destroys.
Ex-tól', *v. a.* To praise; to magnify; to laud.
Ex-túrr', *v. a.* To force away; to wring from.
Ex-túr-tion, *n.* Illegal exaction.
Ex-túr-tion-ate, *a.* Characterized by extortion.
Ex-túr-tion-er, *n.* One who practises extortion.
Ex'tra. [L.] A word mostly used in composi-
 tion, meaning extraordinary or beyond.
Ex'tra, *a.* Unusual; extraordinary.
Ex'tract', *v. a.* To draw out;—to abstract.
Ex'tract, *n.* That which is extracted; a sub-
 stance obtained by evaporation;—a quotation.
Ex-trac-tion, *n.* The act of drawing out;—
 derivation; descent; lineage.
Ex-trac-tive, *a.* A substance capable of being
 extracted.—2, *a.* Capable of being extracted.
Ex'tract'-or, *n.* One who extracts.
Ex-tra-dít-tion (-dítsh'yun), *n.* The giving up of
 an accused person to a foreign government.
Ex-tra-ju-dí-cial (eks-tra-ju-dísh'al), *a.* Being
 out of the regular course of legal procedure.
Ex-tra-mún-dāne, *a.* Beyond the world.
Ex-tra-ne-ōus, *a.* Foreign; disconnected.
Ex-traór-di-nā-ri-ly (-trór'-), *ad.* Uncommonly;
 eminently; remarkably; unusually.
Ex-traór-di-nā-ry, *a.* Not ordinary; eminent;
 remarkable; uncommon; unusual.
Ex'tra-pa-ró-shi-al, *a.* Not within a parish.
Ex-tráv-a-gance, *n.* Irregularity; prodigality.
Ex-tráv-a-gant, *a.* Irregular; wild; wasteful.
Ex-tráv-a-sāte, *v. a.* To force out of ducts.

Ex-tráv-a-sā-tion, *n.* The act of forcing out of
 vessels;—blood forced out of its vessels.
Ex-trème', *a.* Greatest; utmost; last.—2, *n.*
 The utmost point; extremity; end.
Ex-trème'ly, *ad.* In the utmost degree.
Ex-tré'míst, *n.* One who advocates extreme
 measures or advanced doctrines.
Ex-trém'-i-ty, *n.* The utmost point;—necessity.
Ex'tri-ca-ble, *a.* Capable of being extricated.
Ex'tri-cāte, *v. a.* To disembarass; to free.
Ex'tri-cā-tion, *n.* The act of extricating.
Ex'trin'-síc, *a.* External; outward; ex-
Ex'trin'-síc-al, *a.* Traneous;—not intrinsic.
Ex'trúde, *v. a.* To thrust out; to drive off.
Ex'trú-sion (-zhun), *n.* The act of thrusting out.
Ex-tú-ber-ance, *n.* A swelling; a protuberance.
Ex-tú-méscence, *n.* A swelling; a rising up.
Ex-tú-ber-ance, *n.* Overgrowth; luxuriance.
Ex-tú-ber-ant (egz-yú-ber-ant), *a.* Over-abun-
 dant;—luxuriant.
Ex-tú-ber-ant-ly, *ad.* Very abundantly.
Ex-ú-dā-tion (eks-yú-dā'shun), *n.* A sweating;
 the outpouring of a fluid.
Ex-úde', *v. n. & v. a.* To sweat or force out.
Ex-últ' (egz-últ'), *v. n.* To rejoice; to triumph.
Ex-últ-ant, *a.* Greatly rejoicing.
Ex-últ-tā-tion, *n.* Joy; triumph; rapture.
Eye (i), *n.* The organ of vision;—aspect; sight.
 —2, *v. a.* To watch; to view; to observe.
Eye'báll (i'báwl), *n.* The apple of the eye.
Eye'bright (i'brít), *n.* The name of a plant.
Eye'brów (i'brúú), *n.* Hairy arch over the eye.
Eye'-glāss (i'glās), *n.* A glass to assist the
 sight; spectacles.
Eye'lāsh (i'lāsh), *n.* The hair that fringes the
 eyelid;—one of the hairs or lashes that edge the
Eye'let (i'let), *n.* A hole, as for a cord. [eyelid.
Eye'lid (i'lid), *n.* The membrane over the eye.
Eye'-sér-vant, *n.* A servant who works well
 only when seen by others.
Eye'sight (i'sít), *n.* Sight of the eye. [sight.
Eye'sóre (i'sór), *n.* Something offensive to the
Eye'-tóoth, *n.* The tooth next to the grinders.
Eye'-wit-ness (i'wit-nēs), *n.* An ocular witness
 or evidence; one who sees a transaction.
Ey'ot, *n.* An ait, or islet.
Eyre (ár), *n.* (*Law*.) A court of itinerant jus-
 tices;—a circuit of the king's justices.
Eyr'y, or **Eyr'ie** (ár'ē), *n.* The place where birds
 of prey build their nests and hatch; an aerie.

F.

F a labio-dental mute, has, in English, one in-
 variable sound, except in the preposition of.
Fá-bi-an, *a.* Wisely slow (like the Roman gen-
 eral Fabius); resembling the policy of Fabius.
Fá-ble (fá'bl), *n.* A feigned story; a fiction.—
 2, *v. a. & v. n.* To feign; to tell falsely.
Fáb'ri-c, *n.* A building;—texture;—cloth.
Fáb'ri-cāte, *v. a.* To build; to construct; to
 make;—to forge; to feign; to invent.
Fáb-ri-cā-tion, *n.* The act of building;—that
 which is built;—a fiction; a falsehood.

Fáb'ri-cā-tor, *n.* One who fabricates; a forger.
Fáb'ú-lat, *n.* A writer or author of fables.
Fáb'ú-lous, *a.* Feigned; full of fables; forged.
Fa-çade', *n.* [Fr.] The front of an edifice.
Fāce, *n.* Visage; countenance;—front.—2, *v. a.*
 & *v. n.* To meet or come in front.
Fāc'et (fās'et), *n.* A little face; a small surface.
Fa-cé-tious (fā-sé'shup), *a.* Lively; gay; witty.
Fa-cé-tious-nēs, *n.* The quality of being facé-
 tious; cheerful wit; mirth; gayety.
Fā-cial (fā'shál), *a.* Relating to the face.

F, f, I, O, u, y, long; F, f, I, O, u, y, short; q, q, i, q, q, x, obscure.—Fāce, fār, fāt, fáll; hēir, hēr;

Fácil (fá'síl), *a.* Easy; pliant; flexible.
Fácil-i-táte, *v. a.* To make easy or easier.
Fácil-i-tá-tion, *n.* The act of making easy.
Fácil-i-té, *n.* Easiness; readiness; dexterity.
Fácil-ing, *n.* A covering; ornamental lining.
Fácil-im'i-le, *n.* An exact copy or likeness.
Fácil, *n.* A thing done; reality; action; deed.
Fácil-tion, *n.* A discordant party;—dissension.
Fácil-tious (fák'shús), *a.* Given to faction; turbulent;—proceeding from faction.
Fácil-tious-néss, *n.* Inclination to faction.
Fácil-tious (fák-tish'ús), *a.* Made by art; artificial; not natural.
Fácil-tor, *n.* A merchant's agent;—a steward of an estate;—a divisor of a quantity.
Fácil-tor-éte, *n.* Commission allowed a factor.
Fácil-tor-ry, *n.* A house of factors;—manufactory.
Fácil-tum, *n.* A servant employed alike in all kinds of business; a doer of all work.
Fácil-ty, *n.* Ability; power of mind or body; dexterity;—a body of professional men.
Fácil-ti-ty, *n.* Eloquence; easiness of speech.
Fácil, *n.* A whim; or freak; a crotchety; a hobby.
Fácil, *v. n.* To lose color; to wither; to decay.
Fácil (fá'sés), *n. pl.* [L.] Excrement; dregs.
Fácil, *v. n. & v. a.* To grow weary;—to beat.—
 2, *n.* A drudge; an under school-boy.
Fácil-éte, *n.* End of a cloth or rope;—refuse.
Fácil-éte, *n.* A bundle of sticks for fuel.
Fácil-gó, *n.* A kind of bassoon.
Fácil-éte (fá-yáns), *n.* Fine pottery; earthen-ware;—colored earthen-ware.
Fácil, *v. n.* To be deficient or insolvent; to perish; to decay; to decline;—to miss.—2, *v. a.* To desert; to disappoint; to deceive.—
 3, *n.* Failure.
Fácil-ing, *n.* Deficiency; imperfection; lapse.
Fácil-ure (fál'yur), *n.* Deficiency; cessation; omission; non-performance;—bankruptcy.
Fácil, *n.* Glad; pleased.—2, *ad.* Gladly.
Fácil, *v. n.* To decay; to sink motionless.—
 2, *a.* Languid; weak; cowardly; dejected.—
 3, *n.* A fainting-fit; a swoon.
Fácil-jah, *a.* Somewhat or slightly faint.
Fácil-ly, *ad.* Feebly; languidly; timorously.
Fácil-néss, *n.* Languor; want of vigor.
Fácil (fál), *a.* Beautiful; white; clear; not foul;—favorable; equal; just; open; candid.—2, *n.* The female sex;—a stated market.
Fácil-ly, *ad.* Justly; plainly; openly; candidly.
Fácil-néss, *n.* Beauty; clearness;—justice.
Fácil-y, *n.* A fabled spirit; a fay; an elf.—2, *a.* Given by, or belonging to, fairies.
Fácil (fálh), *n.* Trust in God; belief; doctrine believed;—fidelity; faithfulness; honor; confidence; sincerity.
Fácil-fál, *a.* Firm to the truth; loyal; upright; true;—worthy of belief.
Fácil-fál-ly, *ad.* In a faithful manner.
Fácil-fál-néss, *n.* Fidelity; honesty; loyalty.
Fácil-less, *a.* Without faith; perfidious.
Fácil-ir or **Fácil-ir**, *a.* A Mahometan monk.
Fácil-éte, or **Fácil-éte**, *a.* Hooked; bent like a sickle;—crescent-shaped.
Fácil-chion (fál'chyn or fál'shyn), *n.* A broad sword with a curved point.
Fácil-con (fáw'kn), *n.* A hawk trained for sport.



Fagotto.

Fál-con-er (fáw'kn-ér), *n.* A trainer of falcons.
Fál-con-ry (fáw'kn-ré), *n.* The art of training, or hunting with, hawks;—hawking.
Fál-déte, *n.* A reading-desk; a folding-chair.
Fál, *v. n.* (imp. t. fell; pp. fallen.) To drop down; to die; to decline; to ebb; to happen.—
 2, *n.* The act of falling; overthrow;—autumn;—a cataract, or waterfall.
Fál-lá-cious (fál-lá'shús), *a.* Producing mistake; misleading; delusive; false.
Fál-la-ex, *n.* Sophism; a deceitful argument.
Fál-len (fál'ln), *pp.* from *fall*.
Fál-li-bl'i-ty, *n.* Liableness to be deceived or to err; uncertainty; frailty. [imperfect]
Fál-li-ble, *a.* Liable to error; frail; uncertain.
Fál-li-bly, *ad.* In a fallible manner; uncertain.
Fál-ling-sick-néss, *n.* The epilepsy. [tainly]
Fál-ló (fál'ló), *a.* Pale red;—not tilled.—2, *n.* Untilled land;—an untilled field.
Fál-ló-déer, *n.* A small European deer.
Fálse, *a.* Not true; perfidious;—counterfeit.
Fálse-hood (-húð), *n.* Want of truth; a lie.
Fálse-ly, *ad.* In a false manner; perfidiously.
Fál-sét-tó, *n.* A voice above that which is natural; a head voice.
Fál-si-fi-cá-tion, *n.* The act of falsifying.
Fál-si-fi-er, *n.* One who falsifies or counterfeits.
Fál-si-fy, *v. a. & v. n.* To counterfeit;—to lie.
Fál-si-ty, *n.* Contrariety to truth; a lie; error.
Fál-ter, *v. n.* To hesitate in speech;—to fail.
Fál-ter-ing, *n.* Feebleness; deficiency.
Fáme, *n.* Celebrity; renown;—report, rumor.
Fámed (fámd), *a.* Renowned; celebrated.
Fá-míl-iar (fá-míl'yár), *a.* Domestic; affable; easy; unceremonious; free;—well known.—
 2, *n.* An intimate; an associate.
Fá-míl-iar-i-ty (fá-míl-ye-ár'e-té), *n.* Intimate acquaintance; easy intercourse.
Fá-míl-iar-ize (fá-míl'yár-iz), *v. a.* To make familiar; to accustom; to habituate.
Fá-míl-iar-ly, *ad.* In a familiar manner.
Fám-i-ly, *n.* Household; race; generation;
Fám-ine, *n.* Scarcity of food; dearth. [class]
Fám-jah, *v. n. & v. a.* To starve; to die of hunger.
Fá-mous, *a.* Renowned; celebrated; noted.
Fá-mous-ly, *ad.* In a famous manner.
Fán, *n.* An instrument used by ladies to cool themselves;—a utensil to winnow grain.—
 2, *v. a.* To cool with a fan;—to winnow.
Fá-nát-ic, *n.* A wild enthusiast; a visionary.
Fá-nát-ic, *a.* Excessively enthusiastic.
Fá-nát-ic-al, *a.* Wild; visionary.
Fá-nát-ic-ism, *n.* Wild enthusiasm; frenzy.
Fán-ci-ful, *a.* Imaginative; visionary.
Fán-cy, *n.* Imagination; taste; idea; image; thought;—inclination; fondness; a whim.—
 2, *v. a.* To imagine;—to be pleased with.—3, *v. n.* To imagine; to figure to one's self.—4, *a.* Elegant; ornamental;—fantastic;—extravagant.
Fán-dán-gó, *n.* [Sp.] A lively Spanish dance.
Fáne, *n.* A temple;—a weathercock; a vane.
Fán-far-ó-náde, *n.* A bluster; parade; a boast.
Fáng, *n.* The tusk of an animal; a tooth;—a talon; a claw;—a shoot or tendril.
Fánged (fángd), *a.* Furnished with fangs.
Fán-nel, *n.* A priest's ornament, like a scarf.
Fán-tás-tic, *a.* Irrational; imaginary.
Fán-tás-tic-al, *a.* whimsical; fanciful; capricious; indulging vagaries of the imagination.

mien, air; móve, áte, sán; báll, búr, rúle, úse.—G, g, é, soft; p, q, s, h, hard; u, ou, i, z, as in; this

ä, å, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ø, ɪ, ɔ, ʉ, y, short; a, e, i, o, u, y, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hêir, hër:

Fēa'gi-ble (fē'zə-bl), *a.* That may be done or accomplished:—tillable; cultivable.
Fēast (fēst), *n.* A sumptuous treat; a festival.—*2, v. n. & v. a.* To eat; to be entertained:—to entertain sumptuously:—to delight; to gladden.
Fēat, *n.* An act; a deed; an action; an exploit.
Fēath'ēr (fēth'ēr), *n.* The plume of a bird.—*2, v. a.* To dress in feathers.
Fēath'ered (fēth'erd), *a.* Clothed with feathers.
Fēath'ēr-y, *a.* Clothed with, or like, feathers.
Fēat'ire (fē'tyūr), *n.* The form:—a part of the face; a lineament:—a characteristic.
Fēb'ri-fūge, *n.* A medicine serviceable in fevers.
Fēb'ri-le or **Fēb'ri-le**, *a.* Pertaining to fever.
Fēb'ru-ā-ry, *n.* The second month in the year.
Fē'cal, *a.* Relating to excrement, drugs, or lees.
Fē'cēs, *n. pl.* Dregs.—See **FÆCES**.
Fē'cū-lū, *n.* Starch:—a dusty substance.
Fē'cū-lōnce, *n.* Muddiness; lees; sediment.
Fē'cū-lōnt, *a.* Foul; dreggy; excrementitious.
Fē'und, *a.* Fruitful; prolific; productive.
Fē-ūn-dāte, *v. a.* To make prolific.
Fē-ūn-dā'tion, *n.* The act of making prolific.
Fē-ūn-dī-ty, *n.* Fruitfulness; productiveness.
Fēd, *imp. t. & pp. from feed*.
Fēd'er-al, *a.* Relating to a league, confederation, or compact; confederate.
Fēd'er-al-ist, *n.* One who favors close federation.
Fēd'er-ate, *a.* Leagued; joined in confederacy; banded together.
Fēd'er-ā'tion, *n.* A league; a confederacy.
Fēd'er-a-tive, *a.* Uniting; joining in a league.
Fēē, *n.* Reward; recompense:—a tenure.—*2, v. a.* To reward; to pay; to bribe; to hire.
Fēē-ble, *a.* Weak; debilitated; sickly; infirm.
Fēē-ble-ness, *n.* Weakness; debility; imbecility; infirmity.
Fēē-bley, *ad.* Weakly; without strength.
Fēēd, *v. a. & v. n.* [*imp. t. & pp. fed.*] To supply with food; to furnish; to take food; to eat.—*2, n.* Food; that which is eaten; pasture.
Fēēd'er, *n.* One who feeds or gives food.
Fēēl, *v. a. & v. n.* [*imp. t. & pp. felt.*] To have perception by the touch; to touch; to handle:—to perceive mentally; to be affected.—*2, n.* The sense of feeling; the touch.
Fēēl'er, *n.* One who, or that which, feels.
Fēēl'ing, *p. a.* Expressive of sensibility; tender; sensitive.—*2, n.* The sense of touch; perception:—sensibility; sympathy. [*tively.*]
Fēēl'ing-ly, *ad.* In a feeling manner; sensitively.
Fēēl-sim-ple, *n.* An unconditional tenure.
Fēēt, *n.* The plural of *foot*.
Fēign (fēgn), *v. a. & v. n.* To invent; to dissemble.
Fēint (fēnt), *n.* A false appearance:—a mock assault:—a pretended thrust in fencing.
Fēld'apār, *n.* A mineral.—See **FELSPAR**.
Fē-līg-j-tāte, *v. a.* To make happy; to delight:—to congratulate.
Fē-līg-j-tā'tion, *n.* Congratulation.
Fē-līg-j-tōus, *a.* Happy; skilful; ingenious:—prosperous; successful.
Fē-līg-j-ty, *n.* Happiness; prosperity; bliss; success:—appropriateness.
Fē'line, *a.* Like a cat; pertaining to a cat.
Fēll, *a.* Cruel; inhuman; savage; bloody.—*2, n.* The skin; a hide:—a hill; a mount.—*3, v. a.* To knock down; to cut or hew down.—*4, imp. t. from fall*.

Fēll'mōn-žer (mūng-žer), *n.* A dealer in skins.
Fēll'ōe (fēl'ō), *n.* See **FELLY**.
Fēll'ōw (fēl'ō), *n.* A companion; an associate; an equal; a peer:—a person:—a mean person.
Fēll'ōw-fēel'ing, *n.* Sympathy; agreement.
Fēll'ōw-ship, *n.* Companionship; society; association:—an establishment in a college.
Fēll'y, *ad.* Cruelly; savagely; barbarously.
Fēll'y, or **Fēll'ōe**, *n.* Part of the rim of a wheel.
Fēl's-de-sē, *n.* (*Law.*) He who commits felony by murdering himself; a self-murderer.
Fēl'on, *n.* One guilty of a crime:—a whitlow.
Fē-lō-ni-ōus, *a.* Wicked; villanous; malignant.
Fē-lō-ni-ōus-ly, *ad.* In a felonious manner.
Fēl'ō-ny, *n.* A capital, or punishable, crime.
Fēl'spār, *n.* A silicious mineral in granite, &c.
Fēlt, *imp. t. & pp. from feel*.—*2, n.* Woollen cloth or stuff for hats:—a hide.—*3, v. a.* To transform into felt.
Fē-lū-cōs, *n.* [*It.*] A small vessel with two masts and propelled by oars and sails.
Fē'māle, *n.* One of the sex producing young.—*2, a.* Not male; feminine:—soft. [*cate.*]
Fēm'i-nine, *a.* Relating to females:—soft; delicate.
Fēm'q-rā, *a.* Belonging to the thigh.
Fēm'ur, *n.*; *pl.* **Fēm'q-rā**. [*L.*] The thigh-bone.
Fēn, *n.* A marsh; a moor; a bog; a swamp.
Fēnce, *n.* A guard; defence; a hedge; a wall:—fencing.—*2, v. a.* To enclose; to secure; to guard.—*3, v. n.* To practise the art of fencing.
Fēn'cer, *n.* One who teaches or practises fencing.
Fēn'ci-ble, *a.* Capable of defence.
Fēn'ci-ble, *n. pl.* Soldiers raised for defence.
Fēn'cing, *n.* The art of using the sword.
Fēn'cing-mā's'ter, *n.* A teacher of fencing.
Fēnd, *v. a. & v. n.* To exclude; to confine; to dispute:—to ward off.
Fēn'der, *n.* A guard before a fire:—a defender.
Fēn'nee, *n.* A fox-like animal of Africa.
Fēn'nel, *n.* A plant used in medicine.
Fēn'ny, *a.* Marshy; boggy; moorish.
Fēo'dal (fū'dal), *a.* See **FÉUDAL**.
Fēoff (fēf), *v. a.* To invest with right or with a fee; to enfeoff.—*2, n.* A fee.
Fēoff'fēē or **Fēoff'fēē**, *n.* One put in possession.
Fēoff'mēt (fēf'), *n.* A grant of a possession.
Fēr'q-to-rx, *n.* A shrine or bier for relics.
Fēr'mēt, *v. a. & v. n.* To work; to effervesce.
Fēr'mēt, *n.* Intestine motion; tumult:—yeast.
Fēr'mēt-a-ble, *a.* Capable of fermentation.
Fēr'mē-tā'tion, *n.* The working, as of liquors.
Fēr'mē-tā-tive, *a.* Causing fermentation.
Fēr'n, *n.* A plant of many species; a brake.
Fēr'n'y, *a.* Overgrown, or abounding, with fern.
Fē-rō'cious (fē-rō'shūs), *a.* Savage; fierce.
Fē-rō'j-ty, *n.* Savageness; fierceness; fury; wildness; barbarity.
Fēr're-ōus, *a.* Containing iron; like iron; made of iron; ferruginous; chalybeate.
Fēr'rēt, *n.* A kind of weasel:—a narrow tape.—*2, v. a.* To drive out of lurking-places.
Fēr'ri-āge, *n.* Fare for passage over a ferry.
Fēr-rā'ji-nōus, *a.* Ferret.
Fēr'rule (fēr'rīl or fēr'rīl), *n.* A ring put round anything to keep it from splitting.



Ferret.

antea, aīr, mōve, nūr, sōn; bāll, būr, rūle, āse.—**C, G, q, ſ, soft; p, q, r, ſ, hard; g, a, u, z, as us; thīa**

Fér'ry, *v. a. & v. n.* To carry or pass over in a boat.—2, *n.* A passage over which ferry-boats pass:—a ferry-boat.
Fér'ry-bòat, *n.* A boat for conveying passengers over a ferry.
Fér'ry-mán, *n.* One who keeps or tends a ferry.
Fér'tile, *a.* Fruitful; abundant; productive.
Fér-tíl'i'-ty, *n.* Fecundity; abundance; fruitfulness; plenteousness.
Fér'til-ize, *v. a.* To make fruitful or productive.
Fér'ule (fèr'ul), or **Fér'ù-là**, *n.* An instrument or stick with which scholars are beaten for punishment.—2, *v. a.* To chastise with the ferule.
Fér'ven-cy, *n.* Heat of mind; ardor; eagerness.
Fér'vent, *a.* Hot; boiling; vehement; ardent.
Fér'vent-ly, *ad.* In a burning degree; eagerly.
Fér'vid, *a.* Hot; vehement; eager; zealous.
Fér'vor, *n.* Heat; warmth; zeal; ardor.
Fès'que (fès'ky), *n.* A pin or wire to point with:—a kind of grass.
Fès'tal, *a.* Relating to feasts; festive.
Fès'ter, *v. n.* To rancid; to corrupt; to grow virulent, or purulent.
Fès'ti-val, *n.* A day of feasting and joy.—2, *a.* Relating to a feast; festive.
Fès'tive, *a.* Relating to feasts; joyous; gay.
Fès-tiv'i'-ty, *n.* Social joy; gayety; joyfulness.
Fès-tòon', *n.* A garland; a carved ornament.
Fè'tch, *v. a.* To go and bring; to derive; to draw.—2, *n.* A stratagem; an artifice; a trick.
Fète (fàt), *n.* [Fr.] A feast; a festival-day.
Fè'tish (fè'tish), *n.* An object of superstitious regard and veneration among savages.
Fè'tid, *a.* Stinking; rancid; strong-smelling.
Fè'tlock, *n.* Hair behind the pastern of horses.
Fè'tor, *n.* A stench; a strong, offensive smell.
Fè'tor, *n.* A chain for the feet:—a restraint.—2, *v. a.* To bind; to enchain; to shackle.
Fè'tus, *n.* An animal before birth.—See **Fœtus**.
Fèud (fud), *n.* A tenure; a fief, or fee:—a quarrel; a contention. [military tenure]
Fèud'al, *a.* Held of a superior:—founded on a **Fèud'al-ism** (fud'al-izm), *n.* The feudal system.
Fèud'al-i'-ty, *n.* The state of being feudal.
Fèudà-ry, *a.* Holding lands under a superior.
Fèudà-tò-ry, *n.* A feudal tenant; a vassal.
Fè'ver, *n.* A disease characterized by an accelerated pulse, increased heat, and thirst.
Fè'ver-few, *n.* A medicinal plant.
Fè'ver-ish, *a.* Diseased with a fever:—hot.
Fèw (fu), *a.* Not many; not in a great number.
Fèw'ness (fèw'ness), *n.* Smallness of number.
Fè't, *n.* [L.] A peremptory order or decree.
Fib, *n.* A lie; a falsehood.—2, *v. n.* To lie.
Fib'bre (fì'bur), *n.* A small thread-like substance; a filament.
Fib'rous (fì'brus), *a.* Composed of fibres.
Fib'ù-là, *n.* The outer and lesser bone of the leg.
Fic'kle, *a.* Changeable; inconstant; wavering.
Fic'kle-ness, *n.* Inconstancy; unsteadiness.
Fic'tile, *a.* Moulded into form by art.
Fic'tion (fìk'shun), *n.* An invented story; a fabrication; a tale; a thing feigned.
Fic-tiv'e (fìk-tish'ye), *a.* Partaking of fiction.
Fic-tiv'e-ly, *ad.* Falsely; counterfeitedly.
Fid'le, *n.* An instrument of music; a violin.—2, *v. n.* To play upon a fiddle:—to trifle.
Fid'ler, *n.* One who plays upon a fiddle.
Fid'dle-stick, *n.* A bow used by a fiddler.

Fì-dèl'i'-ty, *n.* Faithfulness; honesty; veracity.
Fidg'et, *v. n.* To move about uneasily.—2, *n.* Restless agitation; restlessness.
Fidg'et-y, *a.* Restless; impatient.
Fì-dù'cial (fì-dù'shàl), *a.* Confidential:—of the nature of a trust.
Fì-dù'cj-a-ry (shè-j-rè), *n.* One who holds in trust.—2, *a.* Fiducial:—trustworthy; faithful.
Fie (fi), *interj.* Expressing blame or contempt.
Fief (fèf), *n.* A fee; a manor; a possession.
Fìeld (fèld), *n.* A tract of ground:—space.
Fìeld'-màr-shàl, *n.* A high military title.
Fìeld'-mòuse, *n.* A mouse living in fields.
Fìeld'-òf-fj-cèr, *n.* An officer above a captain.
Fìeld'-pièce, *n.* A small cannon.
Fìeld'-spòrts, *n. pl.* Diversions of hunting, &c.
Fìend (fènd), *n.* An enemy; a demon or devil.
Fìerce (fèrs), *a.* Savage; ravenous; eager; violent; passionate; angry; furious.
Fìerce-ly, *ad.* Violently; furiously; angrily.
Fìer'ness, *n.* Ferocity; savageness; fury.
Fìer-i-ness, *n.* Great heat; heat of temper.
Fìer-x, *a.* Resembling fire; vehement; ardent.
Fife, *n.* A shrill martial instrument.
Fìf'er, *n.* One who plays on the fife.
Fìf'tèen, *d.* Five and ten, or nine and six.
Fìf'tèenth, *a. & n.* The ordinal of fifteen:—one of fifteen equal parts of a thing.
Fifth, *a. & n.* The ordinal of five:—one of five.
Fìfth-ly, *ad.* In the fifth place. [equal parts]
Fìf'ti-èth, *a.* The ordinal of fifty.
Fìf'ty, *a.* Five times ten; five tens.
Fìg, *n.* The fruit of the fig-tree:—a fig-tree.
Fìght (fìt), *v. n. & v. a.* [imp. t. & pp. fought.] To contend in battle; to make war; to combat.—2, *n.* A battle; a combat; a conflict.
Fìght'er (fìt'èr), *n.* A warrior; a combatant.
Fìgment, *n.* An invention; a fiction.
Fìg-trèe, *n.* A tree that bears figs.
Fìg'ù-line or **Fìg'ù-line**, *n.* Figured pottery:—figures in pottery. [formed]
Fìg'ù-ra-ble, *a.* Capable of being permanently formed.
Fìg'ù-rate, *a.* Having a certain form.
Fìg'ù-ra-tive, *a.* Full of figures; metaphorical; typical:—ornate; flowery.
Fìg'ùre (fìg'yur), *n.* Shape; splendor; a statue:—a character denoting a number:—a type.—2, *v. a.* To form; to represent.—3, *v. n.* To appear prominently.
Fìg'ùre-head, *n.* A carved figure on a ship's prow.
Fì-là'ceous (fì-là'shus), *a.* Consisting of threads.
Fìl'a-mént, *n.* A slender thread; a fibre.
Fìl'a-mén'tous, *a.* Like a slender thread.
Fìl'a-tò-ry, *n.* A machine for making threads.
Fìl'a-tùre, *n.* A machine or factory for reeling silk:—the reeling of silk.
Fìl'bèrt, *n.* The nut of a species of hazel.
Fìlch, *v. a.* To steal; to take by theft; to pilfer.
Fìle, *n.* A line; a roll; a series; a catalogue:—an instrument to rub down prominences.—2, *v. a.* To string; to smooth; to polish.—3, *v. n.* To march in a file or line.
Fìl'ial (-yàl), *a.* Relating to a son or daughter.
Fìl-i-à'tion, *n.* Relation of a son to a father.



Figure-head.

Fil'i-büs-ter, *n.* A pirate, or lawless military leader.—2, *v. n.* To act the part of a freebooter.
Fil'i-grä-ne, *n.* Delicate work, as of gold or silver, in threads or grains.
Fil'i-grä-e, *n. pl.* Particles rubbed off by a file.
Fil'l, *v. a.* To make full; to satisfy; to surfeit.—2, *v. n.* To give to drink; to grow full.—3, *n.* Fulness; satiety;—a thill of a carriage.
Fil'let, *n.* A band; a bandage;—a chine of veal or other meat.—2, *v. a.* To bind with a bandage or fillet.
Fil'lip, *v. a.* To strike with the nail of the finger thrown out from the ball of the thumb.—2, *n.* A jerk of the finger from the thumb.
Fil'ly, *n.* A young mare.
Film, *n.* A thin pellicle or skin.
Film'x, *a.* Composed of membranes or pellicles.
Fil'ter, *v. a. & v. n.* To filtrate; to strain; to percolate.—2, *n.* A strainer for liquors.
Filth, *n.* Dirt; nastiness; grossness; pollution.
Filth'i-näss, *n.* Nastiness; foulness; dirtiness.
Filth'y, *a.* Nasty; foul; dirty; gross; polluted.
Fil'trate, *v. a.* To strain; to filter.
Fil'trate, *n.* That which is filtered.
Fil'tra'tion, *n.* The act of filtering liquors.
Fim'br'i-ate, *v. a.* To fringe.
Fim'br'i-ate, *a.* Fimbriated; fringed.
Fim, *n.* The organ of a fish by which it swims.
Fim'a-ble, *a.* Admitting a fine; deserving a fine.
Fim'al, *a.* Ultimate; last; conclusive;—mortal.
Fim'al'e, *n.* The close; the last piece;—the end.
Fim'al-ly, *ad.* Ultimately; lastly;—decisively.
Fim'ance, *n.* Income; public revenue.
Fim'anc'ial (shäl), *a.* Respecting finance.
Fim'an-cier, *n.* One skilled in finance.
Fim'ch, *n.* A small bird of many kinds.
Find, *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp. found.*] To obtain by searching; to discover;—to furnish.—2, *n.* A discovery;—an object found.
Find'ing, *n.* A discovery;—a verdict of a jury.
Find'ings, *n. pl.* Tools and materials used by workmen.
Fine, *a.* Not coarse; thin; clear;—nice;—gay.—2, *n.* A mulct; amercement; a forfeit;—the end.—3, *v. a.* To refine;—to amerce; to mulct.
Fine'ly, *ad.* Beautifully; elegantly; nicely.
Fine'ness, *n.* Elegance; beauty; delicacy.
Fin'er, *n.* One who purifies or refines.
Fin'er-y, *n.* Show; gayety in dress; trinkets;—a kind of furnace.
Fin'esse (näs'), *n.* [Fr.] Artifice; stratagem.
Fin'ger (fing'ger), *n.* A member of the hand.—2, *v. a.* To touch lightly; to handle. [*fect.*]
Fin'g-er, *a.* Over-nice; foppish; showy; affect.
Fin'g-pot, *n.* A vessel for refining metals.
Fin'is, *n.* [L.] The end; the conclusion.
Fin'ish, *v. a.* To complete; to perfect; to end.—2, *n.* The last touch; the last polish; the end.
Fin'ish-er, *n.* One who finishes or perfects.
Fin'ish-ing, *n.* Completion; the last touch.
Fin'ite, *a.* Limited; bounded; not infinite.
Fin'ity, *a.* Furnished with or having fins.
Fi-örd, or Fjord (fyörd), *n.* [Scand.] A sea-inlet with rocky walls; a frith; a frith.
Fir, *n.* A tree of several kinds for timber, &c.
Fir'e, *n.* The igneous element, flame; ardor.—2, *v. a.* To set on fire; to inflame; to animate; to kindle;—to discharge, as fire-arms.—3, *v. n.* To take fire; to discharge fire-arms.

Fire'-arms, *n. pl.* Guns, muskets, pistols, &c.
Fire'brand, *n.* Wood on fire;—an incendiary.
Fire'-en-gine, *n.* An hydraulic machine for throwing water to extinguish fire.
Fire'lock, *n.* A flint-lock gun; a musket.
Fire'man, *n.* An extinguisher of burning houses;—a tender of the fire of a furnace, &c.
Fire'place, *n.* A place for fire in a house.
Fire'-proof, *a.* Proof against fire.
Fire'-ship, *n.* A ship filled with combustible matter to set fire to an enemy's ships.
Fire'-shöv-el (fir'shöv-vl), *n.* An instrument with which hot ashes and coals are taken up.
Fire'side, *n.* The hearth; a chimney;—home.
Fire'-wood (fir'wüd), *n.* Wood used for fuel.
Fire'-works (fir'würks), *n. pl.* Shows of fire; pyrotechnic displays.
Fir'ing, *n.* Fuel;—discharge of fire-arms.
Fir'kin, *n.* A vessel;—a measure of nine gallons.
Firm, *a.* Strong; fast; hard; constant; solid.—2, *n.* A partnership carrying on business.
Fir'ma-mént, *n.* The region of the heavens;—the sky.
Fir'man, *n.* A license or passport in Turkey, &c.
Firm'ly, *ad.* With firmness; strongly.
Firm'ness, *n.* Solidity; stability; steadiness.
Fir'st, *a.* Earliest in time; foremost; chief.—2, *ad.* Before any thing else; primarily.
Fir'st'-fruits, *n. pl.* First profits of any thing.
Fir'st'ling, *n.* The first produce or offspring.
Fir'st'-rate, *a.* Preeminent; superior; best.
Fir'rh, *n.* A frith; a ford.
Fis'cal, *a.* Belonging to a public treasury.—2, *n.* Public revenue;—a treasurer.
Fish, *n.* An animal that inhabits the water.—2, *v. n. & v. a.* To catch fish;—to seek by art.
Fish'er, or **Fish'er-man**, *n.* One employed in catching fish.
Fish'er-y, *n.* The business of fishing;—a place where fishes are taken.
Fish'-hook (hök), *n.* A hook to catch fish with.
Fish'ing, *n.* The art or practice of taking fish.
Fish'-mön-ter (müng-ter), *n.* A dealer in fish.
Fish'y, *a.* Consisting of fish; like fish.
Fis'sile, *a.* That may be split or cleft.
Fis'sure (fish'yür), *n.* A cleft; a narrow chasm.
Fist, *n.* The hand clinched or closed.
Fis'ti-cüla, *n. pl.* Blows or combat with the fist.
Fist'u-la, *n.* A sinuous and persistent ulcer.
Fist'u-lar, *a.* Relating to, or like, a fistula or pipe; fistulous; hollow.
Fist'u-loüs, *a.* Having the nature of a fistula.
Fit, *n.* A paroxysm; a convulsion;—an interval.—2, *a.* Qualified; proper; convenient; meet.—3, *v. a.* To accommodate; to suit; to adapt.
Fit'h, *n.* A vetch;—fur of the polecat.
Fitch'et, *n.* The polecat; fur of the polecat.
Fit'ful, *a.* Varied by paroxysms; full of fits.
Fit'ly, *ad.* Properly; justly; suitably.
Fit'ness, *n.* Propriety; meetness; suitability.
Fit'ting, *a.* Appropriate; suitable.
Five, *a.* Four and one; half of ten.
Five-fold, *a.* Having five times as much.
Fix, *v. a. & v. n.* To make fast or stable; to settle.
Fix-a'tion, *n.* Act of fixing; stability; firmness.
Fix'ed-ly, *ad.* Certainly; firmly; steadfastly.
Fix'ed-näss, *n.* Stability; firmness; solidity.
Fix'i-ty, *n.* Coherence of parts; fixedness.
Fix'ture (fikst'yür), *n.* A thing fixed to a place.

men, sif; möve, nör, sön; bäll, bür, rüle, äse.—**Q, q, ı, ı, soft; ı, ı, ı, ı, hard; ı as ı; ı as ı; ı as ı.**

Flā'sle (flā'sl), *v. n.* To hiss:—to fail of success.
Flā'h'bi-nēss, *n.* A soft, limber state.
Flā'h'by, *a.* Soft; not firm; shaking.
Flā's'gid (flā's'gid), *a.* Weak; limber; not stiff.
Flā's'gid'i-ty, *n.* Laxity; limberness.
Flā'g, *v. n.* To grow dejected or feeble; to lose vigor.—2, *v. a.* To cover with flat stones:—to enervate.—3, *n.* A water-plant; an ensign; a banner:—a flag-stone.
Flā'g-el-lāte, *v. a.* To flog; to scourge.
Flā'g-el-lā'tion, *n.* A whipping or scourging.
Flā'g-eq-lēt (flā'g-e-lēt), *n.* A small wooden wind instrument, played with a mouth-piece.
Flā'g'gy, *a.* Weak; lax; limber; not tense.
Flā'g'gious (flā'g'gus), *a.* Wicked; atrocious.
Flā'g-gf-fi-er, *n.* A commander of a squadron.
Flā'g'on, *n.* A sort of drinking-vessel.
Flā'grān-ox, *n.* Burning; heat; fire:—enor-mity; notorioussness:—glaring impudence.
Flā'grānt, *a.* Ardent; burning:—notorious.
Flā'grānt-ly, *ad.* Ardently; notoriously.
Flā'g-ship, *n.* The ship which bears the ad-miral or commander of a fleet.
Flā'g-stāff, *n.* A staff on which a flag is fixed.
Flā'g-stōne, *n.* A flat stone for paving.
Flā'il, *n.* An instrument for threshing grain.
Flā'ke, *n.* A stratum; a layer; a film; a scale.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To form or break into flakes.
Flā'ky, *a.* Consisting of flakes or layers.
Flām, *n.* A freak; a whim:—a falsehood; an illusory pretext:—a kind of drum-beat.
Flām'beau (flām'bō), *n.*; pl. **Flambeaux** (flām'bōz) or **Flambeaus** (flām'bōz). [Fr.] A lighted torch; a flame.
Flāme, *n.* Fire; blaze; heat; violence.—2, *v. n.* To shine as fire; to blaze.
Flā'men, *n.* [L.] A priest among the ancients.
Flām'ing, *a.* Brilliant; resplendent; gaudy.
Flā-min'gō, *n.*; pl. **Flā-min'gōes**. A bird with long legs and neck, and reddish plumage.
Flā'my, *a.* Inflamed; burning; blazing.
Flānge, *n.* A projecting rim or ledge, as on a railway car-wheel.
Flā'ng (flā'ngk), *n.* A part of the side:—a part of a bastion.—2, *v. n.* To attack the flank:—to secure on the side:—to border.
Flā'n'nel, *n.* A soft woollen cloth.
Flā'p, *n.* A piece that hangs:—a blow.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To beat:—to ply the wings.
Flā'p'per, *n.* One who, or that which, flaps.
Flā're, *v. n.* To give a glaring or unsteady light.
Flā'sh, *n.* A sudden blaze:—a burst, as of wit.—2, *v. n.* To burst into flame; to blaze.—3, *v. a.* To dart out suddenly, as light, &c.—4, *a.* Vile; low:—vulgarily showy or gaudy.
Flā'sh-light, *n.* A brilliant flashing light, for taking photographs.
Flā'sh'y, *a.* Showy, but empty:—dashing.
Flā'sk, *n.* A bottle; a vessel a powder-horn.
Flā'sk'et, *n.* A vessel in which viands are served:—a sort of long, shallow basket.
Flā't, *a.* Level; smooth:—insipid:—absolute.—2, *n.* A level; a plain:—a shoal:—a dunce.
Flā'tness, *n.* Evenness; insipidity; dullness.
Flā't'zen (flā't'n), *v. a.* To make flat or level.—2, *v. n.* To grow even or dull.
Flā't'zer, *v. a.* To soothe with praises; to com-plement; to praise falsely:—to encourage.
Flā't'zer-ing, *a.* Artful; obsequious; pleasing.

Flā't'er-y, *n.* False, venal praise; adulation.
Flā't'ū-lēnce, *n.* Windiness; emptiness.
Flā't'ū-lēt, *a.* Turgid with air; windy; puffed out:—generating air or wind:—vain.
Flā't'us, *n.* [L.] Wind; flatulence; a breath.
Flā'unt (flā'nt), *v. n.* To make much display.—2, *n.* An ostentatious display or show.
Flā'vor, *n.* Relish; taste; odor; fragrance.
Flā'vored (flā'vord), *a.* Having a fine taste.
Flā'vor-ōus, *a.* Delightful to the palate.
Flāw, *n.* A crack; a breach; a fault; a defect:—a gust, or puff of wind:—tumult; uproar.—2, *v. a.* To break; to crack; to violate.
Flāw'y, *a.* Full of flaws or cracks; defective.
Flāx, *n.* A plant, and its fibres.
Flāx'en (flāx'en), *a.* Made of, or resembling, flax.
Flāx'y, *a.* Like flax; flaxen; fair.
Flāy (flā), *v. a.* To skin; to strip off the skin of.
Flēa (flē), *n.* A small blood-sucking insect.
Flēam, *n.* An instrument used to bleed horses.
Flēck, *v. a.* To dot; to spot; to streak.—2, *n.* A spot; a stain; a dot.
Flēc'tion, *n.* The act or power of bending.
Flēd, *imp. t.* & *pp.* from *flee*.
Flēdge, *v. a.* To furnish with wings or feathers.
Flēd'ging, *n.* A young bird.
Flēe, *v. n.* [imp. t. & *pp.* fled.] To run from danger; to have recourse to shelter.—2, *v. a.* To run from; to escape.
Flēce, *n.* The wool shorn from one sheep.—2, *v. a.* To shear off; to strip; to plunder.
Flēe'ox, *a.* Woolly; resembling a fleece.
Flēer, *v. n.* To mock; to gibe; to jest; to leer.—2, *n.* Mockery; a deceitful grin; a gibe.
Flēet, *n.* A company of ships; a navy.—2, *a.* Swift of pace; quick; nimble; active.—3, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To hasten; to flee.
Flēet'ing, *a.* Swift; hurrying; transient.
Flēet'ly, *ad.* Swiftly; nimbly; with swift pace.
Flēet'ness, *n.* Swiftiness; nimbleness:—celerity.
Flēm'ish, *a.* Relating to Flanders or Flemings.
Flēsh, *n.* The muscular part of the body:—an-imal food:—the human race:—a carnal state.—2, *v. a.* To initiate:—to make carnal.
Flēsh'-cōl-qr, *n.* The color of flesh; carnation.
Flēsh'i-nēss, *n.* Plumpness; fulness; fatness.
Flēsh'ly, *a.* Carnal; lascivious; not spiritual.
Flēsh'-mēt, *n.* Animal food; flesh of animals used for food.
Flēsh'y, *a.* Full of flesh; fat; plump.
Flēsh'gr, *n.* A maker of bows and arrows.
Flēw (flū), *imp. t.* from *fly*.
Flēx, *v. a.* To bend.
Flēx-i-bil'i-ty, *n.* Flexibility; pliancy.
Flēx'i-ble, *a.* That may be bent; pliant.
Flēx'ile, *a.* Pliant; easily bent:—obsequious.
Flēx'ion (flēx'ehun), *n.* The act of bending:—the state of being bent; a turn; a flexion.
Flēx'or, *n.* A muscle which bends a part.
Flēx'ū-ōus (flēx'ehū-ōus), *a.* Winding; bending.
Flēx'ure (flēx'ehur), *n.* A bending; a joint.
Flēck'er, *v. n.* To waver:—to flap the wings.—2, *n.* The great woodpecker.
Flī'er, *n.* One who flies; part of a machine.
Flight (flīt), *n.* Act of flying or fleeing; escape.
Flight'i-nēss (flīt'eh-nēss), *n.* Flighty state.
Flight'y, *a.* Wild; of disordered imagination.
Film'i-nēss, *n.* The state of being filmy.
Film'gy, *a.* Weak; feeble; mean; slight.

ā, ā, ī, ē, ō, ū, long; ä, ä, ī, ē, ö, ū, short; ȳ, q, ȳ, q, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hēir, hēr:

Flinch, *v. n.* To shrink; to wince.
Fling, *v. a.* [*imp. l. & pp. flung.*] To cast from the hand; to throw; to dart; to cast with force.—2, *v. n.* To flounce; to wince; to sneer.
 —3, *n.* A throw; a cast;—a gibe; a sneer.
Flint, *n.* A hard stone; a stone for striking fire.
Flinty, *a.* Made of flint:—hard; cruel.
Flippancy, *n.* Loquacity; pertness of talk.
Flippancy, *a.* Talkative; loquacious; pert.
Flipper, *n.* The fin, arm, or paddle, of a whale, seal, or turtle:—the broad fin of a fish.
Flirt, *v. a. & v. n.* To toss:—to act with levity.
 —2, *n.* Quick motion:—a pert girl; a coquette.
Flirtation, *n.* The act of flirting; coquetry; a desire or effort to attract notice or attention.
Flit, *v. n.* To fly away; to remove; to flutter.
Flitch, *n.* The side of a hog salted and cured.
Floater (*flöt*), *v. n.* To swim; to move easily.—2, *v. a.* To cover with water:—to cause to move on the water.—3, *n.* A body swimming upon the water:—a kind of file or rasp.
Flocculence, *n.* Coherence in little flakes.
Flocculent, *a.* Cohering in little flakes.
Flock, *n.* A company of birds or sheep:—a lock of wool; *pl.* refuse of cotton or wool.—2, *v. n.* To gather in crowds or companies. [*chastisee.*]
Flóg, *v. a.* To lash; to whip; to beat; to flog.
Flógging, *n.* A whipping; a chastisement.
Flóid (*flúid*), *n.* The sea:—a deluge; an inundation.—2, *v. a.* To deluge; to overwhelm.
Floodgate (*flúdgát*), *n.* A gate to stop or let out water:—a passage; a vent.
Floor (*flór*), *n.* The bottom of a room or building; a platform; a story in a building.—2, *v. a.* To lay with a floor.
Flooring, *n.* Materials for floors:—a floor.
Flap, *v. a.* To clap the wings with noise.
Flora, *n.* The botany, or various kinds of plants and trees, belonging to a country; a treatise on local botany:—a list of plants.
Floral, *a.* Relating to or consisting of flowers.
Flórescence, *n.* A flowering; inflorescence.
Flóret, *n.* A diminutive flower.
Flóriculture, *n.* The culture of flowers.
Flórid, *a.* Abounding in flowers:—ornate:—flushed with red. [*color.*]
Flóridity, or **Flóridness**, *n.* Freshness of
Flóriculture, *a.* Productive of flowers.
Flórin, *n.* A coin first made at Florence.
Flórist, *n.* A cultivator of flowers.
Flóriculture, *a.* Composed of many florets.
Flósa, *n.* Down; fine silk.
Flósa, *n.* That which floats on water:—float.
Flotation, *n.* The act of floating. [*tation.*]
Flótt, *n.* A number of small vessels.
Flóttage, *n.* [*Lauc.*] Goods which float upon the sea after a wreck.
Flóunce, *n.* A sudden jerk or throw:—a frill or ruffle on a gown.—2, *v. n. & v. a.* To move with violence; to flounder; to be uneasy:—to trim with founces.
Flóund, *n.* A small, flat sea-fish.—2, *v. n.* To struggle or move with violent and irregular motions.
Flóur, *n.* The edible part of wheat, &c.:—meal.
Flóurish (*flúr-'*), *v. n.* To prosper; to thrive.—2, *v. a.* To adorn:—to brandish.—3, *n.* A parade of words:—embellishment:—a musical prelude:—a brandishing.

Flóut, *v. a. & v. n.* To mock; to insult; to sneer.
 —2, *n.* A mock; an insult; a sneer; a taunt.
Flóu (*flú*), *v. n.* To run as water; to melt; to issue.—2, *v. a.* To overflow; to deluge.—3, *n.* The rise of water:—a current:—fluency.
Flóuér (*flúér*), *n.* The blossom of a plant:—an ornament:—the most excellent part.—2, *v. n.* To be in flower; to bloom; to blossom.—3, *v. a.* To adorn with flowers.
Flóuér-de-lúce, *n.* A plant; the flag or iris.
Flóuér-ét, *n.* A diminutive flower; a floret.
Flóuér-y, *a.* Adorned with, or full of, flowers.
Flówn (*flón*), *pp.* from *fly*. Gone away.
Flóut-á-áte, *v. n.* To wave; to be wavering.
Flóut-á-á-tion, *n.* The act of fluctuating; alternate motion:—uncertainty; doubt. [*fur.*]
Flúe (*flú*), *n.* The pipe of a chimney:—down or flúen-cy, *n.* Flowing speech; copiousness.
Flúent, *a.* Liquid; flowing; copious; voluble.
Flúgel-mán (*flúgl-mán*), *n.* A soldier who shows recruits their exercises.
Flúid, *a.* Running as water; not solid; liquid.—2, *n.* Any thing not solid; a liquid; juice.
Fló-id-ty, *n.* The quality of flowing readily.
Flúke, *n.* The broad part or arm of an anchor.
Flúme, *n.* A channel for the water of a mill.
Flúmer-y, *n.* Food made of flour and water.—insipidity:—nonsense:—flattery.
Flúng, *imp. l. & pp.* from *fling*. [*person.*]
Flúnk-y (*flúng-ke*), *n.* A lackey:—a servile
Flú-or-és-ence, *n.* The property of giving off light of a certain character.
Flú-or-íde, *n.* A compound containing fluorine.
Flú-or-íne, *n.* One of the chemical elements.
Flú-or-o-scope, *n.* An instrument for observing shadows cast by the Roentgen rays.
Flú-r-r, *n.* A gust or storm of wind:—bustle.—2, *v. a.* To keep in agitation:—to alarm.
Flúsh, *v. n.* To flow suddenly; to start; to glow.—2, *v. a.* To color; to redden; to elate; to arouse.—3, *a.* Fresh; glowing; affluent; conceited:—level with the adjacent surfaces.—4, *n.* Bloom; growth; abundance:—a blush.
Flúster, *v. a.* To confound; to heat; to make rosy.—2, *n.* Sudden impulse; agitation; bustle.
Flústered (*flústerd*), *a.* Agitated; confused.
Flúte, *n.* A musical pipe:—a channel in a pillar:—a kind of boat.—2, *r. n. & v. a.* To play on a flute:—to cut hollows.
Flúter, *v. n.* To fly or move quickly.—2, *v. a.* To drive in disorder; to agitate.—3, *n.* Hurry; quick motion; confusion. [*river or rivers.*]
Flú-vi-al, or **Flú-vi-át-ic**, *a.* Belonging to a flú-vi-a-tile, *a.* Belonging to rivers.
Flúx, *n.* The act of flowing; a dysentery:—fusion:—that which promotes fusion.—2, *v. a.* To fuse, or melt.
Flúx-i-ble, *a.* Capable of being fluxed, or fused.
Flúx-ion (*flúx-shún*), *n.* The act of flowing:—an infinitely small, variable quantity.
Flý, *v. n.* [*imp. l. flew; pp. flown.*] To move with wings; to pass swiftly; to run away.—2, *v. a.* To shun; to quit:—to cause to fly.—3, *n.* A small winged insect:—a balance:—a part of a vane:—a part of a flag; a tent-cover.
Flý-blów (*flý-bío*), *n.* The egg of a fly.—2, *v. a.* To taint with the eggs of flies.
Flý-ing-fish, *n.* A fish with a limited power of flight through the air.

Fog-horn.

Före'händ-ed, *a.* Early; timely;—prosperous.
Före'head (fö'r'ed or för'héd), *n.* The upper part of the face;—impudence; confidence.
För'eign (fö'r'in), *a.* Not of this country; alien; remote;—not to the point or purpose.
För'eign-er (fö'r'in-er), *n.* One from another country; not a native; a stranger; an alien.
Före-judge', *v. a.* To prejudge. [to foresee.
Före-know' (fö'r-nö'), *v. a.* To know beforehand;
Före-knowl'edge (fö'r-nöl'ej), *n.* Prescience; knowledge of what has not yet happened.
Före'länd, *n.* A promontory; a cape.
Före'löck, *n.* A lock of hair on the forehead.
Före'man, *n.* The chief person;—an overseer.
Före'mäst, *n.* The forward mast of a ship.
Före'möst, *a.* First in place, time, or dignity.
Före-nämed' (fö'r-nämd'), *a.* Named before.
Före'nödn, *n.* The time from dawn to mid-day.
Fö-rén'sic, *a.* Belonging to courts of law.
Före-or-däin', *v. a.* To ordain beforehand.
Före-ör-dj-nä'tion, *n.* Predestination.
Före'pärt, *n.* The anterior or previous part.
Före-rün', *v. a.* To come before; to precede;—to prognosticate.
Före-rün'ner, *n.* A harbinger; a precursor.
Före'sail, *n.* The lower sail of the foremast.
Före-ses', *v. a.* To see beforehand; to foreknow.
Före'shore, *n.* Land covered by water, but lying near the shore;—land covered at high water.
Före-show', *v. a.* To show before it happens.
Före'sight (fö'r'sit), *n.* Foreknowledge.
För'est, *n.* A tract of land covered with trees.
Före-ställ', *v. a.* To anticipate;—to buy up.
Före-ställ'er, *n.* One who forestalls.
För'est-er, *n.* A keeper, or inhabitant, of a forest;—a tree growing in a forest.
För'est-ry, *n.* The occupation of forester;—the study and care of forests.
Före-täste', *v. a.* To taste before; to anticipate.
Före'täste, *n.* A taste beforehand; anticipation.
Före-täll', *v. a.* [imp. t. & pp. foretold.] To predict;—to portend; to prognosticate.
Före'thought (fö'r'thåwt), *n.* Provident care.
Före-tö'ken (fö'r-tö'kn), *r. a.* To foreshow.
Före'töp, *n.* The upper part in front.
För-ö'ver, *ad.* Eternally; without end.
Före-wärn', *v. a.* To admonish beforehand.
För'feit (fö'r'fít), *n.* A fine; a forfeiture; a mulct.—2, *v. a.* To lose by some offence.
För'feit-a-ble (fö'r'fít-), *a.* That may be lost.
För'feit-ärs (fö'r'fít-yür), *n.* The act of forfeiting;—the thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine.
För-gäve', *imp. t.* from *forgive*.
Forge, *n.* A place where iron is worked; a smithy.—2, *v. a.* To form; to beat;—to count.
För'ger, *n.* One who forges or forms. [terfeit.
För'ger-y, *n.* The act of forging or counterfeiting;—any thing which is counterfeited.
För-göt', *v. a.* [imp. t. forgot; pp. forgotten, forgot.] To lose the memory of;—to disregard.
För-göt-fül, *a.* Apt to forget;—heedless.
För-göt-fül-näss, *n.* Loss of memory; failure to remember;—remission; neglect.
För-Give', *v. a.* [imp. t. forgive; pp. forgiven.] To pardon; not to punish; to absolve.
För-Give'ness, *n.* The act of forgiving; pardon.
För-Giv'ing, *a.* Inclined to forgive.
För-göt', *imp. t. & pp.* from *forget*.
För-göt-ten (fö'r-göt'n), *pp.* from *forget*.

Förk, *n.* An instrument with prongs;—a branch.—2, *v. n.* To shoot into blades;—to divide.
Förk'ed, *a.* Opening into two or more parts.
Förk'y, *a.* Forked; opening into parts.
För-lörn', *a.* Forsaken; helpless; destitute.
Förm, *n.* Shape; figure; beauty; order; show.—2, *v. a.* To fashion; to model; to plan; to arrange;—to educate.
Förm or Förm, *n.* A long seat;—a rank of students;—type set up and locked in a chase.
För'mäl, *a.* Ceremonious; precise;—external.
Förm-äl'de-hyde, *n.* An antiseptic gas.
För'mäl-ist, *n.* A strict observer of forms.
För-mäl'i-ty, *n.* Ceremony; preciseness; order.
För-mä'tion, *n.* The act of forming; creation.
För-ma-tive, *a.* Giving form; plastic.
Förm'er, *n.* One who forms; a maker; author.
För'mer, *a.* Before in time; preceding; past.
För'mer-ly, *ad.* In times past; of old.
För-mi-cä'tion, *n.* A sensation as of ants creeping on the skin.
För'mi-da-ble, *a.* Terrible; dreadful; alarming.
För'mi-da-bly, *ad.* In a terrible manner.
Förm'less, *a.* Shapeless; having no form.
För'mü-lä, *n.*; pl. **För'mü-lä**. [L.] A form; a ritual; a rule;—an algebraic expression.
För'mü-lä-ry, *n.* A book containing stated forms.—2, *a.* Ritual; prescribed; stated.
För-nj-cä'tion, *n.* Incontinence or lewdness.
För-räy' or För'ray, *n.* An act of ravaging or pillaging; a hostile incursion; an invasion.
För-säke', *r. n.* [imp. t. forsook; pp. forsaken.] To leave; to quit; to desert; to neglect.
För-sook' (fö'r-sük'), *imp. t.* from *forsake*.
För-söth', *ad.* In truth; indeed; certainly.
För-swear' (fö'r-swär'), *r. a.* [imp. t. forswore; pp. forsworn.] To deny upon oath; to abjure.—2, *v. n.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury.
Fört, *n.* A fortified post; a castle; a fortress.
Förte, *n.* That in which one excels; a strong
Förth, *ad.* Forward; abroad; out. [side.
Förth-cöm-ing, *a.* Ready or about to appear.
Förth-with, *ad.* Immediately; without delay.
Förtj-eth, *a.* The ordinal of forty.—2, *n.* One of forty equal parts of a thing.
Förtj-fi-cä'tion, *n.* The art or the science of fortifying;—a fortified place; a fort.
Förtj-fy, *v. a.* To strengthen; to make strong.
Förtj-tüde, *n.* Courage; strength to endure.
Fört'night (fört'nit or fört'njt), *n.* Two weeks.
Förtress, *n.* A stronghold; a fortified place.
Fört-tü-i-toüs, *a.* Accidental; casual.
Fört-tü-i-toüs-ly, *ad.* Accidentally; casually.
Fört-tü-i-ty, *n.* Accident, or chance;—something which occurs by accident.
Fört'ü-näte, *a.* Lucky; happy; successful.
Fört'ü-näte-ly, *ad.* Happily; successfully.
Fört'üne (fört'yün), *n.* The good or ill that befalls man; chance; hap;—estate; riches.
Fört'üne-täll'er, *n.* A teller of fortunes.
Fört'xy, *a.* Four times ten, or five times eight.
För'um, *n.* [L.] The Roman market-place, in which assemblies were held;—a court.
För'ward, *ad.* Onward; progressively.—2, *a.* Warm;—bold;—presuming;—early;—anterior.—3, *v. a.* To hasten; to quicken;—to promote; to further;—to send; to transmit.
För'ward-näss, *n.* Eagerness;—earliness.
Fösse, *n.* A ditch; a moat; an entrenchment.

fölen, för; möve, nör, sön; bäll, bür, rüle, üse.—G, G, g, & soft: C, S, s, & hard; q, u, v, & u, v, & thin.

Fös'ajl, *n.* Petrified animal or vegetable remains.—2, *a.* Dug out of the earth.
Fös'aj-lif'er-öda, *a.* (*Geol.*) Containing fossils.
Fös'aj-list, *n.* One who is versed in fossils.
Fös'ter, *v. a.* To nurse; to feed; to support; to rear;—to cherish; to encourage.
Fös'ter-bröth-er, *n.* One of two persons nursed by, but not born of, the same parents.
Fös'ter-child, *n.* A child nursed or bred by one who is not its mother or father.
Fös'ter-fä-ther, *n.* One who brings up another man's child.
Fös'ter-ling, *n.* A foster-child.
Fös'ter-möth-er, *n.* The nurse of a foster-child.
Fös'ter-sön, *n.* One fed and educated as a son.
Fought (*fäwt*), *imp. t. & pp. from fight*.
Fööl, *a.* Not clean; not clear; not fair; filthy; dirty—hateful; ugly; coarse; gross—entangled with a cable or rope.—2, *v. a.* To defile; to entangle.—to collide with.
Föu-lärd, *n.* [*Fr.*] A kind of light silk.
Föul'ly, *ad.* Filthily; odiously;—not fairly.
Föul-möüthed (*möüthd*), *a.* Scurrilous.
Föul'ness, *n.* Filthiness; impurity; ugliness.
Föund, *imp. t. & pp. from find*.—2, *v. a.* To lay the basis of; to build; to establish.—to cast.
Föun-dä'tion, *n.* The basis of an edifice;—first principles or grounds; rise;—an establishment.
Föund'gr, *n.* One who founds; a builder;—a disease of the horse's foot.—2, *v. a.* To cause the disease called founder.—3, *v. n.* To sink to the bottom.—to fail; to miscarry.
Föun'der-x, *n.* A casting-house; a place where founding is carried on;—the art of casting.
Föund'ling, *n.* A child abandoned by its parents.
Föun'drx, *n.* A foundery.
Föunt, *n.* A font;—a fountain.
Föun'tain, *n.* A well; a spring;—a jet; a spout of water;—the first source.
Four (*för*), *a.* Twice two.
Four fold (*för fold*), *a.* Four times told.
Föu'r-ier-lam, *n.* A communistic theory, promulgated by one Fourier.
Four score, *a.* Four times twenty; eighty.
Four square (*för'skwär*), *a.* Quadrangular.
Fourteen (*för'ten*), *a.* Four and ten.
Fourteenth, *a.* The ordinal of fourteen.
Fourth (*förth*), *a.* The ordinal of four.
Fourth'ly (*förth'le*), *ad.* In the fourth place.
Fööl, *n.* A winged animal; a bird.—2, *v. n.* To kill birds for food or game.
Fööl'er, *n.* A sportsman who pursues birds.
Fööl'ing, *n.* The act of taking birds.
Fööl'ing-piöce, *n.* A gun for shooting birds.
Fös, *n.* An animal remarkable for cunning.
Fös-glöve (*föks'glöw*), *n.* A plant; digitalis.
Fös-höünd, *n.* A hound for chasing foxes.
Fös'tail, *n.* A genus of grass of several species.
Fös'sea, *n.* A noisy quarrel; a disturbance.
Fös'tion, *n.* A breaking;—part of an integer;—a part broken off; a fragment.
Fös'tion-al, *a.* Belonging to a broken number.
Fös'tious (*fösk'shu*), *a.* Cross; peevish.
Fös'türe (*fäkt'yur*), *n.* A breach; a rupture.
2, v. a. To break, as a bone.
Fös'tile, *a.* Brittle; easily broken; weak.
Fös'til'i-ty, *n.* Brittleness; weakness; frailty.
Fös'tment, *n.* A part broken off; a piece.
Fös'men-tä-rx, *a.* Composed of fragments.

Frä'grance, or **Frä'gran-cy**, *n.* Sweetness of smell; grateful odor.
Frä'grant, *a.* Odorous; sweet of smell.
Fräil, *a.* Weak; infirm; feeble;—liable to arr.
Fräil'ty, *n.* Weakness; infirmity; irresolution.
Främe, *v. a.* To form; to make; to compose; to plan.—2, *n.* A fabric; a structure composed of timbers or parts united;—order; condition.
Främe'work (*-würk*), *n.* A frame.
Fränc, *n.* A French coin, value about 20 cents.
Frän'chise (*frän'chiz*), *n.* Privilege; immunity; right.—2, *v. a.* To enfranchise; to free.
Frän'gi-bil'i-ty, *n.* The state of being frangible.
Frän'gi-ble, *a.* Fragile; brittle; easily broken.
Fränk (*frängk*), *a.* Liberal; open; ingenuous; candid.—2, *n.* A free letter;—a coin.—See **FRANC**.—3, *v. a.* To exempt from postage.
Fränk'in-cense, *n.* An odoriferous resin.
Fränk'lin (*frängk'lin*), *n.* A freeholder.
Fränk'ly, *ad.* Liberally; freely; openly; readily.
Fränk'ness, *n.* Openness; liberality; candor.
Fränk'pledge, *n.* A pledge or surety for free-men;—a decennary or tithing.
Frän'tic, *a.* Mad; raving; furious; outrageous.
Frä'ter-ni-ty, *n.* A society; a brotherhood.
Frä'ter-nize, *v. n.* To agree, as brothers.
Frä'tri-cide, *n.* The murder of a brother;—the murderer of a brother.
Fräud, *n.* Deceit; a cheat; a trick; an artifice.
Fräud'ful, *a.* Treacherous; trickish; deceitful.
Fräud'i-ness, *n.* Deceitfulness; trickery.
Fräud'i-länt, *a.* Full of artifice; treacherous; deceitful; fallacious; trickish.
Fräught (*fräwt*), *pp. from freight*. Laden.
Fräy, *n.* A battle; a fight; a quarrel; a riot.
Fräk (*fräk*), *n.* A strange fancy; a humor; a whim.—2, *v. a.* To variegate; to checker.
Fräk'ish, *a.* Capricious; whimsical.
Fräk'le (*fräk'li*), *n.* A spot on the skin.—2, *a.* Spotted; maculated.
Fräk'led (*fräk'lid*), or **Fräk'ly** (*fräk'kle*), *a.* Having freckles.
Fräe, *a.* Being at liberty; not enslaved; open; ingenuous; frank; liberal; innocent.—2, *v. a.* To set at liberty; to rescue; to clear.
Fräe'bäst-er, *n.* A robber; a pillager.
Fräe'börn, *a.* Not a slave; inheriting liberty.
Fräe'män, *n.* A man freed from servitude.
Fräe'dom, *n.* Liberty; privileges; license.
Fräe'höld, *n.* An estate held in free tenure.
Fräe'höld-er, *n.* One who has a freehold.
Fräe'ly, *ad.* With freedom; frankly; liberally.
Fräe'man, *n.* One who enjoys freedom.
Fräe'mä-son (*frä'mä-sön*), *n.* One of the secret fraternity of masons.—See **MASON**.
Fräe'ness, *n.* The state of being free; liberty; freedom; openness; candor.
Fräe'-schöl, *n.* A school attended without pay.
Fräe'stöne, *n.* Sandstone used in building;—a kind of peach.
Fräe'think-er, *n.* An unbeliever; a sceptic.
Fräe'-will, *n.* Power of acting at pleasure.
Fräze, *v. n. & v. a.* [*imp. t. froze*; *pp. frozen*.] To be congealed with cold; to congeal with cold.
Freight (*frät*), *v. a.* [*imp. t. freighted*; *pp. freighted*.] To load, as a ship, &c.—2, *n.* The cargo or lading of a railroad train or a ship;—money charged or paid for transportation of goods.

Frénch, *n.* The people and language of France.

—2, *a.* Belonging to the French or France.

Frénch'-horn, *n.* A wind-instrument.

Frénch'man, *n.* A native of France.

Fré-nét', *a.* Mad; distracted; frantic.

Frén'sy, *n.* Madness; distraction; phrensy.

Fré-quent-ox, *n.* Common occurrence.

Fré-quent, *a.* Often done, seen, or occurring.

Fré-quent, *v. a.* To visit often; to resort to.

Fré-quent'a-tive, *a.* (*Gram.*) Denoting repetition.—2, *n.* A verb which implies frequent

Fré-quent'er, *n.* One who frequents. [repetition.

Fré-quent-ly, *ad.* Often; not rarely.

Frés'e, *n.* [It.] Painting on fresh plaster.

Frésh, *a.* Cool;—not salt;—new;—ruddy.

Frésh'en (*frésh'én*), *v. a. & v. n.* To make or grow fresh; to refresh;—to increase, as wind.

Frésh'et, *a.* A flood of water or inundation caused by rains or melting snow.

Frésh'ly, *ad.* Coolly;—newly; recently;—rud-

dily;—briskly; vigorously.

Frésh'man, *n.* A student of the first year.

Frésh'nés, *n.* The being fresh; newness.

Frét, *n.* Agitation;—irritation;—a wire on the finger-board of a stringed instrument.—2, *v. a.*

To vex;—to corrode;—to variegate.—3, *v. n.*

To be irritated;—to be corroded.

Frét'ful, *a.* Angry; peevish; ill-humored.

Frét'work (*-würk*), *n.* Masonry with ornamental protuberances.

Fri'-bil'i-ty, or **Fri'-ble-nés**, *n.* The susceptibility of being easily reduced to powder.

Fri'-ble, *a.* Easily reduced to powder.

Fri'er, *n.* A religious;—a monk;—a lay brother.

Fri'er-X, *n.* A monastery or convent of friars.

Fri'ble, or **Fri'b'ler**, *n.* A frivolous person; a trifler; a coxcomb; a beau; a fop.

Fri'-s-ssé, *n.* A fowl, &c., fried in sauce.—2, *v. a.* To dress as a fricassee.

Fri'-tion, *n.* The act of rubbing; attrition.

Fri'-day (*frí'dá*), *n.* The sixth day of the week.

Fri'sion (*frénd*), *n.* One joined to another by affection; an intimate; a favorer; a Quaker.

Friénd'less (*frénd'lee*), *a.* Wanting friends.

Friénd'lí-nés (*frénd'le-nés*), *n.* Good will.

Friénd'ly, *a.* Kind; favorable; amicable.

Friénd'ship, *n.* Intimacy united with affection.

Fri'se (*fréz*), *n.* A coarse woollen cloth;—a term for an ornament in architecture.

Fri'-g-ate, *n.* A ship of war with one covered gun-deck.

Fright (*frít*), *n.* A sudden terror;—a frightful

object.—2, *v. a.* To terrify; to daunt.

Fright'en (*frít'en*), *v. a.* To terrify; to daunt.

Fright'ful (*frít'fúl*), *a.* Terrible; dreadful.

Fright'ful-ly (*frít'fúl-ly*), *ad.* Dreadfully.

Fright'ful-nés, *n.* Dreadfulness.

Fri'-ja (*frí'd'jád*), *a.* Cold; without heat;—without feeling;—dull; lifeless; impatient.

Fri'-gid'i-ty, *n.* Coldness; want of warmth.

Fri'-p-rif'io, *a.* Causing or producing cold.

Fri'll, *n.* A border or edging of linen or cotton, as on a garment; a ruffle.

Fringe, *n.* An ornamental trimming; a margin.—2, *v. a.* To adorn, or fit, with fringes.

Fri'-per-X, *n.* Old clothes;—trumpery; trifles.

Friak, *v. n.* To leap; to skip; to dance in frolic.—2, *n.* A frolic; a fit of gayety. [*ing.*

Fri'sket, *n.* A frame to confine paper in print-

Friak'i-nés, *n.* Gayety; liveliness; playfulness.

Friak'X, *a.* Gay; airy; frolicsome; wanton.

Frit, *n.* The matter of which glass is made.

Friith, *n.* A strait of the sea; an estuary.

Frit'ter, *n.* A kind of fried cake;—a fragrant

—2, *v. a.* To cut or break into small pieces.

Fri-vól'i-ty, *n.* Frivolousness; folly; vanity.

Fri-v'o-lous, *a.* Slight; trifling; of no moment.

Fri-v'o-lous-ly, *ad.* Triflingly; without weight.

Fri-v'o-lous-nés, *n.* Frivolity;—unimportance.

Frizz, or **Friz'zle**, *v. a.* To cut short; to crisp.—2, *n.* A curl; a lock of hair crisped.

Frö, *ad.* From (contraction of *from*).

Fröck, *n.* A dress; a coat;—a gown for children.

Frög, *n.* A small amphibious animal;—the protuberance on the sole of a horse's foot.

Fröl'ic, *a.* Gay; full of levity; frolicsome.—2, *n.* A wild prank;—a scene of mirth.—3, *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp. frolicked.*] To play wild

pranks; to be merry; to act merrily.

Fröl'ic-söme, *a.* Full of wild gayety; sportive.

Fröm, *prep.* Away; out of (*noting distance*).

Frönd, *n.* A stem and leaf combined; a leaf of palm or fern.

Frön-dés'cence, *n.* The time or the process of the unfolding of leaves of plants.

Frönt, *n.* The forehead; the brow; the face;—the van; the fore part.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* To oppose;—to stand foremost; to be opposite.

Frönt'age, *n.* The front of a building.

Frönt'al, *a.* Relating to, or of, the forehead.—2, *n.* A little pediment;—a frontlet.

Frönt'ier (*frönt'ér*), *n.* The utmost verge of any territory; a border; a confine; a limit.—2, *a.* Bordering; contentious.

Frönt'is-pièce, *n.* A print or engraving which faces the title-page of a book.

Frönt'let, *n.* A band worn on the forehead.

Fröst (*fröst* or *fráwt*), *n.* The act or the process of the congelation of water or vapor;—frozen dew; hoar-frost;—severe cold.—2, *v. a.* To cover with a frost-like substance.

Fröst'-bit-ten (*-bit-tén*), *a.* Nipped by frost.

Fröst'ed, *a.* Covered with frost;—frost-bitten.

Fröst'i-nés, *n.* Cold; a frosty state; freezing.

Fröst'-work (*-würk*), *n.* Ornamental work like frost;—the work of frost.

Fröst'X, *a.* Very cold;—hoary; like frost.

Fröth (*fröth* or *fráwth*), *n.* Spume; foam.—2, *v. n.* To foam; to throw out spume.

Fröth'X, *a.* Full of foam or spume;—empty.

Fröth'v, *v. a.* To curl; to frizzle.—2, *n.* A curl.

Fröth'ry, *a.* Fetid; ill-scented; dirty. (*Low.*)

Frow (*frö*), *n.* A tool for splitting staves.

Frow'ard, *a.* Peevish; ungovernable; angry.

Frow'ard-ly, *ad.* Peevishly; perversely.

Frow'ard-nés, *n.* Peevishness; perverseness.

Frown, *v. n.* To express displeasure by look; to look stern.—2, *n.* A wrinkled or stern look.

Fröze, *imp. t.* from *freeze*.

Frö'zen (*frö'zn*), *pp.* from *freeze*. Congealed.

Fruc-tés'cence, *n.* The ripening of fruit.

Fruc-tif'er-ous, *a.* Bearing fruit.

Fruc-tif-i-cá-tion, *n.* The act or process of fructifying; fecundation. [*fruitful.*

Fruc-tif-ry, *v. a. & v. n.* To make or become

Fruct'if-ous, *a.* Fruitful; fertile; productive.

Frú'gal, *a.* Thrifty; sparing; economical.

Frú-gál'i-ty, *n.* Thrift; prudent economy.

Fru-gif-er-ous, *a.* Bearing fruit.
Fru-giv-o-rous, *a.* Feeding on fruits.
Fruit (frút), *n.* Product of the earth, trees, and plants; profit; effect;—offspring; young.
Fruit-age (frút'áj), *n.* Fruit collectively.
Fruit-er-er, *n.* One who trades in fruit.
Fruit-er-y, *n.* Fruitage;—a repository for fruit.
Fruit-ful, *a.* Productive; bearing fruit; prolific.
Fruit-fúl-ness, *n.* Fertility; productiveness.
Fru-y' tion (fru-'ish'un), *n.* Enjoyment; use.
Fruit-less, *a.* Barren; vain; idle; unprofitable.
Fruit-less-ness, *n.* Unfruitfulness; barrenness.
Fruit-trée, *n.* A tree that produces fruit.
Fru-men-tá-cean (shus), *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, grain.
Fru-men-ty, *n.* Food of wheat boiled in milk.
Frush, *n.* The frog of a horse's foot.
Frustrate, *v. a.* To defeat; to disappoint.
Frustra-tion, *n.* Disappointment; defeat.
Frustra-tive, *a.* Fallacious; disappointing.
Fru-strum, *n.* [L.] A piece of a solid cut off.
Fru-ti-cose, *a.* Shrubby; like a shrub.
Fry, *n.* A swarm of little fishes;—a dish fried.
 —2, *v. a.* To cook in a pan on the fire.—3, *v. n.* To be cooked in a pan; to cook.
Fry-ing-pán, *n.* A pan used for frying meat.
Fud'dle, *v. a.* To make drunk; to intoxicate; to inebriate; to muddle.—2, *v. n.* To tipple.
Fudge, *interj.* An expression of contempt.
Fu-el, *n.* The matter or ailment of fire.
Fu-gá-cious (fu-gá'shus), *a.* Volatile; fleeting.
Fu-gá-c'i-ty, *n.* Volatility; a flying away.
Fu-g'i-tive, *a.* Flying away; volatile;—perishable.—2, *n.* A runaway; a deserter.
Fu-gle-mán, *n.* A fugleman.
Fu-gue (fug), *n.* (*Mus.*) A repetition of parts.
Fu-guist (fú'gíst), *n.* One who composes fugues.
Fu-l-ci-ment, *n.* A prop; a point of suspension.
Ful-crum, *n.* [L.] The support on which a lever rests; a prop.
Ful-fil', *v. a.* To accomplish; to perform.
Ful-fil'ment, *n.* Completion; performance.
Ful-gen-cy, *n.* Splendor; glitter; effulgence.
Ful-gent, *a.* Shining; dazzling; bright.
Ful-gid, *a.* Shining; glittering; dazzling.
Ful-gid'i-ty, *n.* Splendor; dazzling glitter.
Fu-lú-i-nous, *a.* Smoky; sooty;—dusky.
Full, *a.* Replete; without vacuity; saturated;—impregnated;—large; complete; strong.—2, *n.* Complete measure; the whole.—3, *ad.* Fully; quite; exactly; directly.—4, *v. a.* To thicken and cleanse, as cloth.
Full'er, *n.* One whose trade is to full cloth.
Full'er's-earth (fúl'pérz-érth), *n.* A kind of marl used for cleansing or fulling cloth.
Ful'ly, *ad.* Completely; without lack or defect.
Ful'mi-nant, *a.* Thundering; noisy.
Ful'mi-ná-te, *v. n.* To thunder;—to explode; to detonate;—to utter censure.—2, *v. a.* To utter;—to cause to explode.
Ful-mi-ná'tion, *n.* A thundering; an explosion;—a denunciation.
Ful'mi-ná-to-ry, *a.* Thundering; striking horror.
Ful'ness, *n.* Completeness; satiety.
Ful'some, *a.* Nauseous; offensive; disgusting.
Ful'some-ness (fúl'sum-nés), *n.* Nauseousness.
Ful'vid, or **Ful'vous**, *a.* Of a dull yellow color.
Fum'ble, *v. n. & v. a.* To attempt or do awkwardly; to act bunglingly; to falter.

Fúme, *n.* Smoke; vapor;—rage;—conceit.—2, *v. n. & v. a.* To smoke; to be in a rage.
Fú'mid, *a.* Smoky; vaporous; fuliginous.
Fú'mi-gá-te, *v. a.* To purify by smoke. [vapor.
Fú-mi-gá'tion, *n.* The act of fumigating;—
Fú'mi-to-ry, *n.* A plant of various kinds.
Fú'mous, or **Fú'my**, *a.* Full of fumes.
Fún, *n.* Sport; low merriment.
Fu-nám'bú-list, *n.* A rope-dancer.
Fúnc'tion, *n.* Employment; office; power.
Fúnc'tion-al, *a.* Relating to some office.
Fúnc'tion-a-ry, *n.* One who has an office.
Fúnd, *n.* An established stock; capital.—2, *v. a.* To invest in funds, as money.
Fúnd'a-ble, *a.* That may be funded.
Fúnd'a-mént, *n.* The lower part of the body.
Fúnd-a-mént'al, *a.* Relating to the foundation or basis; essential; important; radical.
Fúnd-a-mént'al-ly, *ad.* Essentially; originally.
Fú-nér-ial, *a.* Belonging to funerals.
Fú-nér-al, *n.* Burial; interment;—obsequies.—2, *a.* Relating to burial; mourning.
Fú-nér-é-al, *a.* Suiting a funeral; dismal.
Fún'gus (fúng'gus), *a.* Like a fungus; ex-crescent; not substantial or durable.
Fún'gus, *n.*; pl. **Fún'gi** or **Fún'gus-es**. A mushroom, a toadstool, &c.—an excrescence.
Fú'ní-cle, *n.* A small cord;—the stalk of a seed.
Fú-níc'ú-lar, *a.* Consisting of a cord or fibre.
Fún'nel, *n.* A pipe or passage of communication.
Fún'ny, *a.* Comical; droll. [Colloq.]
Fúr, *n.* Soft hair, or a skin with soft hair.—2, *v. a.* To line or cover with fur.
Fúr-be-lów (fúr'be-ló), *n.* A flounce for ornamenting a woman's dress.—2, *v. a.* To adorn with furbelows.
Fúr-bish, *v. a.* To burnish; to polish.
Fúr-cate, *a.* Fork-shaped.
Fur-cá'tion, *n.* The state of being branched;—a forking.
Fú'r-i-ous, *a.* Mad; frantic; raging; violent.
Fú'r-i-ous-ly, *ad.* Madly; violently; ragingly.
Fúrl, *v. a.* To draw up, as sails; to contract.
Fúr'lóng, *n.* The eighth part of a mile.
Fúr'lough (fúr'ló), *n.* A leave of absence for a limited time from military service.
Fúr'nace, *n.* A place for producing great heat.
Fúr'nish, *v. a.* To supply; to fit up; to equip.
Fúr'nish-er, *n.* One who furnishes or fits out.
Fúr'ní-ture, *n.* Movables; goods in a house for use or ornament; appendages; equipage.
Fúr'ri-er, *n.* One who deals in furs.
Fúr'row (fúr'ró), *n.* A long trench or hollow.—2, *v. a.* To cut in furrows.
Fúr'ry, *a.* Covered with, or made of, fur.
Fúr'ther, *a.* At a greater distance; farther.—2, *ad.* To a greater distance.—3, *v. a.* To forward; to promote; to assist.
Fúr'ther-ance, *n.* Promotion; advancement.
Fúr'ther-er, *n.* A promoter; a helper.
Fúr'ther-móre, *ad.* Moreover; besides.
Fúr'thest, or **Fúr'ther-móst**, *a.* Most distant.
Fúr'tive, *a.* Stolen; got by theft;—thievish.
Fúr'un-cle (fúr'ung-kl), *n.* A boil; a pustule.
Fúr'ry, *n.* Madness; rage; passion; frenzy.
Fúr'ze, *n.* A flowering evergreen shrub; gorse.
Fúr'zy, *a.* Overgrown with furze; full of furze.
Fúse, *v. a. & v. n.* To melt; to liquefy by heat.—2, *n.* See **Fuze**.

f, f, i, o, u, y, long; l, s, y, o, u, y, short: g, q, i, q, u, x, obscure; färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hähr, hähr;

Fū-gēē, *n.* A part of a watch, &c.; a fuze for firing a bomb; a musket:—written also *fusil*.

Fū-si-bil'i-ty, *n.* Susceptibility of being melted.

Fū-si-ble (fū-zē-bl), *a.* Susceptible of being melted.

Fū-sil, *a.* That may be melted; fusible.—2 (fū-zil or fū-zē'), *n.* A musket; a fusée.

Fū-si-lēer', *n.* A soldier armed with a musket.

Fū-sil-lāde', *n.* A discharge of musketry.—2, *v. a.* To attack by a fusillade.

Fū-sion (fū'zhyn), *n.* The act of melting:—fluidity:—a blending together.



Fūss, *n.* A tumult; a bustle; a noise. [Colloq.]

Fūst'ian (fūst'yan), *n.* A kind of cloth:—bom-bast.—2, *a.* Made of fustian:—pompous.

Fūst'ic, *n.* A sort of wood used in dyeing yellow.

Fūst'y, *a.* Ill-smelling; mouldy; musty.

Fū'tile, *a.* Trifling; worthless; of no weight.

Fū-til'i-ty, *n.* Want of effect; uselessness.

Fū'ture (fū'tyur), *a.* That is to be hereafter.—2, *n.* Time to come.

Fū-tū'ri-ty, *n.* Future time; a future event.

Fūze, or Fūze, *n.* A tube for blasting, &c.

Fūzz, *v. n.* To fly out in small particles.—2, *n.* Light particles; volatile matter.

Fy'ke, *n.* A bow-net used for catching fish.

G.

G, a guttural mute, has two sounds; one hard, as in *go, gun*; the other soft, like *j*, as in *gem, ginger*.

Gāb, *n.* Idle talk; loquacity.—2, *v. n.* To prate; to talk idly. [Vulgar.]

Gāb-ar-dine' (gāb-ar-dēn'), *n.* A loose frock.

Gāb'ble (gāb'bl), *v. n.* To prate without meaning.—2, *n.* Loud talk without meaning.

Gā'bel, *n.* A tax; an impost.

Gā'bi-qn, *n.* A large basket containing earth, and used in fortification.

Gā'ble (gā'bl), *n.* The triangular end of a house, from the eaves up.

Gād, *n.* An ingot of steel or iron:—a boss:—a goad.—2, *v. n.* To ramble about; to rove idly.

Gād'fly, *n.* A fly that stings cattle and horses.

Gāe'lio (gā'ljik), *n.* The Highland-Scotch language.—2, *a.* Highland-Scotch.

Gāf, *n.* A harpoon, or hook:—a spar:—a spur.

Gāf'fer, *n.* An old word of respect for an old man:—an old rustic:—grandfather.

Gāf'fle, *n.* An artificial spur for a game-cock.

Gāg, *v. a.* To stop the mouth of.—2, *n.* Something put into the mouth to hinder speech.

Gāge, *n.* A pledge; a pawn:—a measure, rule.—2, *v. a.* To engage:—to measure.—See GAUGE.

Gāi'e-ty, *n.* Mirth.—See GAVITY.

Gāin (gān), *n.* Profit; advantage; interest.—2, *v. a.* To obtain; to win; to procure.—2, *v. n.* To grow rich:—to advance.

Gāin'fūl, *a.* Profitable; lucrative; productive.

Gāin'fūl-ly, *ad.* Profitably; advantageously.

Gāin'less, *a.* Unprofitable; of no advantage.

Gāin-sāy or Gāin'sāy, *v. a.* To contradict.

Gāin-sāy'er or Gāin'sāy-er, *a.* A contradictor.

Gāin-sāy'ing or Gāin'sāy-ing, *n.* Opposition.

Gāir'ish, *a.* See GARISH.

Gāit, *n.* March; walk or manner of walking.

Gāit'er, *n.* A kind of high shoe:—a legging.

Gā'le, *n.* [Sp.] A festival; a festivity.

Gā'le-dāy, *n.* A day of festivity; a holiday.

Gāl'ex-x, *n.* The milky way:—a splendid company:—an assemblage of splendid persons or

Gāll, *n.* The bile; a bitter animal juice:—a nutgall:—a hurt:—rancor; malignity; bitterness of mind.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* To rub off the skin of:—to tease; to fret; to irritate:—to be vexed:—to be chafed.

Gāl'lant, *a.* Brave; high-spirited; daring; fine.

Gāl-lant', *a.* Polite and attentive to ladies.—2, *n.* A gay, sprightly man; a wooer.—3, *v. a.* To pay attention to, as ladies.

Gāl'lant-ly, *ad.* Bravely; nobly; generously.

Gāl-lant'ly, *ad.* In the manner of a wooer.

Gāl'lant-ry, *n.* Valor; bravery; magnanimity:—courtship; refined address to women:—intrigue:—gallant persons collectively.

Gāl'le-qn, *n.* A large armed ship.

Gāl'ler-y, *n.* A passage leading to several apartments; a balcony or railed projection.

Gāl'ley (gāl'le), *n.* A vessel with sails and oars:—a printer's frame for receiving types.

Gāl'ley-alāve, *n.* One condemned to the galleys.

Gāl'lio, *a.* Noting an acid made from nutgalls.

Gāl'lio, or Gāl'li-cqn, *a.* Relating to Gaul or France; French.

Gāl'li-cism, *n.* A French idiom or phrase.

Gāl-li-gās'kins, *n. pl.* Large, open hose.

Gāl-li-nā'ceous (gāl-le-nā'shus), *a.* Denoting an order of birds including the common hen.

Gāl'li-pōt, *n.* An earthen glazed pot:—a resin.

Gāl'l-nūt, *n.* A nutgall.

Gāl'lon, *n.* A liquid measure of four quarts.

Gāl-lōn', *n.* A kind of lace for binding, &c.

Gāl'lop, *v. n.* To move by leaps, or very fast.—2, *n.* The motion of a galloping horse.

Gāl'lo-way, *n.* A pony, or horse of small size.

Gāl'lo'ws (gāl'lus), *n. pl.* Gāl'lo'ws-es. A contrivance for hanging criminals:—*pl.* suspenders for pantaloons; braces.

Gāl'l-stōne, *n.* A concretion in the gall-bladder.

Gāl'op (gāl-lō or gāl'op), *n.* [Fr.] A kind of dance.

Gāl-vān'ic, *a.* Relating to galvanism.

Gāl-vān-ism, *n.* A species of electricity.

Gāl-vān-ize, *v. a.* To affect by galvanism.

Gām'bit, *n.* A method of opening the game of chess.

Gām'ble, *v. n.* To play or game for money.

Gām'bler, *n.* One addicted to gambling.

Gām-bōge', *n.* A concreted gum-resin.

mien, str; mōve, nōr, sōn; bāll, būr, rūle, dōe.—G, G, g, soft; G, G, g, hard; g a z; z a a g; Gāll

Gām'bol, *v. n.* To dance; to skip; to frisk.—
2, *n.* A skip; a hop; a leap for joy; a frolic.
Gām'brēl, *n.* The hind leg of a beast.
Gāme, *n.* Sport; merriment; a play; a match:—
animals hunted:—a spectacular contest.—
2, *v. n.* To play for money; to gamble.
Gāme'cōek, *n.* A cock bred to fight.
Gāme'some (gām'sum), *a.* Frolicsome; gay.
Gāme'ster, *n.* One who games; a gambler.
Gām'ing, *n.* The practice of gamblers.
Gamin (gā-mān), *n.* [Fr.] A neglected boy of the streets.
Gām'mōn, *n.* The buttock of a hog salted and dried:—a play with dice:—a humbug; a hoax.
Gām'pōt'ā-leūs, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the petals joined together.
Gām'ūt, *n.* The scale or series of musical notes.
Gām'y, *a.* Having the qualities of game:—plucky:—spirited.
Gān'der, *n.* The male of the goose.
Gāng, *v. n.* To go; to walk. [*Antiq. or local.*]
—2, *n.* A troop; a company; a ship's crew.
Gān'gli-on (gāng'glē-on), *n.* A knot or mass of nerve-substance:—a tumor.
Gān'grōne (gāng'grēn), *n.* (*Med.*) Mortification.—2, *v. n.* To become mortified, to mortify.
Gān'grē-noūs, *a.* Mortified; putrefied. [*tify.*]
Gāngue (gāng), *n.* The rock or material in which lies an ore-vein, or a crystal.
Gāng'wāy, *n.* A passage, particularly in a ship.
Gānt'let, *n.* A military punishment.
gāol (jāl), *n.* A prison:—often written *jail*.
gāol'er (jāl'er), *n.* A keeper of a prison; jailer.
Gāp, *n.* An opening, a breach; a passage.
Gāpe, *v. n.* To open the mouth; to yawn.
Garage (gā-rāzh' or gā-rāzh'), *n.* A stable for automobiles.
Gār'b, *n.* Dress; clothes:—exterior appearance.
Gār'bage, *n.* The bowels; refuse; offal.
Gār'ble, *v. a.* To assort:—to part; to mutilate.
Gār'den (gār'dn or gār'dēn), *n.* A piece of ground appropriated to plants, flowers, or fruits. [*garden*; a horticulturist.
Gār'den-er (gār'dn-er), *n.* The cultivator of a garden.
Gār'den-ing (gār'dn-ing), *n.* Horticulture.
Gār'get, *n.* A disease in the udders of cows.
Gār'gle, *v. a.* To wash the throat and mouth.—
2, *n.* Liquor for washing the throat, &c.
Gār'ish, *a.* Dazzling; gaudy; very bright.
Gār'land, *n.* A wreath of branches or flowers.
Gār'lic, *n.* A strong-scented, edible plant.
Gār'mēt, *n.* A covering for the body; a dress.
Gār'ner, *n.* A place for grain; a granary.
Gār'net, *n.* A reddish mineral or gem.
Gār'nish, *v. a.* To decorate with appendages:—
to warn.—2, *n.* Decoration:—fettlers.
Gār'nish-ēs', *n.* (*Law.*) One who is held liable for wages due a third party.
Gār'nish-mēt, *n.* Ornament; embellishment; garniture:—a legal warning.
Gār'ni-tūre, *n.* Embellishment; ornament.
Gār'rēt, *n.* The uppermost room of a house.
Gār'rēt-ēr, *n.* One who lives in a garret.
Gār'rj-son (gār'rēn), *n.* Soldiers for the defence of a town or castle:—a fortified place.—
2, *v. a.* To secure by a garrison.
Gār-rōt', *n.* [Sp.] An instrument by which criminals are put to death.—2, *v. a.* To strangle and rob.

Gār-rō'li-tx, *n.* Loquacity; talkativeness.
Gār'rō-loūs, *a.* Prattling; prating; talkative.
Gār'ter, *n.* A band to hold up a stocking.—
2, *v. a.* To bind with a garter.
Gās, *n.* A permanently elastic aëriform fluid.
Gās-con-ādē, *n.* A boast; a bravado; a vaunt.—
2, *v. n.* To boast; to brag; to bluster.
Gās'ē-ōūs, *a.* Having the form or state of gas.
Gāsh, *v. a.* To cut deep; to make a gash in.—
2, *n.* A deep cut; a gaping wound.
Gās'ket, *n.* A small cord to fasten sails with.
Gās'-light (-lit), *n.* The light produced by gas.
Gās'-mē-ter, *n.* A gas-measuring machine.
Gā-sōm'ē-ter, *n.* An instrument to measure gas:—a gas-holder; a receiver for holding gas.
Gāsp, *v. n.* To pant for breath:—to long for; to desire.—2, *n.* A short, painful catching of the breath.
Gās'tric, *a.* Pertaining to the stomach.
Gās-tril'ō-quist, *n.* A ventriloquist.
Gās-tril'ō-quy, *n.* Ventriloquism.
Gās-tro-nōm'ic, *a.* Relating to gastronomy.
Gās-trōn'ō-mx, *n.* Good living; epicurism.
Gāte, *n.* The door of an enclosure.
Gāte'-wāy, *n.* A passage with a gate.
Gāth'er, *v. a.* To collect; to pick up; to glean.—
2, *v. n.* To be collected; to assemble.—3, *n.* A pucker; a fold; a wrinkle.
Gāth'er-ing, *n.* An assembly; a collection.
Gāud, *n.* An ornament:—a piece of finery.
Gāu'di-ly, *ad.* In a gaudy manner; showily.
Gāu'di-nēss, *n.* Showiness; finery.
Gāu'dy, *a.* Showy; ostentatiously fine; tawdry.
Gāuge (gā), *v. a.* To measure with respect to the contents, as a vessel:—to estimate.—2, *n.* A measure; a standard:—the calibre of a gun.
Gāug'er (gā'jer), *n.* One who gauges.
Gāunt (gānt), *a.* Thin; slender, lean; meagre.
Gāunt'let, *n.* A kind of glove.
Gāuze, *n.* A kind of thin, transparent stuff.
Gāve, *The imp. t. of give.* [*grain.*]
Gāv'el, *n.* A small mallet:—a pile of reaped grain.
Gāwk, *n.* A cuckoo:—a foolish fellow.
Gāw'ky, *n.* A stupid or awkward person; a clown.—2, *a.* Awkward; ungainly; clownish.
Gāy, *a.* Airy; cheerful; merry; fine; showy.
Gāy'ē-tx, *n.* Cheerfulness; mirth:—finery.
Gāy'ly, *ad.* With gaiety; merrily; finely.
Gāze, *v. n.* To look intently and earnestly.—
2, *n.* Intent regard; a look of wonder; a stare.
Gā-zēlle', *n.* A small, swift species of antelope.
Gā-zētte' (gā-zēt'), *n.* A newspaper.—2, *v. a.* To insert or publish in a gazette.
Gāz-ēt-tēr, *n.* A geographical dictionary.
Gāz'ing-stōck, *n.* A person gazed at with scorn:—an object gazed at.
gār (gēr), *n.* Furniture; dress; goods; harness:—gearing.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To put on a dress, or harness.
gār'ing, *n.* A series of cog-wheels.
gāsēs (gēs), *n.* The plural of *goose*.
gēl'ā-ble, *a.* That may be congealed.
gēl'ā-tine, *a.* A viscous or gluey substance.
gē-lāt'ī-noūs, *a.* Of the nature of gelatine or jelly; viscous; sticky.



Gazelle.

ghâst'li-nêss (gâst'le-nêss), *n.* A death-like look.
ghâst'ly, *a.* Like a ghost; pale; dismal.
ghêr'kin (gêr'kin), *n.* A pickled cucumber.
ghôst (gôst), *n.* The soul of man; the spirit:—
 a spectre; a phantom.
ghôst'ly, *a.* Spiritual:—relating to ghosts.
gi'ant, *n.* A man of extraordinary size.
gi'ant-êss, *n.* A female giant; a huge woman.
gi'ant-like, or **gi'ant-ly**, *a.* Huge; gigantic.
Giaour (jôür), *n.* An infidel (the Turkish epithet for a Christian).
gib'ber, *v. n.* To speak inarticulately.
gib'ber-ish, *n.* Unmeaning talk; jargon.
gib'bet, *n.* A gallows.—2, *v. a.* To hang.
gib-bôss-i-ty, *n.* Convexity; protuberance.
gib'boys, *a.* Convex; protuberant; swelling.
Gibe, *v. a. & v. n.* To scoff at; to deride; to taunt.—2, *n.* A sneer; a hint of contempt; a
gib'lets, *n. pl.* Gizzard, &c., of a fowl. [taunt.
gid'di-ly, *ad.* Inconstantly; unsteadily.
gid'di-nêss, *n.* A state of being giddy:—vertigo:—levity; wildness.
gid'dy, *a.* Vertiginous; whirling:—wild.
Gier'ea-gle (jêr'e-gl), *n.* A kind of eagle.
gift, *n.* A thing given:—power; faculty.
gift'ed, *a.* Endowed with eminent powers.
gig, *n.* Any thing whirled round:—a light chaise:—a kind of boat.
gi-gan-tê-ss, *a.* Like a giant; gigantic.
gi-gan'tic, *a.* Like a giant; huge; enormous.
gig-gle (gig-gl), *n.* A half-suppressed laugh; a titter.—2, *v. n.* To laugh sillily; to titter.
gild, *v. a.* [imp. *t. & pp.* gilded, gilt.] To overlay with thin gold:—to adorn with lustre.
gild'er, *n.* One who gilds; a coin.—See **GILDER**.
gild'ing, *n.* The act of one who gilds:—gold leaf laid on a surface for ornament.
gill (gil), *n.* The fourth part of a pint:—a plant.
gill (gil), *n.*, or **gills**, *n. pl.* A fish's respiratory organ:—a flap below the beak of a bird.
gill'ix-flôw-er, *n.* A garden flower; stock.
gilt, *n.* Gold laid on the surface of any thing.—2, *imp. t. & pp.* gild.
gim'bal, *n. pl.* Rings to suspend a sea-compass.
gim'crack, *n.* A trivial mechanism; a trifle.
gim'let, or **gim'blet**, *n.* An instrument for boring with a screw or worm at its point.
gimp, *n.* A kind of edging of silk twist.
gin, *n.* A trap:—a machine:—a distilled spirit.—2, *v. a.* To catch in a trap or snare:—to clear, as cotton, of seeds by a machine.
gin'fer, *n.* A plant or root of a hot taste.
gin'fer-bread (jin'fer-brêd), *n.* A sweet cake.
gin'fer-ly, *ad.* With caution. [cloth.
ging'ham (ging'am), *n.* A checkered cotton
gin'gle, *v. & n.* See **JINGLE**.
gin'seng, *n.* The aromatic root of a plant.
gip'ey, *n.* See **GYPSEY**.
gi-râffe, *n.* The camelopard, a quadruped found in Africa.
gir'an-dôle, *n.* A branched chandelier.
gir'a-sôle, *n.* A plant; turnsole:—a mineral.
gird, *v. a.* [imp. *t. & pp.* girded or girt.] To bind round; to invest:—to surround:—to girdle.
gird'er, *n.* A person who girds; a binder:—the largest piece of timber in a floor.
girdle (gir'dl), *n.* A band:—a belt:—an enclosure.—2, *v. a.* To bind:—to enclose:—to cut round, as a tree.

girl, *n.* A young woman:—a female child.
girl'hood (girl'hûd), *n.* The state of a girl.
girl'ish, *a.* Suiting a girl, or girlhood; like a girl.
girl, *imp. t. & pp.* from *gird*. [girl.
girth, or **girth**, *n.* A band by which the saddle is fixed upon a horse:—a bandage:—a girdle:—the measure around any thing:—a circuit, or compass.—2, *v. a.* To bind with a girth; to gird. [substance.
Gist (jist), *n.* The main point; the essence; the
give (giv), *v. a.* [imp. *t. gave; pp.* given; To bestow; to confer; to yield; to grant.—2, *v. n.* To relent:—to yield:—to melt; to thaw.
giv'er, *n.* One who gives; a donor; a bestower.
Gives (givz), *n. pl.* Fetters.—See **GYVES**.
giz'zard, *n.* The muscular stomach of a fowl.
glâ'ci-al (glâ'she-gl), *a.* Pertaining to ice; icy.
glâ'ci-âte (glâ'she-ât), *v. n.* To turn into ice.—2, *v. a.* To cover with ice.
glâ'ci-er (glâ'she-er), *n.* A field of ice and snow in an elevated valley.
glâ'cious (glâ'shûs), *a.* Icy; resembling ice.
glâ'cia, *n.* [Fr.] A sloping bank.
glâd, *a.* Cheerful; gay; elevated with joy.—2, *v. a.* To make glad; to exhilarate. [light.
glâd'den (glâ'ddn), *v. a.* To make glad; to de-glâde, *n.* A lawn or opening in a wood.
glâd-i-â-tor, *n.* A sword-player; a prize-fighter.
glâd-i-a-tô-ri-al, *a.* Relating to gladiators. [light.
glâd'ly, *ad.* Joyfully; with gladness or joy.
glâd'nêss, *n.* Cheerfulness; joy; exultation.
glâd'some (glâd'sum), *a.* Gay; delighted.
glâd'some-nêss, *n.* Gayety; delight; joy.
glâir (glâr), *n.* The white of an egg:—a viscus substance:—a halberd.
glâ'mour or **glâ'mour**, *n.* Witchery; charm.
Glance, *n.* A shoot of light:—a quick view.—2, *v. n.* To look with a quick cast of the eye:—to glitter:—to fly off obliquely.
Gland, *n.* An organ for secretion or excretion.
glân'ders, *n. pl.* A disease in horses.
glân-dif-er-ous, *a.* Bearing mast or acorns.
glân'di-fôrm, *a.* Nut-shaped:—acorn-shaped:—gland-shaped.
glân'di-lar, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the glands; glandulous.
glân'dule, *n.* A little gland, as in plants.
glân'du-lôus, *a.* Relating to, or having, glands.
glâre, *v. n.* To shine so as to dazzle the eyes.—2, *n.* Dazzling light, lustre, or splendor:—a fierce look.
glâ'ring, *a.* Blazing out:—notorious.
Glass, *n.* A transparent substance:—a vessel:—a mirror.—2, *a.* Vitreous; made of glass.—3, *v. a.* To cover with glass; to glaze:—to re-glâss—blôw-er, *n.* One who blows glass. [fect.
glâss'ful, *n.* As much as a glass will hold.
glâss'i-nêss, *n.* The quality of being glassy.
glâss'x, *a.* Made of glass; resembling glass.
glâw'ber'g-sâlt, *n.* Sulphate of soda.
glâw-cô'mq, *a.* A disease of the eye.
glâw-cô'mq, *a.* Of a dull green color.
glâve, or **glâive**, *n.* A broadsword.
glâze, *v. a.* To furnish with glass or windows:—to cover with a vitreous substance.—2, *n.* A glassy coating; a glazing.
glâ'zier (glâ'zier), *n.* One who glazes.
glâ'zing, *n.* The vitreous substance on potters' ware:—the art or process of setting glass.

â, ä, î, ô, ð, ã, long; ä, ê, î, ð, ù, ý, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—**Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hâir, hêir;**

- Göd'sön** (göd'sün), *n.* He for whom one has become sponsor.
- Gög'gles** (gög'glz), *n. pl.* Blinds for horses:—a kind of glasses for the eyes.
- Gög'gle-eyed** (gög'gl-id), *a.* Large-eyed.
- Gög'ing**, *n.* The act of walking:—departure.
- Göl'tre** (göl'ter), *n.* [Fr.] A tumor on the throat.
- Göl'trous**, *a.* Partaking of, or like, the goitre.
- Göld**, *n.* A precious metal:—money.
- Göld'-bëat'er**, *n.* A maker of gold-leaf.
- Göld'en** (göld'n), *a.* Of or like gold:—happy.
- Göld'en-röd**, *n.* An American composite plant, bearing golden flowers on a rod-like stem.
- Göld'finch**, *n.* A small singing bird.
- Göld'fish**, *n.* A bright yellow fish.
- Göld'-läaf**, *n.* Gold beaten into thin leaves.
- Göld'smith**, *n.* One who works in gold.
- Gölf**, *n.* A game played with a ball and various crooked clubs or sticks.
- Gön'do-lä**, *n.* A boat used in Venice:—a shell.
- Gön-do-lä'r** (-lär'), *n.* One who rows a gondola.
- Gone** (gön or gawn), *pp.* from *go*. [standard.]
- Gön'fa-lön**, or **Gön'fa-nön**, *n.* An ensign; a
- Gön-fäl-q-nier**, *n.* A chief standard-bearer.
- Göng**, *n.* A sort of drum or cymbal.
- Gö-nj-öm'e-ter**, *n.* An instrument for measuring the angles of crystals.
- Good** (güd), *a.* [*comp.* better; *sup.* best.] Not bad; not ill:—proper; fit; useful:—sound.—2, *n.* The contrary to *evil*; benefit:—goodness.—3, *ad.* Well; not ill; not amiss.
- Good'-bý** (güd'bi'), *interj.* Farewell; adieu.
- Good'li-nëss** (güd'le-nës), *n.* Beauty; grace.
- Good'ly** (güd'le), *a.* Beautiful; graceful; fine.
- Good'ness** (güd'nës), *n.* Excellence; kindness.
- Goods** (güd'z), *n. pl.* Movable; merchandise.
- Good'-will** (güd'wil'), *n.* Benevolence; heartiness; zeal:—business interest.
- Göðae**, *n.*; *pl.* **Göðæe**. A large, web-footed water-fowl:—a tailor's iron.
- Göðge'ber-ry**, *n.* A prickly shrub and its fruit.
- Gö'pher**, *n.* A kind of ground-squirrel:—a pouched rat:—a kind of tortoise:—a species of serpent:—*anciently*, a tree and its wood.
- Gör'di-an**, *a.* Relating to Gordius:—intricate.
- Göre**, *n.* Clotted blood:—a narrow triangular piece of cloth or land.—2, *v. a.* To stab; to pierce.
- Görge**, *n.* The throat; the swallow; the gullet.—2, *v. a.* To glut; to satiate:—to swallow.
- Gör'geous** (gör'jys), *a.* Fine; splendid; showy.
- Gör'get**, *n.* Armor worn around the throat.
- Gör'gon**, *n.* A monster; anything ugly.
- Gö-ril'ä**, *n.* A man-like ape of West Africa.
- Gör'mand**, or **Gör'mand-er**, *n.* See **GOURMAND**.
- Gör'mand-ize**, *v. n.* To eat greedily or to excess; to feed ravenously.
- Görs**, *n.* Furze; a leguminous shrub.
- Gö's'ry**, *a.* Covered with clotted blood; bloody.
- Gös'häwk**, *n.* A species of hawk.
- Gös'ling**, *n.* A young goose not full grown.
- Gös'pel**, *n.* A history of Christ:—Christianity.
- Gös'sa-mër**, *n.* A fine film spun by spiders.
- Gös'sip**, *n.* An idle tattler:—tattle; trifling talk.—2, *v. n.* To chat; to prate; to be merry.
- Göt**, *imp. t. & pp.* from *get*.
- Göth'ic**, *a.* Relating to the Goths; rude; barbarian:—pertaining to a certain style of architecture, characterized by a pointed arch.
- Göt'ten** (göt'tn), *pp.* from *get*. [Obsolescent.]
- Gouge** (göüj or göj), *n.* A sort of hollow chisel.—2, *v. a.* To scoop out.
- Gourd** (görd or görd), *n.* A plant and its fruit.
- Göur'mänd**, *n.* [Fr.] A glutton.
- Göüt**, *n.* A drop:—an inflammatory disease.
- Göüt** (gö), *n.* [Fr.] A taste; relish.
- Göüt'y**, *a.* Diseased with, or relating to, the gout:—swollen; disproportioned.
- Göü'ern**, *v. a.* To rule; to direct; to manage.
- Göü'ern-a-ble**, *a.* That may be governed.
- Göü'er-nance**, *n.* Government; rule; control.
- Göü'er-nänt**, or **Göü'er-nänte'**, *n.* A governess.
- Göü'ern-äss**, *n.* A tutress; an instructress.
- Göü'ern-mënt**, *n.* Direction; exercise of authority; executive power:—management.
- Göü'ern-mënt'al**, *a.* Relating to government.
- Göü'ern-ör**, *n.* One who governs; a ruler.
- Göün**, *n.* A long garment; a loose robe.
- Göü'ned** (göünd), *a.* Dressed in a gown.
- Göü'ng'män**, *n.* A man of letters; a student.
- Gräb**, *v. a.* To seize suddenly. [Vulgar.]
- Gräce**, *n.* Favor; kindness:—virtue:—jardön:—mercy:—beauty:—gracefulness:—a title:—a short prayer.—2, *v. a.* To adorn; to dignify: to embellish:—to favor.
- Gräce'füll**, *a.* Beautiful with dignity; comely.
- Gräce'füll-nëss**, *n.* Elegance of manner.
- Gräce'less**, *a.* Void of grace; abandoned.
- Grä'cious** (grä'shus), *a.* Merciful; kind; good.
- Grä'cious-ly** (grä'shus-le), *ad.* Mercifully.
- Grä-dä'tion**, *n.* Regular process; order; series.
- Grä'd-a-to-ry**, *a.* Gradual:—going step by step.
- Gräde**, *n.* Rank; degree:—rise and descent.—2, *v. a.* To reduce to proper degrees of ascent and descent.—3, *a.* (*Agric.*) Cross-bred.
- Grä'dj-ënt**, *a.* Walking; moving by steps.—2, *n.* The rate of ascent or descent.
- Grä'd'ü-al** (grä'd'yü-al), *a.* Proceeding by degrees; advancing or moving step by step.
- Grä'd'ü-al-ly**, *ad.* By degrees; step by step.
- Grä'd'ü-äte**, *v. a.* To dignify with a degree or diploma:—to divide into degrees; to proportion.—2, *v. n.* To receive a degree:—to proceed regularly or by degrees.
- Grä'd'ü-äte**, *n.* A person dignified with an academic degree:—a cup marked for measuring.
- Grä'd'ü-ä'tion**, *n.* Regular progression or proportion:—the act of conferring, or receiving, academic degrees.
- Gräft**, *n.* A small shoot or scion of a tree inserted into another tree:—illegal or dishonest gain.—2, *v. a.* To insert, as a scion in a tree.
- Gräin**, *n.* All kinds of corn, as wheat, &c.; a seed:—a minute particle:—a weight:—temper; disposition:—fibre:—dye; stain.
- Gräined** (gräind), *a.* Rough:—dyed in grain; painted like certain woods.
- Gräins** (gräinz), *n. pl.* Husks of malt in brewing:—a kind of harpoon.
- Gräm**, or **Grämme**, *n.* The weight of 15.43 grains Troy (the unit of the metric weights).
- Grä-min'e-al**, or **Grä-min'e-öls**, *a.* Grassy.
- Gräm-i-niv'o-rouä**, *a.* Living upon grass.
- Gräm'mar**, *n.* The art of speaking or writing correctly:—a book of grammatical principles.
- Gräm-mä'rj-an**, *n.* One versed in grammar.
- Gräm-mät'i-cal**, *a.* Belonging to grammar.
- Gräm-mät'i-cal-ly**, *ad.* According to grammar.
- Gräm'pus**, *n.* A large cetaceous animal.

Ä, å, i, ö, ü, F, long; Ä, å, I, ö, ü, Y, short; æ, e, i, q, u, y, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; häir, hä-

Grān's-ry, *n.* A storehouse for grain.
Grānd, *a.* Great; splendid; magnificent.
Grāndām, *n.* Grandmother;—an old woman.
Grānd'child, *n.* The child of a son or daughter.
Grānd'dāugh-ter (grānd'dāw-ter), *n.* The daughter of a son or of a daughter.
Grān-dēs, *n.* A man of great power or dignity; a nobleman.
Grān'deur (grānd'yur), *n.* State; splendor; magnificence; greatness; majesty; pomp.
Grānd'fā-ther, *n.* A father's or mother's father.
Grān-dil'o-quēnce, *n.* High-flown speech.
Grān-dil'o-quēnt, *a.* Using lofty words.
Grān'di-ōse, *a.* Grandiloquent;—affectedly dignified; grand.
Grānd'-jū'ror, *n.* One of a grand jury.
Grānd'-jū'rx, *n.* A jury to decide on indictments.
Grānd'mōth-er (grānd'mūth-er), *n.* A father's or mother's mother.
Grānd'sire, *n.* A grandfather; an ancestor.
Grānd'sōn, *n.* The son of a son or daughter.
Grān'se, *n.* A farm; a farm-house;—a granary.
Grān'te (grān't), *n.* A common hard rock.
Grā-nit'ic, *a.* Containing granite; like granite.
Grā-niv'o-rou, *a.* Eating or living upon grain.
Grāt, *v. a.* To admit; to allow; to yield.—2, *n.* Any thing granted; a gift; a boon.
Grāt'ā-ble, *a.* That may be granted.
Grāt'ā-ss, *n.* One to whom a grant is made.
Grāt'er, or **Grāt'or**, *n.* (Law.) One who makes a grant—correlative to *grantee*.
Grān'ā-lar, *a.* Composed of grains.
Grān'ā-lar, *v. a. & v. n.* To form into grains.
Grān'ā-lā'tion, *n.* The act, or process, of forming into grains.
Grān'āle (grān'yul), *n.* A small particle.
Grān'ā-lous (grān'yū-lus), *a.* Full of grains.
Grāpe, *n.* The fruit or berry of the vine.
Grāp'o-ry, *n.* A greenhouse for raising grapes.
Grāp'-shōt, *n.* A combination of small shot.
Grāp'-stōne, *n.* The stone or seed of a grape.
Grāph'ic (grāf'ik), or **Grāph'ic-al**, *a.* Well delineated;—vivid.
Grāph'ic-al-ly, *ad.* In a graphical manner.
Grāph'ite, *n.* Black-lead, or plumbago.
Grāp'nel, *n.* A small anchor for a boat, &c.
Grāp'ple (grāp'pl), *v. a. & v. n.* To seize; to lay hold of.—2, *n.* A close fight;—a seizure;—an iron instrument.
Grāp, *v. a.* To seize and hold; to gripe.—2, *n.* A gripe or seizure of the hand; a hold.
Grās, *n.* The common herbage of the field.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* To cover with, or breed, grass.
Grās'hōp-per, *n.* An insect that hops or leaps.
Grās'-plēt, *n.* A level spot covered with grass.
Grās'y, *a.* Covered with, or containing, grass.
Grāte, *n.* A partition or frame made with bars.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* To rub; to make a harsh sound.
Grāt'ed, *a.* Having bars like a grate.
Grāt'e'fūl, *a.* Thankful; pleasing; acceptable.
Grāt'e'fūl-ly, *ad.* In a grateful manner.
Grāt'or, *n.* A rough instrument to grate with.
Grāt'-fī-ō'shion, *n.* Pleasure;—recompense.



Grape-shot.

Grāt'i-fy, *v. a.* To indulge; to please; to delight.
Grāt'ing, *n.* A partition or flooring of bars.
Grāt'is, *ad.* [L.] For nothing; without pay.
Grāt'i-tūde, *n.* Duty to benefactors; thankfulness for favors; sense of kindness received.
Grā-tū'i-tōus, *a.* Bestowed freely; voluntary.
Grā-tū'i-ty, *n.* A present; a recompense; a gift.
Grāt'ū-lāte (grāt'yū-lāt), *v. a.* To congratulate; to felicitate.
Grāt'ū-lā'tion, *n.* Congratulation; felicitation.
Grāt'ū-lā-tō-ry, *a.* Expressing congratulation; congratulatory.
Grāve, *n.* A place in which the dead are reposed.—2, *v. a.* [imp. t. *graved*; pp. *graven*, *graved*.] To carve; to cut; to form; to shape.—3, *a.* Solemn; serious; important; deep.
Grāv'el, *n.* Hard, rough sand;—a disease.—2, *v. a.* To cover with gravel;—to puzzle.
Grāv'el-ess, *a.* Wanting a tomb; unburied.
Grāv'el-ly, *a.* Abounding with, or like, gravel.
Grāv'ly, *ad.* Solemnly; seriously; soberly.
Grāv'en (grāv'vn), *a.* pp. from GRAVE.
Grāv'er, *n.* One who engraves;—a gravestone.
Grāve-stōne, *n.* A stone placed over a grave.
Grāv'yārd, *n.* A place for burying the dead.
Grāv'id, *a.* Pregnant.
Grāv'i-tāte, *v. n.* To tend to a centre.
Grāv'i-tā'tion, *n.* The act of tending to the centre; gravity.
Grāv'i-ty, *n.* Weight; heaviness; seriousness.
Grāv'y, *n.* Juice of roasted meat, &c.
Grāy, *a.* White mixed with black;—hoary.—2, *n.* A gray color.
Grāy'bēard (grā'berd), *n.* An old man.
Grāy'ish, *a.* Approaching to a gray color.
Grāze, *v. n.* To eat grass; to supply grass.—2, *v. a.* To supply with grass;—to touch lightly.
Grāz'er, *n.* One that feeds on grass.
Grāz'gr, *n.* One who grazes cattle.
Grāze (grās), *n.* Animal fat in a soft state;—a disease in the legs of horses.
Grēase (grēs), *v. a.* To smear with grease.
Grēas'i-nēss, *n.* Oiliness; fatness; unctuousity.
Grēas'y (grēs'z), *a.* Oily; fat; unctuous;—gross.
Grēāt (grāt), *a.* Large; chief; principal;—illustrious; eminent; noble; magnanimous.
Grēāt'ly (grāt'le), *ad.* In a great degree.
Grēāt'nēss, *n.* Largeness; dignity; power; state.
Grēaves (grēvz), *n. pl.* Armor for the legs.
Grēciān (grē'shan), *a.* Relating to Greece.
Grēcism, *n.* An idiom of the Greek language.
Grēed, *n.* Avarice; greediness.
Grēed'ly, *ad.* Ravenously; voraciously.
Grēed'nēss, *n.* Ravenousness; voracity.
Grēed'y, *a.* Ravenous; voracious;—eager.
Grēek, *a.* Grecian; Hellenic.—2, *n.* A native of Greece; one of the Hellenic race.
Grēen, *a.* Verdant; flourishing; fresh; undecayed; new; not dry; unripe;—ignorant.—2, *n.* A green color;—a grassy plain.
Grēen'-grō-er, *n.* A retailer of vegetables.
Grēen'hōrn, *n.* A raw, unpractised person.
Grēen'hōuse, *n.* A house for preserving plants.
Grēen'ish, *a.* Somewhat green; tending to green.
Grēen'nēss, *n.* Viridity; unripeness; freshness;—ignorance; inexperience.
Grēen'rōōm, *n.* A room of a theatre.

mān, sū; mōve, nūr, sū; būll, būr, rūle, āse.—*g, q, f, soft; g, q, f, hard; g as z; z as g; this*

Grēns (grēns), *n. pl.* Leaves and stalks used for food; potherbs.
Grēn'sward, *n.* Turf on which grass grows.
Grēt, *v. a.* To address; to salute; to congratulate.—2, *v. n.* To meet and salute;—to weep.
Grēt'ing, *n.* A friendly salutation at meeting.
Grē-gā'ri-ōls, *a.* Going in flocks or herds.
Grē-nāde', *n.* A ball of iron filled with gunpowder, and thrown by the hand.
Grēn-a-diār' (grēn-g-dēr'), *n.* A foot-soldier.
Grēn-g-dīne (dēn), *n.* A thin silken stuff.
Grew (grū), *imp. t. of grow*.
Grey (grā), *a.* See GRAY.
Grey'hōnd (grā'hōnd), *n.* A tall, fleet dog, used in the chase.
Grid'dle (grīd'dl), *n.* A pan for baking cakes.
Grid'ir-on (grīd'f-urn), *n.* A portable grate on which meat is laid to be broiled.
Griēf (grēf), *n.* Sorrow; trouble; grievance.
Griēf'ance, *n.* A wrong suffered; an injury.
Griēve, *v. a. & v. n.* To afflict;—to feel sorrow.
Griēv'ous, *a.* Afflictive; painful; heavy.
Griēv'ous-ly, *ad.* Painfully; calamitously.
Grīf'fin, or **Grīf'fyn**, *n.* A fabled animal.
Grīp, *a.* A small eel;—a cricket; a grasshopper.
Grīll, *v. a.* To broil on a gridiron;—to scare.
Grīl'lage, *n.* A flooring;—a platform.
Grīm, *a.* Horrible; hideous; frightful; ugly.
Gri-māce', *n.* A distortion of the countenance.
Gri-māl'kin, *n.* A name for an old cat.
Grīme, *v. a.* To dirt; to sully deeply; to daub with filth.—2, *n.* Dirt deeply insinuated.
Grīm'ly, *ad.* Horribly; hideously; sourly.
Gri-m'ness, *n.* Horror; frightful visage.
Grīn, *v. n.* To show the teeth set together.—2, *n.* The act of one who grins.
Grīnd, *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp. ground.*] To reduce to powder;—to sharpen;—to oppress.—2, *v. n.* To perform the act of grinding.
Grīnd'er, *n.* One that grinds;—a double tooth.
Grīnd'stone, *n.* A stone for grinding tools.
Gri-p, *n. & v. a.* The same as **GRİPE**.
Gri-pe, *v. a.* To hold hard; to pinch; to squeeze.—2, *n.* A grasp; a hold;—*pl.* The colic.
Grīppe, *n.* Influenza; epidemic catarrh.
Grīz'ly (grīz'le), *a.* Dreadful; horrible; hideous.
Grist, *n.* Corn to be ground;—supply; provision.
Gri'stle (grī'sl), *n.* Cartilage; a tough, elastic, and compressible substance.
Gri'st'ly (grī'sl-ē), *a.* Of, or containing, gristle.
Gri'st'-mill, *n.* A mill for grain.
Grit, *n.* The coarse part of meal;—sand; gravel; gritstone;—courage; determination.
Grit'ty, *a.* Full of grit; consisting of grit.
Gri'zle (grīz'z), *n.* A mixture of white and black; gray.
Grīz'led (grīz'zld), *a.* Interspersed with gray.
Grīz'zly (grīz'zle), *a.* Somewhat gray.
Grōan (grōn), *v. n.* To breathe or sigh as in pain.—2, *n.* A deep sigh from sorrow or pain.
Groāt (grāwt), *n.* A coin worth four pence;—*pl.* crushed wheat.
Gro'cer, *n.* A dealer in tea, sugar, spices, &c.
Gro'cer-y, *n.* Commodities sold by grocers;—a grocer's shop.
Grōg, *n.* A beverage of spirit and water.
Grō'ram, *n.* A kind of stuff with a rough pile.
Grōin, *n.* The part next above the thigh.

Grōm, *n.* One who tends horses; a servant;—a bridegroom.—2, *v. a.* To take care of, as horses.
Grōve, *v. a.* To cut into channels or hollows.—2, *n.* A furrow or channel cut with a tool.
Grōpe, *v. n.* To feel where one cannot see.
Grōse, *a.* Thick; bulky; indelicate; fat; coarse;—whole; total;—impure;—unrefined;—stupid.—2, *n.* Bulk or main body;—twelve dozen.
Grōss'ly, *ad.* Bulkily; coarsely; without art.
Grōss'ness, *n.* Coarseness; density; fatness.
Grōt, *n.* A cave; a grotto; a cavern.
Grōt'esque (grō't-ēsk'), *a.* Fantastic; odd.
Grō'tō, *n.*; *pl.* **Grō't's**, *a.* A cave; a cavern.
Grōund, *n.* Earth; land; territory;—floor; bottom;—first hint; first principle;—*pl.* **Leas**.—2, *v. a.* To place on the ground;—to found.—3, *imp. t. & pp. from grād*.
Grōund'-dōr (fōr), *n.* The lower floor.
Grōund'-hōg, *n.* The woodchuck, or marmot.
Grōund'less, *a.* Void of reason; unfounded; ungrounded; wanting ground.
Grōund'-nūt, *n.* A plant and its fruit; pea-nut.
Grōund'-plēt, *n.* Ground occupied by building.
Grōund'-rēt, *n.* Rent paid for ground.
Grōund'sēl, *n.* A plant; ragwort;—a sill.
Grōund'work (wōrk), *n.* Ground; foundation;—first principle.
Grōp (grōp), *n.* A cluster; a collection.—2, *v. a.* To form into a group.
Grō'se, *n.* A kind of wild fowl.
Grōve, *n.* A small wood; a place set with trees.
Grōv'el (grōv'vl), *v. n.* To lie prone; to be base.
Grōv'el-er (grōv'vl-er), *n.* A mean person.
Grōw (grō), *v. n.* [*imp. t. grew; pp. grown.*] To vegetate;—to increase; to extend; to become.—2, *v. a.* To cause to grow; to produce.
Grōwl, *v. n.* To snarl; to murmur; to grumble.—2, *n.* A murmur, as of an angry dog.
Grōwn (grōn), *pp. from grow*. Advanced.
Grōwth (grōth), *n.* The act or the process of growing; vegetation;—product; a thing produced;—increase of stature;—advancement.
Grōb, *v. a.* To dig up; to root out; to extirpate.—2, *n.* A kind of worm;—a dwarf.
Grōdge, *v. a.* To envy; to give or take unwillingly.—2, *v. n.* To murmur; to be envious.—3, *n.* An old quarrel;—ill will; envy.
Grō'l, *n.* Food made by boiling meal in water.
Grō'ly, *a.* Sour of aspect; harsh of manners.
Grō'ly, *ad.* Harshly; ruggedly; sourly.
Grō'lyness, *n.* Harshness of manner or look.
Grōm, *a.* Sour; surly; severe; harsh.
Grōm'ble, *v. n.* To murmur with discontent.
Grōm'bler, *n.* One who grumbles; a murmurer.
Grōm'bling, *n.* A murmuring; a hoarse noise.
Grōme, *n.* A thick, viscid consistence of a fluid.
Grōm'ly, *ad.* In a grum manner; morosely.
Grō'mous, *a.* Thick; clotted;—(*Bot.*) Clubbed; knotted.
Grōnt, *v. n.* To murmur like a hog.—2, *n.* The noise of a hog;—a kind of fish.
Guā'ia-ōm (gwā'yā-kūm), *n.* A medicinal wood and its resin; lignum-vitæ.
Guā'nō (gwā'nō), *n.* The dung of sea-birds, used as a fertilizer.
Guā'r-an-tēē' (gār-an-tē'), *n.* One who undertakes to see stipulations performed;—a surety.—2, *v. a.* To warrant; to insure. [*THE*]
Guā'r-an-ty (gār-ran-tē), *n. & v. a.* See GUARAX.

L, E, I, O, U, Y, long; K, G, X, H, J, short; Q, Q, I, Q, X, obscure.—Fare, fār, fāt, fāll; hēir, hār;

H.

H is a note of aspiration, and is, by some grammarians, accounted no letter.

Hā, *interj.* Expressing wonder, joy, or grief.

Hā-be-as cōr'pās, *n.* (*Law.*) A writ to bring a prisoner before the court.

Hāb'er-dāsh-er, *n.* A dealer in small wares.

Hāb'er-dāsh-er-ry, *n.* Small wares or goods.

Hā-bēr-gē-on, *n.* Armor for the neck and breast.

Hā-bil'i-mēt, *n.* Dress; clothes; garment.

Hāb'it, *n.* Dress; garb;—custom; inveterate use.—2, *v. a.* To dress; to accoutre; to array.

Hāb';tā-ble, *a.* That may be dwelt in.

Hāb'i-tāt, *n.* The place where a plant or an animal lives.

Hāb'i-tā'tion, *n.* A place of abode; a dwelling.

Hāb'it-ēd, *a.* Clothed—accustomed—usual.

Hā-bīt'ā-āl (**hā-bīt'yū-āl**), *a.* Customary.

Hā-bīt'ā-āl-ly, *ad.* Customarily; by habit.

Hā-bīt'ā-āte, *v. a.* To accustom; to familiarize.

Hāb'i-tūde, *n.* Long custom; habit—state.

Hāck, *v. a.* To cut; to chop; to cut clumsily.—2, *n.* A notch; a horse—a hackney-coach.

Hāck'ber-ry, *n.* A tree and its fruit.

Hāck'kle (**hāck'kl**), *v. a.* To dress, as flax;—to separate.—2, *n.* A comb for dressing flax.

Hāck'mā-lāck, *n.* The American larch-tree.

Hāck'ney, *n.* a hired horse—a hireling.—2, *a.* Much used—let out for hire.—3, *v. a.* To use much; to accustom; to habituate; to make common.

Hāck'ney-cōach, *n.* A carriage let for hire.

Hāck'neyed (**hāck'njū**), *p. a.* Much used; worn
Hād, *imp. t. & pp. of hure.* [out.]

Hād'dock, *n.* A sea-fish of the cod kind.

Hād'deg, *n.* The place of departed spirits.

Hāft, *n.* A handle.—2, *v. a.* To set in a haft.

Hāg, *n.* A witch; a fury—an old, ugly woman.—2, *v. a.* To vex; to harass with vain terror.

Hāg'gard, *n.* Lean; rugged; pale; deformed.—2, *n.* A species of hawk not easily tamed.

Hāg'gle (**hāg'gl**), *v. a.* To chop; to mangle.—2, *v. n.* To be difficult in a bargain.

Hā-ġi-ōg'ra-phx, *n.* (or **Hā-ġi-ōg'ra-phs**, *n. pl.*) Sacred books; those Old Testament books which are neither Mosaic, prophetic, nor historical.

Hā-ġi-ōl'o-ġx, *n.* Lives of the saints; a treatise on the saints, or on sacred things.

Hāh (**hā**), *interj.* Expressing surprise or effort.

Hāil (**hāl**), *n.* Drops of rain frozen in falling.—a hail.—2, *v. n.* To pour down hail.—3, *v. a.* To pour, as hail;—to salute; to call to; to greet.

Hāil, *interj.* A term of salutation.

Hāil'stōne, *n.* A particle or single ball of hail.

Hāil'y, *a.* Consisting of hail; full of hail.

Hāir (**hār**), *n.* Dry, elastic filaments arising from the skin of animals—a single filament.

Hāir'-brēādth (**hār'brēdth**), *n.* A very small distance; the diameter of a hair.—2, *a.* Very narrow.

Hāir'-clōth, *n.* Stuff made of hair.

Hāir'-clōth, *n.* The state of being hairy.

Hāir'-lēss, *a.* Wanting hair; bald.

Hāir'x, *a.* Covered with, or consisting of, hair.

Hāke, *n.* A kind of fish resembling the cod.

Hāl'berd or **Hāl'berd**, *n.* A kind of spear or battle-axe.

Hāl-ber-diēr, *n.* One armed with a halberd.

Hāl'cy-on (**hāl'she-un** or **hāl'se-un**), *n.* A sea-bird; a kingfisher.—2, *a.* Placid; quiet; peaceful; happy.

Hāle, *a.* Healthy; sound; hearty; strong—uninjured; unimpaired.

Hāle or **Hāle**, *v. a.* To drag along rudely; to haul.—See **HāVL**.

Hālf (**hāf**), *n.*; *pl.* **Hālfes** (**hāfvz**). A moiety; one of two equal parts.—2, *ad.* In part; equally.

Hālf'-blood (**hāf'blūd**), *n.* One whose parents are of different races.

Hālf'-brēd, *n.* A half-blood.

Hālf'-brōth-er, *n.* A brother by one parent only.

Hālf'-mōon, *n.* The moon half illuminated.

Hālf'-pēn-nx (**hā'pēn-nx**, **hāp'pēn-nx**, or **hāf-pēn-nx**), *n.*; *pl.* **Hālf'-pence** (**hā'pēns** or **hāf-pēns**). An English copper coin. [middle]

Hālf'-wāy, *a.* Equidistant.—2, *ad.* In the middle.

Hālf'-wit-tēd (**hāf'wit-tēd**), *a.* Foolish.

Hāl'i-būt (**hāl'q-būt**), *n.* A large, flat sea-fish.

Hāl, *n.* A court of justice—a manor-house—a public room; a large room—a collegiate body—the entrance of a dwelling-house.

Hāl-lē-lā'jah (**hāl-lē-lā'jā**), *n.* & *interj.* [Heb. *praise ye Jehovah.*] A song, or shout, of thanksgiving or praise; alleluia.

Hāl-lōb', *interj.* Expressing encouragement or call.—2, *v. n.* & *v. a.* To cry out; to call to.

Hāl'lōw (**hāl'lō**), *v. a.* To consecrate or make holy; to dedicate; to sanctify.

Hāl-lōw-ēēn', *n.* The vigil of All-Saints; the evening before All-Saints' day.

Hāl'lōw-māe (**hāl'lō-māe**), *n.* The feast of All-Saints; the first day of November.

Hāl-lō-cj-nā'tion, *n.* Error; delusion.

Hāl'lō, *n.*; *pl.* **Hāl'lōs**. A circle round the sun or moon—a circle round the nipple.

Hāl'ser (**hāw'ser**), *n.* A rope.—See **Hāw'ser**.

Hāl't, *v. n.* To limp; to stop; to hesitate; to falter.—2, *a.* Lame; crippled; limping.—3, *a.* The act of limping;—a stop in a march.

Hāl'ter, *n.* A rope—a bridle.—3, *v. a.* To lead or tie with a halter.

Hālvē (**hāv**), *v. a.* To divide into two parts.

Hālvēs (**hāvz**), *n.* The plural of *half*. [ging.]

Hāl'yārd, *n.* A rope for working a ship's rigging.

Hām', *n.* The thigh—the salted thigh of a hog.

Hām'a-drū-ād, *n.* A wood nymph.

Hāmeġ (**hāmz**), *n. pl.* Strips of wood fastened around a horse-collar. [village.]

Hām'let, *n.* A small village, or portion of a hamlet.

Hām'mer, *n.* An instrument for driving nails.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To beat or form with a hammer.

Hām'mok, *n.* A swinging bed; a hanging bed of netting or canvas.

Hām'per, *n.* A large basket—a kind of fetter.—2, *v. a.* To shackle; to entangle; to ensnare.

Hām'ster, *n.* A European field-rat.



Halberd.

Hām'strīng, *n.* A tendon of the ham.—2, *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp.* hamstring.] To lame by cutting the tendons of the ham.

Hānd, *n.* The palm, with the fingers:—a measure of four inches:—a person employed.—2, *v. a.* To give or transmit; to guide or lead.

Hānd'bīll, *n.* A printed sheet for public distribution:—a tool for pruning trees.

Hānd'-book (-būk), *n.* A manual; a small book.

Hānd'-breadth, *n.* The breadth of the hand.

Hānd'cūff, *n.* A fetter for the hand or wrist.—2, *v. a.* To manacle.

Hānd'fūl, *n.*; pl. **Hānd'fūls**. As much as the hand can grasp:—a small number or quantity.

Hānd'-gāllop, *n.* A gentle, easy gallop.

Hānd'-i-ōrāft, *n.* Work performed by hand:—a trade, or occupation.

Hānd'-i-ly, *ad.* With skill; with dexterity;

Hānd'-i-ness, *n.* Readiness; dexterity.

Hānd'-i-work (-wūrk), *n.* Work of the hand; manufacture.

Hānd'ker-chief (hāng'ker-chīf), *n.* A piece of cloth to wipe the face, or to cover the neck.

Hānd'le, *v. a.* To touch; to manage; to treat of.—2, *n.* That part of a thing by which it is held in the hand.

Hānd'-māde, *a.* Made by hand.

Hānd'māid, *n.* A maid that waits at hand.

Hānd'māid-en (hānd mād-dn), *n.* A handmaid.

Hānd'sāw, *n.* A saw used by hand.

Hānd'sēl (hānsēl), *n.* The first use of any thing;—an earnest:—a foretaste.—2, *v. a.* To use or do for the first time.

Hānd'some (hānsūm), *a.* Beautiful with dignity; graceful; elegant:—ample; liberal.

Hānd'some-ly, *ad.* Beautifully:—generously.

Hānd'spike, *n.* A kind of wooden lever.

Hānd'wri-ting (hānd'ri-ting), *n.* A form of writing peculiar to one's hand; chirography.

Hānd'x, *a.* Ready; dexterous:—convenient.

Hāng, *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp.* hung or hanged.] To suspend.—2, *v. n.* To be suspended; to depend.

Hāng'er, *n.* One that hangs:—a broadsword.

Hāng'er-bn, *n.* A servile dependant; a parasite.

Hāng'ings, *n. pl.* Drapery hung or fastened to the walls of rooms; tapestry.

Hāng'mān, *n.* A public executioner.

Hānk (hāngk), *n.* Two or more skeins; a tie.—2, *v. a.* To form into hanks. [*nately.*]

Hānk'er (hāngk'er), *v. n.* To long importunately.

Hānk'er-ing, *n.* Strong desire; a longing.

Hān-sē-āt'ic, *a.* Relating to the Hanse towns.

Hān'som, *n.* A kind of two-wheeled carriage.

Hāp, *n.* Chance; fortune.—2, *v. n.* To happen.

Hāp-hā'sard, *n.* Chance; accident.

Hāp'less, *a.* Unhappy; unfortunate; luckless.

Hāp'ly, *ad.* Perhaps; peradventure; by chance.

Hāp'pen (hāppn), *v. n.* To fall out; to chance.

Hāp'pi-ly, *ad.* Fortunately; luckily:—skillfully.

Hāp'pi-ness, *n.* Felicity; good fortune.

Hāp'py, *a.* Felicitous; lucky; fortunate:—apt; adroit; skilful.

Hā-rāngue' (hā-rāng'), *n.* A declamatory speech.—2, *v. n.* To make a noisy speech.—3, *v. a.* To address by a speech.

Hār'ass, *v. a.* To vex; to weary; to fatigue.

Hār'ass-mēt, *n.* Vexation; disturbance.

Hār'bīn-fer, *n.* A forerunner; a precursor; a messenger.

Hār'bor, *n.* A port or haven:—an asylum; a shelter:—a chest in glass-making.—2, *v. n. & v. a.* To lodge; to sojourn:—to shelter.

Hārd, *a.* Firm; not soft:—difficult; laborious; rigorous:—severe; unkind; obdurate.—2, *ad.* Close; near:—diligently; laboriously.

Hārd'en (hārd'n), *v. n. & v. a.* To grow or make hard; to inurate:—to make unfeeling.

Hārd'-flat-ed, *a.* Covetous; close-handed.

Hārd'-fought (hārd'fāwt), *a.* Sharply or vehemently contested.

Hārd'hāck, *n.* A small astringent shrub.

Hārd'-hānd-ed, *a.* Coarse:—exercising severity.

Hārd'-heārt-ed (hārd'hārt-ed), *a.* Cruel; obdurate; unfeeling; merciless.

Hārd'-i-hood (hārd'g-hūd), *n.* Audacity:—boldness:—hardiness.

Hārd'-i-ness, *n.* Firmness; stoutness; courage.

Hārd'ly, *ad.* Not easily; scarcely; barely:—harshly; rigorously; painfully; not tenderly.

Hārd'-mōthēd (hārd'mōthēd), *a.* Diobedient to the rein; not sensible to the bit.

Hārd'ness, *n.* Quality of being hard; solidity.

Hārd'ship, *n.* Severe labor; want; oppression.

Hārd'ware, *n.* Metallic goods.

Hārd'x, *a.* Bold; brave; stout; strong; firm.

Hāre, *n.* A small, swift, timid quadruped.

Hāre'bēll, *n.* A plant bearing blue flowers.

Hāre'-brāined (-brānd), *a.* Volatile; heedless.

Hāre'foot (hārfūt), *n.* An herb:—a bird.

Hāre'līp, *n.* A divided lip, like that of a hare.

Hāre'līpped (hārlīpt), *a.* Having a harelip.

Hā'rem or **Hā'rem**, *n.* The apartment for women in a seraglio in Turkey, &c.

Hār'i-ōot (hār'e-kō), *n.* [Fr.] A kind of stew or ragout:—the kidney-bean.

Hār'i-er, *n.* A dog for hunting hares; a harrier.

Hār'k, *v. n.* To listen; to give ear; to hearken.—2, *interj.* Imperative of *hark*. List! hear.

Hār'le-quin (hār'le-kl'n), *n.* A buffoon; a merry-andrew. [*buffoonery.*]

Hār'le-quin-āde' (hār'le-kl'n-ad'), *n.* A feat of

Hār'lot, *n.* A prostitute; a strumpet. [*tion.*]

Hār'lot-ry, *n.* The trade of a harlot; prostitution.

Hārm, *n.* Injury; mischief; hurt:—crime.—2, *v. a.* To hurt; to injure; to damage.

Hārm'fūl, *a.* Hurtful; mischievous; injurious.

Hārm'less, *a.* Innocent; not hurtful:—unhurt.

Hār-mōn'ic, } *a.* Relating to music or har-

Hār-mōn'-i-cāl, } *mony*; concordant; musical.

Hār-mōn'-i-cā, *n.* A musical instrument of various kinds. [*sounds.*]

Hār-mōn'-i-ōs, *n. pl.* The science of musical

Hār-mōn'-i-ōus, *a.* Concordant; musical.

Hār-mōn'-i-ōus-ly, *ad.* With harmony.

Hār-mōn'-ist, *n.* A musician:—a harmonizer.

Hār-mōn'-i-um, *n.* A reed organ.

Hār-mō-nize, *v. a.* To make harmonious.—2, *v. n.* To agree; to correspond; to accord.

Hār-mō-nx, *n.* Musical concord:—agreement.

Hār'ness, *n.* Armor:—furniture for horses.—2, *v. a.* To put harness on; to equip.

Hār'p, *n.* A stringed instrument of music.—2, *v. n.* To play upon the harp:—to dwell upon.

Hār'p'er, *n.* A player on the harp.

Hār'p'ing-ir'on (hār'p'ing-ir'ūn), *n.* A bearded dart; a harpoon.

Hār-pōōn, *n.* A barbed dart to strike whales with.—2, *v. a.* To strike with the harpoon.

- Hār-pōōn-sār**, or **Hār-pōōn'gr**, *n.* One who throws the harpoon in whale-fishing.
- Hār'y-al-shōrd** (-kōrd), *n.* A musical instrument.
- Hār'yz**, *n.* A fabulous winged monster;—an extortioner; a sharper.
- Hār'y-er**, *n.* A dog for hunting hares;—a kind
- Hār'yōw** (hār'yō), *n.* A frame of timber set with teeth.—2, *v. a.* To break or cover with the harrow;—to tear up; to disturb.
- Hār'yz**, *v. a.* To lay waste; to pillage.
- Hārsh**, *a.* Austere; rough; crabbed; morose.
- Hārsh'ly**, *ad.* Sourly; austere; severely.
- Hārsh'ness**, *n.* Roughness; severity; rigor.
- Hār's'let**, or **Hār's'let**, *n.* Liver, lights, &c., of a
- Hār't**, *n.* A stag or male deer.
- Hār'ts'hörn**, *n.* The horn of harts, and a drug from it; a salt of ammonia;—a plant or herb.
- Hār-rūs'pice**, *n.* A Roman or Etruscan soothsayer; an aruspice.
- Hār'vest**, *n.* The season of reaping, &c.; corn ripened and gathered;—the product of labor.—2, *v. a.* To gather in, as grain, &c.
- Hār'vest-hōme**, *n.* Song, or time, of harvest.
- Hār'vest-mōōn**, *n.* The lunation at harvest-time or near the autumnal equinox.
- Hās**, *n.* The third person sing. of the verb *have*.
- Hās'h**, *v. a.* To mince; to chop into small pieces.—2, *n.* Minced meat;—a mixture; a farrago.
- Hās'let** or **Hās'let**, *n.* See **HABSET**.
- Hāsp**, *n.* A clasp to fold over a staple; a spindle.—2, *v. a.* To shut or fasten with a hasp.
- Hās'sock**, *n.* A thick mat for kneeling upon.
- Hāt**, *n.* The second person singular of *have*.
- Hās'tate**, *a.* Spear-shaped.
- Hāste**, *n.* Hurry; speed; precipitation.
- Hāste**, or **Hāst'en** (hā's'n), *v. n.* To make haste.—2, *v. a.* To urge on; to precipitate.
- Hās'ti-ly**, *ad.* With haste; speedily; quickly.
- Hās'ti-nēss**, *n.* Haste; speed; hurry.
- Hās'ty**, *a.* Quick; speedy; vehement;—rash;—passionate.
- Hāt**, *n.* A cover for the head.
- Hātch**, *v. a.* To produce young from eggs.—2, *n.* A brood;—a door or opening in a deck, &c.
- Hātch'el** (hāch'el), *n.* A flax-comb.—2, *v. a.* To clean or dress, as flax;—to tease; to vex.
- Hātch'et**, *n.* A small axe.
- Hātch'et-face**, *n.* A prominent, ill-formed face; a thin face.
- Hātch'ment**, *n.* A funeral coat of arms. [deck.
- Hātch'way**, *n.* The large opening in a ship's
- Hāte**, *v. a.* To detest; to abhor; to abominate.—2, *n.* Hatred; malignity; detestation.
- Hāte'fūl**, *a.* Detestable; odious;—malignant.
- Hāt'er**, *n.* One who hates; an abhorrer.
- Hāt'ed**, *n.* Enmity; hate; ill will; malignity.
- Hāt'ter**, *n.* One who makes hats.
- Hāu'bērk**, *n.* A coat of mail.
- Hāu'gh'ti-ly** (hāw'tē-ly), *ad.* Proudly; arrogantly; disdainfully.
- Hāu'gh'ti-nēss**, *n.* Pride; arrogance.
- Hāu'gh'ty** (hāw'tē), *a.* Proud; arrogant; disdainful; supercilious; assuming.
- Hāul**, *v. a.* To pull; to draw; to drag by force; to tug.—2, *n.* A pull; the act of hauling;—a draught or quantity taken at one time.
- Hāunch** (hāunch), *n.* The thigh; the hip; the rear.
- Hāunt** (hāunt), *v. a.* To resort to; to frequent.—2, *n.* A place much frequented.
- Hāunt'ed**, *p. a.* Frequented, as by apparitions.
- Hāut'bōy** (hō'tbōi), *n.* A wind-instrument, the oboe;—a species of strawberry.
- Hāve** (hāv), *v. a.* (*imp. t. & pp. had*; *ind. pres. I have, thou hast, he has; w. you, they have.*) To possess; to enjoy; to hold.
- Hāve'lock**, *n.* A linen cover for a soldier's hat.
- Hā'ven** (hā'vn), *n.* A port; a harbor;—a shelter.
- Hāv'er-sāck**, *n.* A bag for a soldier's rations.
- Hāv'oc**, *n.* Waste; devastation; destruction.
- Hāw**, *n.* The berry of the hawthorn;—a stammering.—2, *v. n.* To speak slowly, with frequent intermission and hesitation.
- Hāwk**, *n.* A voracious bird of prey.—2, *v. n.* To fly hawks at fowls;—to force up phlegm.—3, *v. a.* To cry and sell, as goods.
- Hāwk'er**, *n.* A peddler; a news-carrier;—one who dies hawks; a falconer.
- Hāwk'-eyed** (hāwk'ēd), *a.* Having a keen eye.
- Hāwk'ing**, *n.* The diversion of falconry.
- Hāw'ser**, *n.* A rope or cable.
- Hāw'thörn**, *n.* A thorn that bears haws.
- Hāy** (hā), *n.* Grass dried for fodder;—a kind of
- Hāy'-cock**, *n.* A heap of fresh hay. [net
- Hāy'-fe-ver**, *n.* A recurrent catarrhal disease.
- Hāy'-loft**, *n.* A loft to put hay in.
- Hāy'-mōw** (hā'mōū), *n.* A mow or mass of hay.
- Hāy'-rick** (hā'rik), *n.* A rick of hay.
- Hāy'-stick** (hā'stak), *n.* A stack of hay.
- Hār'ard**, *n.* Chance; danger;—a game at dice.—2, *v. a.* To expose to chance; to risk.
- Hār'ard-ous**, *a.* Dangerous; exposed to hazard.
- Hāze**, *n.* Fog; mist; watery vapor.
- Hā'zel** (hā'zl), *n.* A shrub bearing a nut.—2, *a.* Light brown, like the hazel-nut.
- Hā'zel-nūt**, *n.* The nut or fruit of the hazel.
- Hā'zi-nēss**, *n.* Haze; the state of being hazy.
- Hā'zy** (hā'ze), *a.* Dark; foggy; misty.
- Hē**, *pron.* The man; the person;—sometimes used adjectively for male; as, a *he-goat*.
- Hēad** (hēd), *n.* The part of an animal that contains the brain;—a chief part;—the fore part;—a topic.—2, *a.* Chief; principal; highest.—3, *v. a.* To lead; to direct; to govern.
- Hēad'āche** (hēd'āk), *n.* Pain in the head.
- Hēad'-drēss** (hēd'drēs), *n.* A dress for the head.
- Hēad'i-nēss** (hēd'dē), *n.* Hurry; rashness.
- Hēad'land** (hēd'land), *n.* A promontory; cape.
- Hēad'less** (hēd'les), *a.* Having no head;—rash.
- Hēad'lōng** (hēd'lōng), *a.* Steep;—thoughtless.—2, *ad.* Rashly; hastily; precipitately.
- Hēad'-quār'ters**, *n. pl.* The quarters of a commandant;—a general rendezvous.
- Hēad'stāll** (hēd'stāl), *n.* Part of a bridle.
- Hēad'strōng** (hēd'strōng), *a.* Ungovernable.
- Hēad'-wāy**, *n.* The motion of advancing.
- Hēad'-wind**, *n.* A contrary wind.
- Hēad'y** (hēd'dē), *a.* Rash; hasty; violent;—self-willed;—apt to affect the head.
- Hēal** (hēl), *v. a. & v. n.* To cure; to reconcile;—to grow well.
- Hēal'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being healed.
- Hēal'ing**, *p. a.* Tending to cure; mild; gentle.
- Hēalth** (hēlth), *n.* Freedom from bodily pain or sickness; a sound state; purity; goodness;—the bodily condition, whether good or ill.
- Hēalth'fūl** (hēlth'fūl), *a.* Sound; salubrious.
- Hēalth'i-nēss**, *n.* A state of being healthy.
- Hēalth'y** (hēlth'y), *a.* Enjoying health; hale; sound;—conducive to health; wholesome.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ä, ö, i, ü, ȳ, short; æ, ȳ, i, o, u, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hēir, hēr;

- Hēap** (hēp), *n.* A pile; accumulation; cluster.
—2, *v. a.* To pile; to accumulate.
- Hēar** (hēr), *v. n. & v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp. heard.*]
To perceive by the ear; to listen; to hear.
- Hēard** (hērd), *imp. t. & pp.* from *hear*; a listener.
- Hēar'gr** (hēr'gr), *n.* One who hears; a listener.
- Hēar'ing**, *n.* The sense of perceiving sounds.
- Hēar'ken** (hēr'kn), *v. n.* To listen; to hark.
- Hēar'say** (hēr'sā), *n.* Report; rumor. [*dead.*]
- Hēarre** (hēre), *n.* A carriage to convey the
- Hēart** (hārt), *n.* The primary organ of the blood's motion:—the vital part:—courage; spirit; affection; disposition.
- Hēart'sāhe** (hārt'sā), *n.* Sorrow; a pang.
- Hēart-brō-ken** (hārt'brō-kn), *a.* Very sorrow.
- Hēart-būrn**, *n.* Pain in the stomach. [*ful.*]
- Hēart-būrn-ing**, *n.* Sharp discontent.
- Hēart-fēlt** (hārt'fēlt), *a.* Felt at heart.
- Hēarth** (hārth), *n.* A place for fire:—a home.
- Hēart'ly** (hārt'p-le), *ad.* Cordially; sincerely.
- Hēart'nēss**, *n.* Cordiality; sincerity.
- Hēart'less**, *a.* Void of affection:—spiritless.
- Hēart'less-ly**, *ad.* Without affection or courage.
- Hēart'less-nēss**, *n.* Want of affection; cruelty.
- Hēart'rēnd-ing**, *a.* Causing deep anguish.
- Hēart's-ēage** (hārt'sē), *n.* A plant:—quiet.
- Hēart'-sloak**, *a.* Pained in mind or heart.
- Hēart-string**, *n.* A tendon of the heart.
- Hēart'y** (hārt'y), *a.* Cordial; sincere; zealous.
- Hēat** (hēt), *n.* The sensation caused by fire:—caloric:—a course at a race:—flush; ardor.—2, *v. a.* To make hot; to warm:—to rouse.
- Hēath** (hēth), *n.* A low shrub:—a wild tract.
- Hēath'-ōōk**, *n.* A species of grouse.
- Hēa'then** (hē'tān), *n.* A gentile; a pagan.—2, *a.* Gentile; pagan; savage.
- Hēa'then-īsh** (hē'tān-īsh), *a.* Pagan; savage.
- Hēa'then-īzm** (hē'tān-īzm), *n.* Paganism.
- Hēath'er** (hēth'er or hēth'er), *n.* The shrub called heath, or ling.
- Hēave** (hēv), *v. a.* [*imp. t. heaved or hove; pp. heaved.*]
To lift; to raise; to throw; to cast.
—2, *v. n.* To breathe with pain; to pant:—to swell or toss:—to labor; to struggle.—3, *n.* A throw; retching.
- Hēav'en** (hēv'n), *n.* The expanse of the sky:—the habitation of the blessed:—the Supreme Power:—a happy or exalted state.
- Hēav'en-lī-nēss**, *n.* Supreme excellence.
- Hēav'en-ly** (hēv'n-le), *a.* Angelic; celestial.
- Hēav'en-wārd**, *ad.* Towards heaven.
- Hēave'-ōf-fēr-ing**, *n.* An offering made among the Jews, which was raised, or heaved.
- Hēav'ly** (hēv'p-le), *ad.* With weight or grief; oppressively.
- Hēav'ly-nēss** (hēv'p-nēss), *n.* Weight; depression.
- Hēav'y** (hēv'p), *a.* Ponderous:—sorrowful; dejected; depressed:—grievous:—sluggish.
- Hēb-dōm'a-dal**, or **Hēb-dōm'a-dā-rx**, *a.* Weekly; occurring every week.
- Hēb'e-tūde**, *n.* Dulness; obtuseness; bluntness.
- Hē'bra-īzm**, *n.* A Hebrew idiom or phrase.
- Hē'bra-īst**, *n.* A man versed in Hebrew.
- Hē'brew** (hē'brō), *n.* A Jew; an Israelite:—the Hebrew tongue.
- Hēc'a-tōmb** (hēk'a-tōm), *n.* A sacrifice of a hundred cattle; a sacrifice of a large number.
- Hēc'tāre**, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Metric.*) A hundred ares; a land-measure equal to 2.471 acres.
- Hēc'tic**, *a.* Habitual; constitutional; protracted:—affected with constitutional fever.—2, *n.* A fever caused by debility.
- Hēc'to-grām**, or **Hēc'to-grāmme**, *n.* (*Metric.*) A weight equal to 100 grams, or 3.5277 ounces avoirdupois.
- Hēc'to-lit'r**, or **Hectolitre** (hēk'to-lē'tr), *n.* (*Metric.*) A measure equal to 100 liters, or 26.417 gallons wine measure.
- Hēc'to-mē'ter**, or **Hectometre** (hēk'to-mē'tr), *n.* (*Metric.*) A measure equal to 100 meters, or 328.1 linear feet.
- Hēc'tor**, *v. a. & v. n.* To bully; to tease; to threaten.—2, *n.* A bully; one who teases.
- Hēdge** (hēj), *n.* A fence made of thorns, shrubs, &c.—2, *v. a.* To enclose with a hedge:—to obstruct:—to encircle for defence.—3, *v. n.* To withdraw to a hedge:—to hide.
- Hēdge'hēg**, *n.* An animal set with prickles.
- Hēdge'-rōw**, *n.* A hedge of bushes in a row.
- Hēdge'-spār-rōw** (hēj'spār-rō), *n.* A kind of sparrow that lives in bushes.
- Hēed**, *v. a. & v. n.* To mind; to regard; to attend.—2, *n.* Care; attention; caution; regard.
- Hēed'fūl**, *a.* Watchful; cautious; careful.
- Hēed'less**, *a.* Negligent; inattentive; careless.
- Hēed'less-nēss**, *n.* Negligence.
- Hēēl**, *n.* The hind part of the foot:—the foot.—2, *v. n.* To dance:—to lean on one side.—3, *v. a.* To arm a game-cock:—to add a heel to.
- Hēft**, *n.* A handle; a haft:—weight; heaviness.
- Hē'f'rā** or **Hē'f'rā**, *n.* The Mahometan epoch or era, reckoned from July 16, a.d. 622.
- Hēif'er** (hēif'er), *n.* A young cow.
- Hēigh-hō** (hēigh-hō), *interj.* Expressing languor.
- Height** (hit), *n.* Elevation; altitude; highness.
- Height'en** (hēigh'tn), *v. a.* To raise:—to improve.
- Hēi'nous** (hēi'nus), *a.* Atrocious; very wicked.
- Hēi'nous-ly** (hēi'nus-le), *ad.* Atrociously.
- Hēi'nous-nēss** (hēi'nus-nēss), *n.* Atrociousness.
- Hēir** (ār), *n.* One who inherits; an inheritor.
- Hēir'ess** (ār'ēs), *n.* A woman who inherits.
- Hēir'less** (ār'lēss), *a.* Without an heir.
- Hēir'lōm** (ār'lōm), *n.* Any furniture or movable property which descends by inheritance.
- Hēir'ship** (ār'ship), *n.* The state, character, or privileges of an heir.
- Hēld**, *imp. t. & pp.* from *hold*.
- Hē'lī-āc**, } *a.* Pertaining to the sun; rising
- Hē'lī-a-cal**, } or setting in the sun's rays.
- Hē'lī-cal**, *a.* Spiral; having circumvolutions.
- Hē'lī-cōs**, *n.* The plural of *HELIX*.
- Hē'lī-o-cēn'tric**, *a.* Relating to the sun's centre.
- Hē'lī-o-graph**, *n.* An instrument for transmitting signals by means of sun-flashes.
- Hē'lī-o-trōpe**, *n.* A plant; turnsole.
- Hē'lī-o-typē**, *n.* A print or likeness made with a plate prepared by a photo-chemical process.
- Hē'lix**, *n.* Any thing spiral; a coil.
- Hēll**, *n.* The place of the devil and wicked souls:—the place of the dead; the grave.
- Hē'lē-bōre**, *n.* The name of several plants.
- Hē'lē-nīc** or **Hē'lē-nīc**, *a.* Pertaining to Greece; Greek; Grecian.
- Hē'lē-nīsm**, *n.* A Greek idiom; a Grecism.
- Hē'lē-nīst**, *n.* One skilled in the Greek language; one who is friendly to Greece.
- Hē'lē-nīst'ic**, *a.* Relating to the Hellenists, or to the Greek tongue.

mīen, sīr; mōve, nōr, sōn; būll, būr, rūle, ūse.—*Q, Q, q, ē, soft; Q, Q, s, ē, hard; g as z; x as gz; this*

Höll'jah, *a.* Relating to hell; very wicked; infernal; detestable.
Hölm, *n.* The apparatus by which a ship is steered:—the place of direction:—a helmet.
Hölm'et, *n.* Armor for the head; a head-piece.
Hölp'et, *n.* A Spartan slave; a slave.
Hölp, *v. a.* To assist; to support:—to avoid.—2, *n.* Assistance; aid; support; succor.
Hölp'er, *n.* One who helps; an assistant; an auxiliary.
Hölp'ful, *a.* Giving help; useful:—salutary; beneficial.
Hölp'ful-nēss, *n.* Assistance; usefulness.
Hölp'less, *a.* Wanting help or support; feeble.
Hölp'less-nēss, *n.* Want of ability.
Hölp'mēst, or **Hölp'**māte, *n.* A wife:—a helper.
Höl'ter-akel'ter, *ad.* Confusedly.
Hölve (hēlv), *n.* The handle of an axe.
Höl-vē'tic, *a.* Relating to Helvetia or Switzerland.
Hēm, *n.* The edge of a garment:—a margin.—2, *v. a.* To form a hem on:—to border, to skirt.—3, *v. n.* To utter a noise expressed by *hem*.
Hēm'a-tite, *n.* A kind of iron-ore.
Hēm' (hēm'g), *in composition*, signifies *half*.
Hēm'i-sphēre (hēm'ē-sfēr), *n.* Half of a globe.
Hēm'i-sphēr'ic, } *a.* Half round; containing
Hēm'i-sphēr'ic-al, } half a sphere.
Hēm'i-s-tish or **Hēm'**mā'tish, *n.* Half a verse.
Hēm'lōck, *n.* A tree:—a poisonous plant.
Hēm'or-rhage (hēm'or-rāj), *n.* A flux of blood.
Hēm'or-rhāgē, *a.* Relating to hemorrhage.
Hēm'or-rhōidz (hēm'or-rōidz), *n. pl.* A painful disease; the piles.
Hēmp, *n.* A plant, and its dressed fibres.
Hēmp'en (hēm'p'n), *a.* Made of hemp.
Hēn, *n.* The female of the cock, or of any bird.
Hēn'bāne, *n.* A plant poisonous to poultry.
Hēnce, *ad.* From this place, time, or cause.
Hēnce fōrth, *ad.* From this time forward.
Hēnce fōr'ward, *ad.* From this time forward.
Hēnch'man, *n.* A page; an attendant.
Hēn-dē'a-gōn, *n.* A figure of eleven sides.
Hēn'na, *n.* A plant affording a cosmetic drug.
Hē-pāt'ic, } *a.* Relating to the liver:—of a
Hē-pāt'ic-al, } liver-brown color.
Hēp'ta-shōrd, *n.* A system of seven sounds.
Hēp'ta-gōn, *n.* A figure with seven sides.
Hēp-tāg'o-nal, *a.* Having seven angles.
Hēp-tār-shy, *n.* A government by seven persons; a seven-fold government.
Hēr, *pron.* Belonging to a female.
Hēr'ald, *n.* An officer who adjusts coats of arms, &c.:—a harbinger:—a proclaimer.
Hēr-rāl'dio, *a.* Relating to heraldry or blazonry.
Hēr'ald-ry, *n.* The art or office of a herald.
Hēr'b (ēr'b), *n.* A plant without a woody stem.
Hēr-bā'ceous (hēr-bā'shūs), *a.* Relating to herbs.
Hēr'bāgē (ēr'bāj or hēr'bāj), *n.* Herbs; grass.
Hēr'bāl (hēr'bāj), *n.* A book about plants.
Hēr'bāl'-yāt, *n.* One skilled in herbs; a botanist.
Hēr-bā'rj'-ūm, *n.*; *pl.* **Hēr-bā'rj'**-ā, or **Hēr-bā'rj'**-ūmz, *a.* Collection of dried plants.
Hēr-biv'o-rotz, *a.* Feeding on plants, &c.
Hēr-bō'-rise, *v. n.* To botanize.
Hēr'b'y (ēr'bē), *a.* Like herbs; full of herbs.



Helmet.

Hēr-cū'le-an, *a.* Like Hercules; very strong.
Hērd, *n.* A number of beasts together; a drove.—2, *v. n.* & *v. a.* To run or put in herds:—to associate; to become one of a number:—to take care of cattle.
Hērds'man, *n.* One employed in tending herds.
Hēre, *ad.* In this place:—in the present state.
Hērē'a-būta, *ad.* About or near this place.
Hērē-kf'ter, *ad.* In time to come; in some future time; in some future state.—2, *n.* A future state.
Hērē-b'y', *ad.* By this. [state]
Hēr-rēd'i-tā-ble, *a.* Capable of being inherited.
Hēr-ē-dit'a-mēnt, *n.* (Law.) An inheritance; every thing inherited.
Hēr-rēd'i-tā-rj-ly, *ad.* By inheritance.
Hēr-rēd'i-tā-ry, *a.* Descending by inheritance; transmissible. [their offspring]
Hēr-rēd'i-ty, *n.* The influence of parents upon
Hērē'in, *ad.* In this.
Hērē-ōf' (hēr-ōf or hēr-ōv'), *ad.* From this; of this; on account of this.
Hērē-ōn', or **Hērē-up-ōn'**, *ad.* Upon this.
Hēr-rē'gi-ārsh (-zhē-ārsk), *n.* A leader in heresy.
Hēr-ē-sy, *n.* An opinion not orthodox:—a sect.
Hēr-ē-tic, *n.* One who is given to heresy.
Hēr-rēd'i-cal, *a.* Containing heresy; heterodox.
Hērē-to-fōrē', *ad.* Formerly; before this time.
Hērē-tā', or **Hērē-un-tā'**, *ad.* To this.
Hērē'with, *ad.* With this; accompanying this.
Hēr-i-ōt, *n.* A fine paid to the lord of a manor.
Hēr-i-tāgē, *n.* An inheritance; an estate.
Hēr-māph'ro-dite, *n.* One who is of both sexes, or of doubtful sex.—2, *a.* Of both sexes:—noting a brig whose foremost only is square-rigged. [of both sexes]
Hēr-māph-ro-dit'ic, *a.* Partaking of the nature
Hēr-mē-neū'tic, } *a.* Explaining; interpret-
Hēr-mē-neū'tic-al, } ing; exegetical.
Hēr-mē-neū'tics, *n. pl.* The science of interpretation; exegesis; interpretation.
Hēr-mēt'ic, } *a.* Chemical:—completely
Hēr-mēt'ic-al, } closing; air-tight.
Hēr-mēt'ic-al-ly, *ad.* Chemically:—closely.
Hēr-mīt, *n.* An anchorite; one who lives alone.
Hēr-mīt'-āgē, *n.* A hermit's habitation.
Hēr-mīt'-ēss, *n.* A female hermit.
Hēr-ni'-ā, *n.* [L.] (Med.) A rupture.
Hēr-rō, *n.*; *pl.* **Hēr-rōes**, *a.* A brave man.
Hēr-rō'ic, } *a.* Relating to, or like, a hero;
Hēr-rō'ic-al, } brave; noble; illustrious.
Hēr-rō'ic-al-ly, *ad.* With heroism or valor; bravely; nobly.
Hēr-ō'-ine or **Hēr-rō'**-ine, *n.* A female hero.
Hēr-ō'-ism or **Hēr-rō'**-ism, *n.* Bravery; valor.
Hēr-ōn, *n.* A bird that feeds on fish, frogs, &c.
Hēr-rīng, *n.* A small sea-fish.
Hēr-g, *pron.* Possessive of *she*; belonging to her.
Hēr-sēlf, *pron.* A female in her own person.
Hēs'i-tan-cy (hēs'ā), *n.* Uncertainty; suspense.
Hēs'i-tāte, *v. n.* To be doubtful; to pause.
Hēs-i-tā'tion, *n.* Doubt:—a stopping in speech.
Hēs-pē'rj'-an, *a.* Western; being in the west.
Hēt-er-ō'-elite, *n.* An irregular noun.
Hēt-er-ō'-elit'ic, *a.* Irregular; deviating from the common rule. [sound in doctrine.]
Hēt-er-ō-dēx, *a.* Heretical; not orthodox; un-
Hēt-er-ō-dēx-y, *n.* Quality of being heterodox.
Hēt-ē-rō-ō-nē'-ty, *n.* Opposition of nature.
Hēt-ē-rō-ō-nē'-ous, *a.* Dissimilar in nature.

ä, å, î, ð, ü, ý, long; ä, å, î, ð, ü, ý, short; æ, ę, ı, ȳ, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hēir, hēr

Hew (hū), *v. a.* [*imp. t.* hewed; *pp.* hewn or hewed.] To cut with an axe; to chop; to form.
Hew'er (hū'er), *n.* One who hews wood, &c.
Hēx'a-shērd, *n.* (*Mus.*) A scale of six notes.
Hēx'a-gōn, *n.* A figure of six sides or angles.
Hēx-āg-o-nal, *a.* Having six sides or corners.
Hēx-a-hē'dral, *a.* Relating to a hexahedron.
Hēx-a-hē'dron, *n.* (*Geom.*) A cube.
Hēx-ām'e-ter, *n.* A verse or line of six feet.
Hēx-ān-grū-lar (hēx-āng'), *a.* Having six angles.
Hēx'a-style, *n.* A building with six columns.
Hey (hā), *interj.* An expression of joy. [in front.
Hey'day (hā'dā), *interj.* Expressing exultation.
Hī-a'tus, *n.* [*L.*] An aperture; a gaping breach.
Hī-bēr-nal, *a.* Belonging to winter; wintry.
Hī-ber-nate, *v. n.* To winter;—to pass the winter in a torpid state.
Hī-ber-nā'tion, *n.* The act of wintering;—the state of winter torpidity in animals.
Hī-bēr-ni-an, *a.* Relating to Ireland.
Hī-bēr-ni-cism, *n.* An Irish idiom.
Hī-blā-cus, *n.* A genus of showy plants.
Hīc'cough (hik'kūp or hik'kof), or **Hīck'up**, *n.* A spasmodic affection of the diaphragm.
 —2. *v. n.* To utter a hiccough.
Hīck'o-ry, *n.* A large North American tree.
Hīd, or **Hīd'den** (hīd'dn). See **HIDE**.
Hī-dāl-gō, *n.* [*Sp.*] A Spanish gentleman.
Hīde, *v. a. & v. n.* [*imp. t.* hid; *pp.* hid or hid-den.] To conceal; to cover; to protect; to lie hid; to be concealed.—2. *n.* The skin of an animal;—a measure of land.
Hīde'-and-sēek', *n.* A play among children.
Hīde'-bōund, *a.* Having the skin tight;—niggardly; stingy.
Hīd'e-ōus, *a.* Horrible; dreadful; shocking.
Hīd'e-ōus-ly, *ad.* Horribly; dreadfully.
Hīd'e-ōus-nēss, *n.* Horribleness; dreadfulness.
Hīe (hi), *v. n.* To hasten; to go in haste.
Hī'e-rārsh, *n.* The chief of a sacred order.
Hī'e-rār-shal, *a.* Relating to a hierarchy, or
Hī'e-rār-shi-cal, *a.* a hierarchy.
Hī'e-rār-shy, *n.* Ecclesiastical government.
Hī'e-ro-glyph, *n.* A symbolical character;
Hī'e-ro-glyph'ic, *a.*—the art of writing in picture; sculpture-writing or picture-writing.
Hī'e-ro-glyph'ic, *a.* Emblematical; re-
Hī'e-ro-glyph'ic-al, *a.* relating to, or consisting of, hieroglyphics.
Hī-ēr-o-phānt or **Hī'e-ro-phānt**, *n.* An expounder of sacred things; a priest.
Hīg-gle, *v. a.* To chaffer; to haggle;—to peddle.
Hīg-gler, *n.* One who hawks or higgles.
Hīgh (hi), *a.* Elevated; exalted; lofty;—dear.
 —2. *ad.* Aloft;—aloud;—profoundly; deeply.
Hīgh'-būrn (hī'būrn), *a.* Of noble extraction.
Hīgh'-dī-er, *n.* One extravagant in opinion.
Hīgh'-dōwn (hī'dōn), *a.* Proud; extravagant.
Hīgh'-land (hī'land), *n.* A mountainous region.
Hīgh'-land-er (hī'land-er), *n.* A mountaineer.
Hīgh'ly (hī'le), *ad.* Aloft;—in a great degree.
Hīgh'-mind-ed, *a.* Magnanimous;—proud.
Hīgh'nēss (hī'nes), *n.* Elevation; dignity.
Hīgh'-sprī-it-ed, *a.* Bold; daring; proud.
Hīgh-way (hī-wā), *n.* A great road; a public road; an open way by water.
Hīgh-way-man (hī-wā-man), *n.* A robber.
Hīgh'-wrought (hī'rāwt), *a.* Highly finished.
Hī-lā'rj-ōus, *a.* Jovial; mirthful.

Hī-lī'rj-ty, *n.* Mirth; merriment; gaiety.
Hīll, *n.* An elevation of ground less than a hill.
Hīll'lock, *n.* A little hill; a knoll. [mountain.
Hīll'y, *a.* Full of hills; unequal in surface.
Hilt, *n.* The handle of a sword, dagger, &c.
Him, *pron.* The objective case of *he*.
Hīm-aīf, *pron.* (emphatical). *He* or *him*.
Hīnd, *a.* [*comp.* hīnd'er; *sup.* hīnd'mōst.] Backward.—2. *n.* The female of the deer;—a boar.
Hīnd'er, *v. a.* To obstruct; to stop; to impede.
 —2. *v. n.* To cause impediment.
Hīnd'er-ānce, *n.* That which hinders; an im-
Hīnd'rance, *n.* impediment; an obstruction.
Hīnd'er-mōst, or **Hīnd'mōst**, *a.* The last; that comes in the rear.
Hīn-d88', *n.* A native of Hindostan.
Hīn-d88'ism, *n.* The religion of the Hindoos.
Hīnge (hīnj), *n.* A joint on which a door, &c., turns.—2. *c. a.* To furnish with hinges;—to bend.—3. *v. n.* To turn, as on a hinge; to hang; to be dependent.
Hīnt, *v. a. & v. n.* To bring to mind; to allude.
 —2. *n.* A remote suggestion; an intimation.
Hīp, *n.* The joint of the thigh;—the fruit of the brier;—(*Arch.*) An angle in a roof.
Hīpped (hīpt), *a.* [*Corruption of hypochondriac.*]
Hīp'ish, *a.* Low in spirits; much dejected.
Hīp-po-cōn'taur, *n.* A fabulous monster, half horse and half man; a centaur.
Hīp'po-crās, *a.* A medicated or spiced wine.
Hīp'po-drōme, *n.* A course for horse-races.
Hīp'po-grīff, *n.* A fabulous winged horse.
Hīp'po-pōt'a-mūs, *n.* The river-horse.
Hīp'-shōt, *a.* Sprained or dislocated in the hip.
Hīre, *v. a.* To engage for pay;—to let; to bribe.
 —2. *n.* Reward; recompense; wages.
Hīre'ling, *n.* One who is hired; a mercenary.
 —2. *a.* Serving for hire; mercenary.
Hīr-sūte', *a.* Rough; hairy; rugged; shaggy.
Hīs (hiz), *pron.*, possessive of *he*. Of him.
Hīs'pid, *a.* Having stiff hairs or bristles.
Hīss, *v. n.* To utter a noise as a serpent.—2. *v. a.*—To condemn by hissing; to disgrace.—3. *n.* The voice of a serpent;—a strident noise.
Hīss'ing, *n.* The noise of a serpent, &c.
Hīst, *interj.* Exclamation commanding silence.
Hīs-tōl'o-gy, *n.* The science of the minute structure of tissues.
Hīs-tō-rj-an, *n.* A writer of facts and events.
Hīs-tōr'ic, *a.* Relating to, consisting of, or
Hīs-tōr'ic-al, *a.* contained in, history.
Hīs-tōr'ic-al-ly, *ad.* In the manner of history.
Hīs-tō-rj-ōg-ra-pher, *n.* A writer of history.
Hīs-tō-rj-ōg-ra-phy, *n.* The business of an historian.
Hīs-to-ry, *n.* A narrative of past events.
Hīs-trj-ōn'ic, *a.* Relating to the stage; theatrical; dramatic.—2. *n.* A dramatic performer.
Hīt, *v. a. & v. n.* [*imp. t. & pp. hit.*] To strike; to touch; not to miss; to reach; to attain.—2. *n.* A stroke; a chance; a lucky chance.
Hitch, *v. a. & v. n.* To catch; to move by jerks.
 —2. *n.* A catch; any thing that holds; a jerking motion;—an impediment.
Hīth'er, *ad.* To this place;—to this end.—2. *a.* Nearer; towards this part.
Hīth'er-mōst, *a.* Nearest on this side.
Hīth'er-tō, *ad.* Up to this time; yet; till now; thus far; to this point.

men sīr; **more**, nūr; **son**, bāll, būr, rūle, tūc.—**g**, **g**, **g**, soft; **g**, **g**, **g**, hard; **g** as **g**; **g** as **g**; **thū**.

Hith'er-wārd, or Hith'er-wārd's, ad. This way; towards this place.

Hive, n. A box or artificial receptacle for bees.

—2, *v. a. & v. n.* To put or to go into hives.

Hives, n. pl. The disease called croup:—a rash or eruption on the skin.

Hō, interj. Commanding attention; attend!

Hōar (hōr), a. White or gray; hoary.

Hōard (hōrd), n. A store laid up; a treasure.—

2, *v. a. & v. n.* To store; to lay in hoards.

Hōar-frōst (hōr-frōst), n. A white frost.

Hōar-hōund, n. A plant.—See **HOREHOUND**.

Hōar-i-nēss, n. The state of being hoary.

Hōarse (hōrs), a. Having the voice rough.

Hōarse'ly (hōrs'le), ad. With a rough voice.

Hōarse'nēss, n. Roughness of voice.

Hōar'y (hōr'ē), a. White; gray with age; hoar.

Hōax (hōks), n. An imposition; a deception.—

2, *v. a.* To deceive; to impose upon.

Hōb, n. A clown:—a fairy:—part of a grate:—

the nave of a wheel; a hub.—See **HUB**.

Hōb'ble (hōb'bl), v. n. To walk lamely; to limp.

—2, *n.* An uneven, awkward gait:—a difficulty:—a clog; a fetter.

Hōb'by, n. A hawk:—a nag:—a favorite object.

Hōb'by-hōrse, n. A stick on which boys ride

astride:—a favorite object or pursuit.

Hōb-gū'lin, n. A frightful apparition.

Hōb'nail, n. A nail used in shoeing a horse:—

a clownish person (used in contempt).

Hōb'nōb, ad. A familiar call in drinking.—

2, *v. n.* To drink together familiarly.

Hōck, n. The joint above the fetlock:—a wine.

Hōc'ya-pō'cūss, n. A juggler:—a cheat:—a trick.

Hōd, n. A trough used for carrying mortar.

Hōd'gē'pōd'gē, n. A mixed mass; hotchpotch.

Hō-dj'er-nal, a. Of this day; to-day.

Hōd'man, n. A laborer that carries a hod.

Hōd'q-grāph, n. A certain mathematical curve.

Hōe (hō), n. A tool used in gardening, &c.—

2, *v. a.* To cut or dig with a hoe.

Hōg, n. A swine:—a broom:—a young sheep.

Hōg'fish, a. Like a hog; brutish; selfish.

Hōg'fish-nēss, n. Brutality; selfishness.

Hōg's head (hōg's'hēd), n. A large barrel or

cask:—sixty-three gallons, or half a pipe.

Hōv'den (hōv'dn), n. A rude awkward girl.

Hōist, v. a. To raise or lift up; to heave.—2, *n.*

A lift; the act of raising; a lifting.

Hōv'ty-tōv'ty, interj. Nothing surprise.

Hōld, v. a. [*imp. l. & pp. held or holden.*] To

grasp; to keep; to retain; to contain.—2, *v. n.*

To stand; to last; to refrain.—3, *n.* A grasp;

support; power:—a fort; a prison:—a large

room in a vessel where the cargo is stored.

Hōld'bäck, n. A let; a hindrance; an obstacle.

Hōld'er, n. One who holds:—a tenant.

Hōld'fast, n. A catch; a hook; a support.

Hōle, n. A cavity; a perforation; a cell.

Hōl'y-dāy, n. An anniversary celebration:—a

day for amusement.—See **HOLYDAY**.

Hō'li-nēss, n. Sanctity; piety:—the pope's title.

Hōl'land, n. A sort of linen, made in Holland.

Hōl-lō', or Hōl-lōa' (hōl-lō'), interj. A word used

in calling.—See **HALLLOO**.

Hōl'lōw (hōl'lō), a. Excavated; having a void

within; not solid:—noisy:—not faithful.—

2, *n.* A cavity; a cavern; a hole.—3, *v. a.* To

make hollow; to excavate.

Hōl'lōw-nēss (hōl'lō-nēss), n. A cavity:—deceit.

Hōl'lōw-wāre, n. Cast-iron household goods.

Hōl'ly, n. An evergreen tree.

Hōl'ly-hōck, n. A tall, flowering garden-plant.

Hōlm (hōm), n. An islet:—the evergreen oak.

Hōl'q-ōnust, n. A whole burnt-offering.

Hōl'q-grāph, n. A document in the grantor's

own handwriting.

Hōl'q-phō'tal, a. Utilizing all the light (said

of light-house apparatus).

Hōl'ster, n. A case for a horseman's pistol.

Hō'ly, a. Religious; pure; immaculate; sacred.

Hōl'y-dāy, n. A religious festival day.

Hōl'y-stōne, n. A stone for cleaning a ship's

decks.—2, *v. a.* To clean with a holy-stone.

Hōm'age, n. Service; fealty; duty; respect.—

2, *v. a.* To reverence; to pay honor to.

Hōme, n. One's house, dwelling, or country.—

2, *a.* Domestic:—close:—direct; severe.—3, *ad.*

To one's home:—pointedly; directly; closely.

Hōme-bōrn, or Hōme'-brēd, a. Native; plain;

artless; domestic.

Hōme'less, a. Wanting a home.

Hōme'li-nēss, n. Plainness; coarseness.

Hōme'ly, a. Plain; not elegant; coarse; rude.

Hōme'-made, a. Made at home; plain.

Hōme'sick, a. Sick with desire for home.

Hōme'sick-nēss, n. Intense desire for home.

Hōme'spūn, a. Made at home; plain; homely.

Hōme'stēad, n. A house with its lands, etc.

Hōme'ward, or Hōme'wards, ad. Towards home.

Hōm'-ci'dal, a. Murderous; bloody.

Hōm'-ci-de, n. Murder; manslaughter:—one

who kills a man; a manslayer.

Hōm'-ly, n. A religious discourse.

Hōm'-ny, n. Food made of maize.

Hō-mō-cēn'trīc, a. Having the same centre.

Hō-mō-q-pāth'ic, a. Relating to homeopathy.

Hō-mō-ōp'a-thy, n. A system of medical prac-

tice founded on the rule that like cures like.

Hō-mō-ōp'ē-ōūss, a. Having the same nature.

Hō-mō'q-gōūss, a. Proportional to another.

Hōm'q-lōgue (hōm'q-lōg), n. An organ which is

structurally the same with another, but different

in function.

Hō-mō'q-ōy, n. Similarity in structure with

difference in function.

Hōne, n. A stone for whetting razors, &c.

Hōn'est (ōn'est), a. Upright; true; chaste; just.

Hōn'est-ly (ōn'est-le), ad. Uprightly; justly.

Hōn'ē-ty (ōn'ē-ty), n. Justice; virtue; purity.

Hōn'ey (hūn'ē), n. The sweet produce of bees.

Hōn'ey-cōmb (hūn'ē-kōm), n. Cells for honey.

Hōn'ey-dēw (hūn'ē-dū), n. A sweet substance

found on leaves.

Hōn'eyed (hūn'ēd) n. Covered with honey.

Hōn'ey-mōnē, n. The first month after mar-

riage.

Hōn'ey-sūc-kle, n. An ornamental plant; the

woodbine; the flower of the woodbine.

Hōn'or (ōn'or), n. Dignity; high rank; repu-

tation; fame; magnanimity; respect; a title.

—2, *v. a.* To reverence; to dignify.

Hōn'or-a-ble (ōn'or-a-bl), a. Having honor; il-

lustrious; noble; magnanimous; generous.

Hōn'or-a-bly (ōn'or-a-ble), ad. With honor.

Hōn'q-ra-ry (ōn'q-ra-re), a. Conferring honor.

Hōd (hūd), n. A covering for the head.

Hōd'wink (hūd'wink), v. a. To blind; to hide.

Hörsé' *black*, *n.* The back of a horse.
Hörsé' *black*, *n.* A block, stone, or step, used in mounting horses. [*tree and its nut.*]
Hörsé' *chést-án* (*ché-án-tú*), *n.* A flowering.
Hörsé' *hý*, *n.* A fly that stings horses; a gadfly.
Hörsé' *guards* (*hörsé'gárdz*), *n. pl.* Cavalry.
Hörsé' *hair* (*hörs'hár*), *n.* The hair of horses.
Hörsé' *láng* (*hörs'háf*), *n.* A loud, rude laugh.
Hörsé' *lít-ter*, *n.* A carriage hung upon poles, and borne by and between two horses.
**Hörsé'mán, *n.* One skilled in horses; a rider.
**Hörsé'mán-shíp, *n.* The art of managing horses; *skill in managing horses.*
Hörsé' *pöw-er*, *n.* The power of a horse;—the ability to raise 33,000 pounds avoirdupois one foot in one minute.
Hörsé' *ráce*, *n.* A race between horses.
Hörsé' *rúd-jáh*, *n.* A plant, and its acid root.
Hörsé' *shóe* (*hörs'hshú*), *n.* A shoe for horses.
Hörsé' *whip*, *n.* A whip to strike a horse with. —*v. a.* To strike with a horsewhip.
**Hör-tá-tí-ön, *n.* Exhortation; act of exhorting.
Hör-tá-tí-ön, } *a.* Encouraging; advising; con-
Hör-tá-tí-ör, } taining or expressing exhorta-
tion; persuasive.
**Hör-tí-cülf-tá-rál, *a.* Relating to horticulture.
Hör-tí-cülf-láre (*hörs'té-külf-yur*), *n.* The cultivation of gardens; the art of gardening.
Hör-tí-cülf-tá-ríst, *n.* One skilled in horticulture; a gardener. [*den.*]
Hör'tú-lán (*hört'yú-lán*), *a.* Relating to a garden.
**Hös'tús síc'öus, *n.* A collection of plants dried.
**Hös'sán, *n.* An exclamation of praise to God.
Höse (*höz*), *n.* Stockings; covering for the legs:—a tube or pipe for conducting water.
Hös'ier (*höz'her*), *n.* A maker or seller of hose.
Hös'ier-y (*höz'her-e*), *n.* Stockings and other like goods; articles dealt in by a hosier.
Hös'píce (*hösp'ées*), *n.* [*Fr.*] An hospitium.
Hös'pi-tá-bíe, *a.* Attentive or kind to guests; entertaining visitors gratuitously.
**Hös'pi-tá-bíy, *ad.* With hospitality.
Hös'pi-tál (*hösp'e-tál*), *n.* A building for the sick, lunatics, the wounded, &c.
Hös'pi-tál-lí-ty, *n.* Quality of being hospitable.
Hös'pi-tú-úm (*hösp'hé-úm*), *n.* A monastery serving as an inn for entertaining travellers.
Höst, *n.* One who entertains another:—a landlord:—an army:—a multitude:—the consecrated wafer.
**Höst'age, *n.* One given in pledge as security for the performance of conditions; a surety.
Hös'tél-ré (*hö'tel-ré* or *hö's'tél-ré*), *n.* An inn; a tavern.
**Hös'tess, *n.* A female host:—a landlady.
Hös'tíle, *a.* Adverse; opposite; inimical.
Hös'tíli-ty, *n.* The practice of war; open war—enmity; animosity; hatred; ill-will.
Hös'tler (*hö'sler*), *n.* One who has the care of horses at an inn or stable. [*eager.*]
Höt, *a.* Having heat; fiery:—furious; ardent;
Höt' *béd*, *n.* A bed of earth, made hot by the fermentation of dung, for rearing early plants.
Höt' *bráined* (*hö't'bránd*), *a.* Violent; furious.
Hötch'pöt, or **Hötch'pöth**, *n.* A confused mixture of a kind of soup.—(*Law.*) A commixture of property.
Höt'tél, *n.* An inn; a public house; a tavern.
Höt' *head-éd*, *a.* Violent; passionate.******************

māfen, sīr; mōve, nōr, sōn; būll, būr, rūle, hse.—C, G, c, ġ, soft; C, G, c, ġ, hard: 3 as 2; 2 as 2; this.

Höt'-hōuse, *n.* An enclosure kept warm for rearing tender plants and ripening fruits.

Höt'ly, *ad.* With heat; not coldly; violently.

Höt'spür, *n.* A violent, passionate man;—a kind of pea of speedy growth.

Hough (hök), *n.* The ankle joint of a beast.—2, *v. a.* To hamstring.

Hönd, *n.* A sort of dog used in the chase.—2, *v. a.* To set on the chase;—to hunt.

Höür (üür), *n.* The 24th part of a natural day; 60 minutes;—a particular time.

Höür'-gläss (öür'gläs), *n.* A glass for measuring time.

Höür'-händ (öür'händ), *n.* The hand of a clock or watch which points out the hour.

Höür'ri (hüür'e), *n.* A nymph of the Mahometan paradise.

Höür'ly (öür'le), *n.* Happening every hour.—2, *ad.* Every hour; frequently.

Höuse, *n.* A place of human abode;—a family; a race;—a household;—a legislative body.—2, *v. a.* To harbor; to shelter; to cover.

Höuse'-break-er (hüüs'bräk-er), *n.* A burglar. **Höuse'-break-ing**, *n.* The crime of breaking into a house for unlawful purposes by daylight.

Höuse'höld, *n.* A family living together.

Höuse'höld-er, *n.* An occupier of a house.

Höuse'-këep-er, *n.* One who keeps a house.

Höuse'-këep-ing, *n.* The management of a house; domestic economy.

Höuse'lëek, *n.* A plant tenacious of life.

Höuse'less, *a.* Wanting an abode or a house.

Höuse'-mäid, *n.* A female menial servant.

Höuse'-wärm-ing, *n.* A feast on entering a new house.

House'wife (hüz'wif or höüs'wif), *n.* The mistress of a family; a female economist.

House'wife-ry (hüz'wif-ry), *n.* Domestic or female management or economy.

Höüs'ing, *n.* Houses collectively;—a saddle-höve, *imp. t. of heave.* [cloth; horse-cloth.]

Hövel, *n.* A shed or place to protect cattle, produce, &c.;—a mean habitation; a cottage.

Höver, *v. n.* To hang in the air;—to wander.

Höw (hüü), *ad.* In what manner.

Höw-bë't, *ad.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding.

Höw-ëver, *ad.* In whatever manner; at all events; at least; nevertheless; yet. [calibre.]

Höw'it-zer, *n.* A piece of ordnance of large calibre, *v. n.* To cry as a wolf, or as one in distress;—to make a loud noise, as the wind.—2, *n.* The cry of a wolf or dog;—cry of distress.

Höw'ing, *n.* The cry of one that howls.

Höw-sö-ëver, *ad.* Although; however.

Hüb, *n.* The nave of a wheel;—a mark; target.

Hüb'büb, *n.* A confusion; a tumult.

Höc'kle-bër-ry, *n.* A shrub and its fruit. [dier.]

Höck'ster, *n.* A retailer of small wares; a peddler.

Höd'dle, *v. n. & v. a.* To crowd or press together.—2, *n.* A crowd; a tumult; confusion.

Höe (hü), *n.* Color; tint;—a clamor; shouting.

Höff, *n.* A swell of anger or arrogance;—a bully.—2, *v. n. & v. a.* To bluster; to storm; to swell; to distend; to dilate.

Höf'fish, *a.* Arrogant; insolent; petulant.

Höf'fish-nëss, *n.* Petulance; arrogance.

Hög, *v. a.* To embrace fondly;—to hold fast.—2, *n.* A close embrace;—a gripe in wrestling.



Hour-glass.

Hüge, *a.* Vast; very great; enormous.

Hüge'ly, *ad.* Immensely; enormously; greatly.

Hüge'ness, *n.* Enormous bulk; vast extent.

Hü'güë-nöt (hü'güë-nöt), *n.* A French Calvinist.

Hüll, *n.* The body of a ship;—an old vessel.

Hüll, *n.* A husk; a covering;—body of a ship.—2, *v. a.* To peel;—to pierce the hull of.

Hüm, *v. n. & v. a.* To sing low;—to buzz;—to mock.—2, *n.* A buzzing noise;—a jest; a hoax.—3, *interj.* Implying doubt and deliberation.

Hü'män, *a.* Belonging to man or mankind.

Hü'mäne, *a.* Kind; civil; benevolent; tender.

Hü'mäne'ly, *ad.* Kindly; with good nature.

Hü'män'i-ty, *n.* The nature of man;—mankind;—benevolence;—*pl.*, philology;—polite literature.

Hü'män-ize, *v. a.* To render humane.

Hü'män-kind', *n.* The race of man; mankind.

Hü'män-ly, *ad.* After the manner of man.

Hüm'ble (hüm'bl or üm'bl), *a.* Not proud; modest; submissive; lowly of spirit; low.—2, *v. a.* To make humble; to crush.

Hüm'ble-bëss, *n.* A large, buzzing, wild bee.

Hüm'bly, *ad.* Without pride; with humility.

Hüm'büg, *n.* An imposition.—2, *v. a.* To cheat; to impose upon. [Vulg. or Colloq.]

Hüm'drüm, *n.* A stupid person; a drone.—2, *a.* Stupid; dull.

Hü'më-räl, *a.* Belonging to the shoulder.

Hü'më-rüs, *n.* The cylindrical bone of the arm.

Hü'mjd, *a.* Wet; moist; damp; watery.

Hü'mjd'i-ty, *n.* Moisture; dampness; wetness.

Hü'mil'i-äte, *v. a.* To humble; to mortify.

Hü'mil-i-ä'tion, *n.* The act of humbling; descent from greatness; abasement; state of meekness; mortification.

Hü'mil'i-ty, *n.* Freedom from pride; lowliness.

Hüm'ming-bird, *n.* A very small bird.

Hü'mör (yü'mör or hü'mör), *n.* Moisture;—disposition; turn of mind;—whim; fancy;—facetiousness; wit;—a cutaneous eruption.—2, *v. a.* To gratify; to indulge; to suit.

Hü'mör-äl (yü'mör-äl), *a.* Relating to humors.

Hü'mör-ist (yü'mör-ist), *n.* A jester; a wag.

Hü'mör-öüs (yü'mör-üs), *a.* Jocose; pleasant.

Hü'mör-öüs-ly (yü'mör-üs-le), *ad.* Jocosely.

Hü'mör-söme (yü'mör-süm), *a.* Petulant; odd.

Hümp, *n.* The protuberance of a crooked back.

Hümp'back, *n.* A crooked or hunched back;—one who has a hunched back.

Hünch, *v. a.* To jostle;—to crook, as the back.—2, *n.* A hump;—a punch; a push.

Hün'dred, *a.* Ten multiplied by ten.—2, *n.* The number 100;—a part of a county.

Hün'dredth, *a.* The ordinal of a hundred.

Hüng, *imp. t. & pp. of hang.* Suspended.

Hün'ger (hüng'ger), *n.* An eager desire or want of food; a craving appetite;—a violent desire.—2, *v. n.* To feel hunger.

Hün'gered (hüng'gerd), *a.* Famished; starved.

Hün'gr-ly (hüng'gr-le), *ad.* With hunger.

Hün'gry (hüng'gre), *a.* Being in want of food.

Hünks, *n.* A covetous, sorrowing wretch; a miser.

Hünt, *v. a. & v. n.* To chase; to pursue; to search.—2, *n.* A pack of hounds;—a chase; a pursuit.

Hünt'er, *n.* One that hunts animals; a huntsman; a horse used in hunting. [hunt.]

Hünt'ing, *n.* The diversion of the chase; the

- H̄y-pōs'ta-sis**, *n.*; pl. **H̄y-pōs'ta-sēs**. Person-
ality; person:—substance or subsistence:—
element; principle.
H̄y-pō-stā'ti'-cal, *a.* Constitutive; constituent;
personal. [or security;
H̄y-pōth'ēc, *n.* (*Law*). A kind of pledge, lien,
H̄y-pōth'ē-cate, *v. a.* To pledge as security.
H̄y-pōth'ē-nise, or **H̄y-pōt'ē-nise**, *n.* The long-
est side of a right-angled triangle, or the line
opposite the right angle.
H̄y-pōth'ē-sis, *n.*; pl. **H̄y-pōth'ē-sēs**. A sup-
position:—an opinion assumed but not proved.

- H̄y-pō-thēt'ic**, *a.* Including an hypothesis
H̄y-pō-thēt'ic-cal, or supposition; implying
supposition; conditional. [position.
H̄y-pō-thēt'ic-cal-ly, *ad.* Conditionally; by sup-
H̄y-sōm'e-try, *n.* (*Surveying*). The measure-
ment of heights.
H̄y-rkx, *n.* A small animal of several species.
H̄y'sen, *n.* A species of green tea.
H̄y'sop, or **H̄y'sop**, *n.* A plant or herb.
H̄y-tēr'ic, or **H̄y-tēr'ic-cal**, *a.* Relating to
hysterics:—troubled with hysterics.
H̄y-tēr'ica, *n. pl.* Fits peculiar to women.

I.

- I**, a vowel, has two principal sounds; one long,
i, as in *fine*; the other short, as in *fin*.
I, *pron.* of the first person; one's self.
I-amb, or **I-ām'bū-s**, *n.* A foot, in verse, con-
sisting of one short and one long syllable.
I-ām'bic, *a.* Having a short and a long syllable.
—2, *n.* A verse composed of iambic feet:—an
I'bēx, *n.* A wild mountain goat. [iamb.
I'bja, *n.* A bird like the stork.
Ice, *n.* Water congealed by cold.—2, *v. a.* To
cover with ice:—to freeze; to chill.
Ice'bērg, *n.* A mountain or great mass of ice.
Ice'-blink, *n.* A dazzling whiteness, caused by
the reflection of light from a field of ice.
Ice'-boat, *n.* A boat to sail on ice:—a boat to
break the ice. [ited and preserved.
Ice'-house, *n.* A house in which ice is reposed.
Ish-nū'mōn (ik-nū'mōn), *n.* A small carniv-
orous animal:—a kind of insect.
Ish-nōg'ra-phy, *n.* A ground plan; a section.
Ish'or (i'k'or), *n.* (*Med*). A thin, watery humor.
Ish'or-ōūs (i'k'or-ūs), *a.* Serous; sanious; thin.
Ish-thy-ōl'o-gy, *n.* The science of fishes.
Ic'-cle (i'ēk-kī), *n.* A pendent shoot of ice.
Ic'-nēs (i'ēc-nēs), *n.* The state of being icy.
Icōn, *n.* A picture; an image; a figure.
Icōn'o-clāst, *n.* A breaker of images.
Ic-tēr'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the jaundice.
Icy, *a.* Full of ice:—cold; frosty; frigid.
I-dē's, *n.* A mental image; a thought; a no-
tion; a conception.
I-dē'al, *a.* Mental; intellectual; imagined.—
2, *n.* Something imaginary; an idea.
I-dē'al-ism, *n.* The doctrine of ideal existence.
I-dē-āl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being ideal; the
predominance of refined ideas, or of cultivated
imagination.
I-dē'al-ly, *ad.* Intellectually; mentally.
I-dēn'tic, or **I-dēn'ti'-cal**, *a.* The same; not
different; one and the same; selfsame.
I-dēn'ti'-cal-ly, *ad.* With sameness or identity.
I-dēn'ti'-fy, *v. a.* To prove or make the same.
I-dēn'ti'-ty, *n.* Sameness; not diversity.
Idēs (idz), *n. pl.* The 15th day of March, May,
July, and October, and the 13th of other months.
Id'i-o-cy, or **Id'i-ōt-cy**, *n.* The state of an idiot.
Id'i-ōm, *n.* A mode of speech peculiar to a lan-
guage. [taining to, or full of, idioms.
Id-i-o-māt'ic, *a.* Peculiar to a language:—per-

- Id-i-o-pāth'ic**, *a.* Noting a disease which is not
a symptom or result of some other disease or
injury. [ment.
Id-i-o-syn'era-ry, *n.* Peculiarity of tempera-
Id'i-ōt, *n.* One devoid of understanding from
birth; a natural fool.
Id-i-ōt'ic, *a.* Like an idiot; stupid; foolish.
Id'i-ōt-ism, *n.* An idiom:—folly; idiocy.
I'dle (i'dl), *a.* Lazy; not employed; useless;
trifling.—2, *v. n.* & *v. a.* To lose time:—to
I'dle-nēs, *n.* Laziness; sloth. [waste.
I'dler, *n.* A lazy or idle person; a sluggard.
I'dly, *ad.* Without employment; lazily.
I'dol, *n.* An image worshipped as a god.
I-dōl'-ter, *n.* A worshipper of idols; a pagan.
I-dōl'-trēs, *n.* A female idolater.
I-dōl'-trōūs, *a.* Partaking of idolatry.
I-dōl'-try, *n.* The worship of idols or images.
I'dol'-ize, *v. a.* To deify; to love to adore.
I'dyl (i'dyl), *n.* A short descriptive poem.
I-dyl'ic, *a.* Pertaining to an idyl. [diction.
If, *conj.* Suppose that;—used as the sign of con-
Ig-ne-ōūs, *a.* Containing fire; fiery.
Ig-nis fāt'ū-ūs, *n.*; pl. **Ig-nēs fāt'ū-ū**. [L.] A
luminous meteor, called also *Will-with-the-wisp*,
and *Jack-with-a-lantern*. [fire.
Ig-nite, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To kindle; to set or be on
Ig-nit'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being ignited.
Ig-ni'tion (ig-nish'un), *n.* The act of igniting.
Ig-nō'ble, *a.* Of low birth; not noble; mean.
Ig-nō'bly, *ad.* Ignominiously; meanly; basely.
Ig-nō-min'i-ōūs, *a.* Mean; shameful.
Ig-nō-min'i-ōūs-ly, *ad.* In a shameful manner.
Ig-nō-min-y, *n.* Disgrace; reproach; shame.
Ig-nō-rā-mus, *n.* A vain pretender to knowl-
edge; an ignorant person.
Ig-nō-rance, *n.* Want of knowledge;nescience.
Ig-nō-rant, *a.* Wanting knowledge; unlearned.
Ig-nō-rant-ly, *ad.* Without knowledge.
Ig-nōrē, *v. a.* To disregard; to reject.
I-guā'nā, *n.* A large tropical lizard.
Ilex, *n.* [L.] A name for several trees.
Il'i-āo, *a.* Relating to the bowels.
Il, *a.* Bad; not good; evil:—sick; not in
health.—2, *n.* Wickedness; misfortune; mis-
ery.—3, *ad.* Not well; not rightly; not per-
fectly:—not easily; with difficulty.
Il-lāpse (il-lāps), *n.* A gliding or falling in.—
2, *v. n.* To glide or fall.

im-mis'sion (im-mish'un), *n.* The act of sending in; injection;—contrary to *emission*.
im-mit', *v. a.* To send in; to inject.
im-mit'i-ga-ble, *a.* Not to be mitigated.
im-mo-bil'i-ty, *n.* Lack of mobility; resistance to motion.
im-môd'er-ate, *a.* Excessive; extravagant; in-
im-môd'er-ate-ly, *ad.* In an excessive degree.
im-môd'ér-a'tion, *n.* Want of moderation.
im-môd'est, *a.* Wanting modesty or delicacy.
im-môd'est-ly, *ad.* In an immodest manner.
im-môd'es-ty, *n.* Want of modesty or delicacy.
im-mô-lâ-te, *v. a.* To sacrifice:—to offer up.
im-mô-lâ'tion, *n.* The act of sacrificing;—a sacrifice offered.
im-mô-lâ-tor, *n.* One who immolates.
im-mô-r'al, *a.* Not moral; dishonest; vicious.
im-mô-râl'i-ty, *n.* Dishonesty; want of virtue.
im-môr'tal, *a.* Exempt from death; perpetual.
im-môr-tâl'i-ty, *n.* Exemption from death; endless life:—exemption from oblivion.
im-môr'tal-ize, *v. a.* To make immortal.
im-môr-télle, *n.* An unfading flower.
im-môv'a-ble, *a.* Immobility.
im-môv'a-ble, *a.* That cannot be moved.
im-môv'a-bly, *ad.* In a state not to be moved.
im-mû'n-i-ty, *n.* Privilege; exemption or freedom from service or performance.
im-mûr'e, *v. a.* To enclose; to confine; to shut up.
im-mû-ta-bil'i-ty, *n.* Exemption from change.
im-mû'ta-ble, *a.* Unchangeable; unalterable.
im-mû'ta-bly, *ad.* Unalterably; unchangeably.
imp, *n.* A subaltern or puny devil; a sprite.—
**2, v. a. To lengthen; to enlarge:—to graft.
im-pact, *n.* Collision; impulse.
im-pact', *v. a.* To drive close or hard. [worse].
im-pair' (im-pâr'), *v. a.* To injure; to make
im-pâle, *v. a.* To enclose; to transfix with a stake.—See **EMPALE**. [palpable].
im-pâl-pa-bil'i-ty, *n.* The state of being im-
im-pâl-pa-ble, *a.* Not to be perceived by touch; intangible; delicate.
im-pân'el, *v. a.* To enroll.—See **EMPALE**.
im-pâr'a-dise, *v. a.* To put in a state of felicity.
im-pâr'i-ty, *n.* Inequality; disproportion.
im-pâr'k, *v. a.* To enclose in, or for, a park.
im-pâr't, *v. a.* To grant; to give; to confer.
im-pâr'tial (im-pâr'sh'al), *a.* Not partial; equitable; free from regard to party. [tableteness].
im-pâr-ti-âl'i-ty (im-pâr-sh'e-al'e-ty), *n.* Equi-
im-pâr'tial-ly, *ad.* With impartiality; justly.
im-pâr'ti-ble, *a.* Communicable:—not partible.
im-pâr'tment, *n.* The act of imparting.
im-pâs'sage, *n.* The act of passing; not admitting passage; impervious.
im-pâs'sa-ble, *n.* Incapability of passage.
im-pâs'si-bil'i-ty, *n.* Exemption from suffering.
im-pâs'si-ble, *a.* Incapable of suffering.
im-pâs'sion (im-pâsh'un), *v. a.* To move with passion; to affect strongly:—to excite.
im-pâs'sion-ate (im-pâsh'un-at), *a.* Filled with passion or feeling:—without passion.
im-pâs'sioned (im-pâsh'und), *p. a.* Passionate.
im-pâs'sive, *a.* Exempt from suffering.
im-pâ'tience (im-pâ'shens), *n.* Want of patience; vehemence of temper; eagerness.
im-pâ'tient (im-pâ'shent), *n.* Not able to endure; uneasy; hot; eager; ardently desirous.
im-pâ'tient-ly (im-pâ'shent-ly), *ad.* Eagerly.**

im-pâwn', *v. a.* To pawn; to give as a pledge.
im-peâch (im-pêch'), *v. a.* To accuse; to arraign.
im-peâch'a-ble, *a.* Accusable; chargeable.
im-peâch'ment, *n.* Public accusation; censure.
im-pearl' (im-pêrl'), *v. a.* To form in resemblance of pearls:—to adorn as with pearls.
im-pêc-ca-bil'i-ty, *n.* Exemption from sin.
im-pêc-ca-ble, *a.* Not liable to sin.
im-pe-cû'ni-ôus, *a.* Without money.
im-pêde, *v. a.* To hinder; to let; to obstruct.
im-pêd'i-mênt, *n.* An obstruction; hindrance.
im-pêl', *v. a.* To urge forward; to press on.
im-pêl'lent, *a.* Impelling; urging onward.—
**2, n. A power that drives forward.
im-pênd', *v. a.* To hang over; to be at hand.
im-pênd'en-cy, or **im-pênd'ence**, *n.* The state of hanging over; near approach.
im-pênd'ing, *a.* Hanging over; near at hand.
im-pên-e-tra-bil'i-ty, *n.* The state of being impenetrable.
im-pên'e-tra-ble, *a.* That cannot be penetrated.
im-pên'e-tra-ly, *ad.* With impenetrability.
im-pên'i-tence, *n.* Want of penitence.
im-pên'i-tent, *a.* Not penitent; obdurate.—
**2, n. An obdurate sinner.
im-pên'i-tent-ly, *ad.* Without penitence.
im-pêr'a-tive, *a.* Commanding; authoritative.
im-pêr'a-tive-ly, *ad.* In a commanding style.
im-pêr-cêp'ti-ble, *a.* Not to be perceived.
im-pêr-cêp'ti-ly, *ad.* Without being perceived; so as not to be perceived.
im-pêr'fect, *a.* Not perfect; defective; frail.
im-pêr-fêc'tion, *n.* A defect; a failure; a fault.
im-pêr'fect-ly, *ad.* Not completely; not fully.
im-pêr'fô-ra-ble, *a.* Not to be bored through.
im-pêr'fô-rate, or **im-pêr'fô-râted**, *a.* Not pierced through; closed.
im-pêr'fô-râ'tion, *n.* The state of being closed.
im-pêr'i-al, *a.* Relating to an empire or to an emperor; royal; regal; monarchical.
im-pêr'i-al-ist, *n.* An adherent of an emperor.
im-pêr'i-al-ly, *ad.* In an imperial manner.
im-pêr'il, *v. a.* To put in danger.
im-pêr'i-ôus, *a.* Authoritative; haughty.
im-pêr'i-ôus-nêss, *n.* Arrogance; haughtiness.
im-pêr'ish-a-ble, *a.* Not liable to perish.
im-pêr'me-a-ble, *a.* Not to be passed through.
im-pêr'son-al, *a.* Noting verbs used only in the third person, with *it* for a nominative:—without personal or individual qualities.
im-pêr'son-âl'i-ty, *n.* Want of personality.
im-pêr'son-al-ly, *ad.* Without personality.
im-pêr'son-âte, *v. a.* To personate; to act the part of.
im-pêr'son-â'tion, *n.* Dramatic representation.
im-pêr-suâ'si-ble, *a.* Not to be persuaded.
im-pêr'ti-nence, *n.* Irrelevance;—intrusion; rudeness; insolence; impudence:—a trifle.
im-pêr'ti-nent, *a.* Intrusive; rude:—not pertinent; irrelevant; of no weight.
im-pêr'ti-nent-ly, *ad.* Intrusively; rudely.
im-pêr'ti'ng-a-ble, *a.* That cannot be disturbed; composed; immovable.
im-pêr'vi-ôus, *a.* Impenetrable; impassable.
im-pêr'vi-ôus-nêss, *n.* The being impervious.
im-pe-trâ-te, *v. a.* To obtain by entreaty.
im-pe-trâ'tion, *n.* The act of obtaining by prayer or entreaty.
im-pêt-û-ôus'i-ty, *n.* Violence; vehemence.****

t'ù-òùs (im-pè't'yù-ùs), *a.* Violent; fierce; vehemence of mind; passionate.
 t'ù-òùs-ly, *ad.* Violently; vehemently.
 t'ù-òùs-nèss, *n.* Violence; fury.
 t'ùs, *n.* [L.] Momentum; force.
 è-ty, *n.* Want of piety; irreligion.
 àgè, *v. a.* To strike against; to clash.
 òùs, *a.* Irreligious; wicked; profane.
 òùs-ly, *ad.* Profanely; wickedly.
 i-cà-bil'i-ty, *n.* Irreconcilable enmity.
 i'cà-ble, *a.* Not to be appeased.
 i'cà-bly, *ad.* With malice; inexorably.
 int, *v. a.* To plant; to insert; to graft.
 in-tà'tion, *n.* The act of implanting.
 in'si-ble (im-plàw'zè-bl), *a.* Not plausible; not likely to gain favor. [bility].
 in'si-bly, *ad.* Without show of probability. (im-plèd'), *v. a.* To accuse; to indict.
 i-mént, *n.* An instrument; a tool.
 -càte, *v. a.* To entangle; to involve.
 i-cà'tion, *n.* Involvement; entanglement; tacit or implied inference.
 è'it, *a.* Inferred; tacitly comprised; deduced on the authority of another:—unre-
 ded; unqualified.
 è'it-ly, *ad.* In an implicit manner.
 ire', *v. a.* To supplicate; to entreat; to beg.
 i', *v. a.* To involve by implication.
 i'-cy, *n.* Want of policy; unwisdom.
 -lité, *a.* Not polite; rude; uncivil.
 -lité-ness, *n.* Want of politeness.
 i'-tíc, *a.* Imprudent; indiscreet.
 à'dèr-a-ble, *a.* That cannot be weighed.
 à'dèr-òùs, *a.* Void of perceptible weight.
 -ròs'i-ty, *n.* Want of porosity; closeness.
 -rous, *a.* Free from pores; close; solid.
 rt, *v. a.* To bring from abroad, as mer-
 disè—:to imply; to signify. [ported].
 rt, *n.* Moment:—meaning:—a thing im-
 rt-a-ble, *a.* That may be imported.
 r'tance, *n.* Consequence; moment.
 r'tant, *a.* Momentous; weighty; great.
 r-tà'tion, *n.* The act of importing.
 r'ter, *n.* One who imports.
 rt'à-nàte (im-pòrt'yù-nàt), *a.* Incessant
 licitation; pressing; pertinacious.
 rt'à-nàte-ly, *ad.* With importunity or
 nt solicitation. [to entreat].
 r-tùné, *v. a.* To tease; to solicit earnestly;
 r-tù-ni-ty, *n.* Incessant solicitation; ur-
 y; pertinacity.
 s'a-ble, *a.* That may be imposed.
 sè, *v. a.* To enjoin as a duty; to lay on:—
 ilm upon:—to obtrude.
 s'ing, *p. a.* Exacting; enjoining:—de-
 ing:—commanding; impressive; august.
 -g'i'tion (im-pò-zlsh'un), *n.* The act of
 ag on; constraint:—cheat; imposture.
 s-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* That which cannot be.
 s'aj-ble, *a.* That cannot be; not possible.
 st, *n.* A tax; a toll:—a part of a pillar.
 st'hù-màte (im-pòst'yù-màt), *v. n.* To
 an abscess or cyst; to gather.
 st'hùme (im-pòst'üm), *n.* An abscess.
 s'tor, *n.* A false pretender; a deceiver.
 st'ùre (im-pòst'yùr), *n.* Deception; fraud.
 -tènce, or im-pò-tèn-cy, *n.* Inability;
 knees; defect.
 -tènt, *a.* Weak; feeble; wanting power.

im-pò-tènt-ly, *ad.* Without power; feebly.
 im-pòund, *v. a.* To enclose as in a pound.
 im-pòv'er-iah, *v. a.* To make poor; to exhaust.
 im-pòv'er-iah-mènt, *n.* Reduction to poverty.
 im-pràc-ti-cà-bil'i-ty, *n.* The state of being
 impracticable. [performed].
 im-pràc'ti-cà-ble, *a.* Not practicable; not to be
 im-prè-càte, *v. a.* To invoke evil; to curse.
 im-prè-cà'tion, *n.* An invocation of evil; a
 denunciation; a curse.
 im-prè-cà-to-ry, *a.* Containing imprecations.
 im-prèg'nà-ble, *a.* Not to be taken; unmoved.
 im-prèg'nàte, *v. a.* To make pregnant or pro-
 lific; to fill; to saturate.
 im-prèg-nà'tion, *n.* The act of impregnating.
 im-prèss, *v. a.* To stamp; to fix deep; to force.
 im-prèss, *n.* A mark; a stamp; a figure; a de-
 vice; an impression.
 im-prèss-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* The being impressible.
 im-prèss-a-ble, *a.* That may be impressed.
 im-prèss'ion (im-prèsh'un), *n.* A mark made by
 pressure; a stamp; an effect:—an edition.
 im-prèss'ion-a-ble (im-prèsh'un-a-bl), *a.* Highly
 sensitive to impressions.
 im-prèss'ive, *a.* Earnest; making impression.
 im-prèss'ive-ly, *ad.* In an impressive manner.
 im-prèss'mènt, *n.* The act of forcing into ser-
 im-pri-mà'tur, *n.* [L.] License to print. [vice].
 im-pri-mis, *ad.* [L.] In the first place.
 im-print, *v. a.* To print:—to fix on the mind.
 im-print, *n.* The designation of a place where
 and by whom a work is printed. [confine].
 im-pris'on (im-priz'z'n), *v. a.* To shut up; to
 im-pris'on-mènt, *n.* Confinement; duress.
 im-pròb-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Want of probability.
 im-pròb-a-ble, *a.* Unlikely; hardly credible.
 im-pròb-a-bly, *ad.* Without probability.
 im-pròb'i-ty, *n.* Want of honesty; dishonesty.
 im-pròmp'tù, *ad.* Without previous study.
 im-pròp'er, *a.* Not proper; unqualified; unfit.
 im-pròp'er-ly, *ad.* Not fitly; not properly.
 im-prò-pri-àte, *v. a.* To put into the hands of
 laymen, as the possessions of the church.
 im-prò-pri-à-tor, *n.* A layman that has pos-
 session of the property of the church.
 im-prò-pri'e-ty, *n.* Unfitness; want of pro-
 priety; unsuitableness; inaptitude.
 im-pròv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of improvement.
 im-pròvè, *v. a.* To make better:—to increase.
 -2, *v. n.* To advance in goodness.
 im-pròvè'mènt, *n.* The act of improving; prog-
 ress from good to better:—a betterment.
 im-pròv'i-dènce, *n.* Want of forethought.
 im-pròv'i-dènt, *a.* Wanting forecast; careless.
 im-prò-vise, *v. a.* To do off-hand; to ex-
 temporize; to compose verse off-hand.
 im-prù'dènce, *n.* Want of prudence; rashness.
 im-prù'dènt, *a.* Wanting prudence; indiscreet.
 im-prù'dènt-ly, *ad.* Without prudence; rashly.
 im-pù-dènce, *n.* Shamelessness; immodesty.
 im-pù-dènt, *a.* Shameless; immodest; saucy.
 im-pù-dènt-ly, *ad.* Without modesty; saucily.
 im-pù-dic'i-ty, *n.* Immodesty; shamelessness.
 im-pùgn' (im-pùn'), *v. a.* To attack; to oppose.
 im-pùg'nà-ble (im-pùg'nà-bl), *a.* That may be
 assailed or impugned.
 im-pù-i-sànce, *n.* Impotence; weakness.
 im-pùlæ, *n.* Communicated force; impression:
 —a sudden thought:—a sudden determination.

sir: mòve, nòr, sòn; báll, búr, rúle, úse.—9, 9, 9, 6, soft; 9, 9, 9, 6, hard; 9 9 9 9; 7 9 9 9. 240

[illegible]

in'crēse or **in-crēse'**, *n.* Augmentation; enlargement:—product:—offspring.
in'crē-āte, *v. a.* Not created; uncreated.
in-crēd-i-bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being in-crēd'i-ble-nēss, *f* incredible. [credited].
in-crēd'i-ble, *a.* Surpassing belief; not to be in-crēd'i-bly, *ad.* In an incredible manner.
in-crē-dū'l'i-ty, *n.* Indisposition to believe.
in-crēd'ū-lōus (in-kred'yū-lūs), *a.* Hard of belief; refusing credit; unbelieving; sceptical.
in'crē-māte, *v. a.* To burn up; to incinerate; to cremate. [of burning].
in-crē-mā'tion, *n.* Burning to ashes; the act in-crē-ment (ing'), *n.* Increase; matter added.
in-crūst', *v. a.* To cover with a crust or coat.
in-crūp-tā'tion, *n.* Adherent covering; crust.
in'cū-bāte, *v. n.* To sit upon eggs; to hatch.
in-cū-bā'tion, *n.* The act of sitting upon eggs.
in'cū-būs (ing'kyū-būs), *n.* The nightmare:—an imaginary fiend:—an encumbrance.
in-cūl'cāte, *v. a.* To impress by admonition.
in-cūl-cā'tion, *n.* The act of inculcating.
in-cūl'pā-ble, *a.* Unblamable; irreproachable.
in-cūl'pāte, *v. a.* To bring into blame; to accuse of a crime; to censure.
in-cūm'ben-ey, *n.* The keeping of an office.
in-cūm'bent, *a.* Lying upon:—imposed as a duty.—2, *n.* One who possesses an office.
in-cūm'ber, *v. a.* To embarrass.—See ENCUMBER.
in-cūm'brānce, *n.* See ENCUMBRANCE.
in-cūr', *v. a.* To become liable to; to bring on.
in-cū-rā-bil'i-ty, *n.* Impossibility of cure.
in-cū-rā-ble, *a.* Not to be cured; irremediable.
in-cū-rā-ble-nēss, *n.* The state of being incurable.
in-cū-rā-bly, *ad.* Without remedy; hopelessly.
in-cū-rī-ōs'i-ty, *n.* Lack of curiosity.
in-cū-rī-ōus, *a.* Negligent; inattentive.
in-cūr'sion, *n.* An invasion; an inroad; ravage.
in-cūr'vāte, *v. a.* To bend; to crook.
in-cūr-vā'tion, *n.* The act of bending; curvity.
in-cūr've', *v. a.* To bow; to bend; to incurvate.
in-cūr'vi-ty, *n.* Crookedness; a bending inward; curvature; inflection.
in-dēbt'ed (in-dē'ted), *p. a.* Being in debt.
in-dēbt'ed-nēss (in-dē'ted-nēs), or **in-dēbt'ment** (in-dē'tment), *n.* State of being in debt.
in-dē'cen-ey, *n.* Indecorum:—immodesty.
in-dē'cent, *a.* Unbecoming; unseemly; immodest. [of trees; evergreen].
in-dē-ōld'ū-ōus, *a.* Not falling yearly, as leaves in-dē-ōi'phē-rā-ble, *a.* That cannot be deciphered. [inconspicuous].
in-dē-ōi'sion (in-dē-ōizh'yun), *n.* Irresolution; in-dē-ōi'sive, *a.* Not determining; inconclusive; irresolute. [tions].
in-dē-ōlin'ā-ble, *a.* Not varied by termination.
in-dē-ōrōus or **in-dē-ō-rōus**, *a.* Indecent; unbecoming; shameless; disreputable.
in-dē-ōrūm, *n.* Indecency; a thing or act unbecoming.
in-dēād', *ad.* In reality; in truth; in verity.
in-dē-fāt'i-gā-ble, *a.* Unworn; untired.
in-dē-fēā-gi-ble (in-dē-fē'zē-bi), *a.* That cannot be defeated or made void. [or defect].
in-dē-fēc-ti-bil'i-ty, *n.* Exemption from decay in-dē-fēc-ti-ble, *a.* Not liable to decay or defect.
in-dē-fēn'ā-ble, *a.* That cannot be defended.
in-dē-fīn'ā-ble, *a.* That cannot be defined.

in-dēf'i-nite, *a.* Not determined; not limited.
in-dēf'i-nite-ly, *ad.* To an indefinite degree.
in-dēl'i-ble, *a.* That cannot be effaced; ineffaceable:—not to be annulled.
in-dēl'i-bly, *ad.* So as not to be effaced.
in-dēl'i-ca-cy, *n.* Want of delicacy or decorum.
in-dēl'i-cate, *a.* Wanting delicacy; indecent.
in-dēm-ni-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Reimbursement of in-dēm-ni-fy, *v. a.* To exempt from loss. [loss].
in-dēm-ni-ty, *n.* Security; exemption from loss.
in-dē-mōn'strā-ble, *a.* That cannot be demonstrated.
in-dēnt', *v. a.* To notch:—to bind by contract.—2, *n.* An incision; an indentation; a stamp.
in-dēnt-tā'tion, *n.* The act of indenting; a notch.
in-dēnt'āre (in-dēnt'yur), *n.* A covenant; a writing containing a contract or conveyance.
in-dē-pēn'dence, *n.* Freedom; exemption from control or reliance. [spective].
in-dē-pēn'dent, *a.* Not dependent; free; independent.
in-dē-pēn'dent-ly, *ad.* Without dependence.
in-dē-scrib'ā-ble, *a.* That cannot be described or defined.
in-dē-strūc'ti-ble, *a.* That cannot be destroyed.
in-dē-tēr-mi-nā-ble, *a.* Not determinable:—that cannot be defined or fixed.
in-dē-tēr-mi-nāte, *a.* Not defined; indefinite.
in-dē-tēr-mi-nāte-nēss, *n.* Absence of fixed or determinate qualities.
in-dē-tēr-mi-nā'tion, *n.* Want of determination or of fixed direction.
in-dē-vō'tion, *n.* Want of devotion; irreligion.
in-dē-vōūt', *a.* Not devout; irreligious.
in'dēx, *n.*; pl. **in'dēx-es** or **in'di-cēs**. A hand that points:—a table of contents:—an exponent in mathematics.
in-dēx-tēr'i-ty, *n.* Want of dexterity.
in'diā-mān, *n.* A ship in the India trade.
in'di'an (ind'yān), *a.* Relating to India or to the Indians. [elastic].
in'diā-rūb'ber (in'yā-), *n.* Caoutchouc, or gum.
in'di-cānt, *a.* Showing; pointing out; indicating.
in'di-cāte, *v. a.* To show; to point out.
in'di-cā'tion, *n.* A mark; a sign; a note; a symptom.
in-dic'ā-tive, *a.* Showing; pointing out.
in-dic'ā-tive-ly, *ad.* In such a manner as to indicate. [the forearm].
in'di-cā-tor, *n.* One that shows:—a muscle of in-dict' (in-dit'), *v. a.* To impeach; to accuse.
in-dict'ā-ble (in-dit'ā-bi), *a.* Liable to be indicted, or to be presented by a grand jury.
in-dic'tion, *n.* A declaration; a proclamation; an announcement:—a cycle of fifteen years.
in-dict'ment (in-dit'ment), *n.* An accusation.
in-dif'fer-ence, *n.* Neutrality:—apathy.
in-dif'fer-ent, *a.* Neutral; unconcerned; inattentive; regardless; impartial:—passable.
in-dif'fer-ent-ly, *ad.* Impartially:—passably.
in'di-gence, *n.* Want; penury; poverty.
in-dig'e-nōus, *a.* Native; born in a country.
in'di-gent, *a.* Poor; needy; necessitous.
in-di-gēst'ed, *a.* Not digested; not concocted; in-di-gēst'ā-ble, *a.* Not digestible. [crude].
in-di-gēst'ion (in-digest'yun), *n.* Want of digestive power; dyspepsia. [daint].
in-di-gnant, *a.* Inflamed with anger and indignation.
in-di-gnā'tion, *n.* Anger mixed with contempt.

ā, ē, ī, ū, ō, ȳ, long; æ, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, short; æ, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, obscure.—Fare, fār, fīst, fāll; hāir, hār;

ni-tx, *n.* Contumely; contemptuous in-
 ō, *n.* A drug used in dyeing blue. [jury.
 ōt', *a.* Not direct; improper; not fair.
 ōt'ion, *n.* Oblique course or means.
 ōt'ly, *ad.* Not directly; unfairly.
 ōt'ness, *n.* Obliquity; unfairness.
 ōern'-i-ble (in-diz-zern'-ē-ble), *a.* Not per-
 ceivable; not discoverable.
 ō-plin-a-ble, *a.* Incapable of discipline;
 ciplinable. [ered.
 ōv'er-a-ble, *a.* That cannot be discov-
 ered.
 ōrēt', *a.* Imprudent; incautious; un-
 crēt'ly, *ad.* Without prudence. [wise.
 crēt', *a.* Not discrete or separated.
 crēt'ion (-krēt'ion), *n.* Imprudence.
 ōrim'-i-nate, *a.* Promiscuous; confused.
 ōrim'-i-nate-ly, *ad.* Without discrimina-
 tion. [tion.
 ōrim'-i-nā-tion, *n.* Want of discrimina-
 pēn'-se-ble, *a.* Not to be dispensed with.
 pēn'-se-ble, *ad.* Necessarily.
 pōse, *v.* To make unfit; to disincine.
 pōsed' (in-dis-pōzd'), *p. a.* Disinclined;
 :—disordered; unwell; slightly ill.
 pō-gil'tion' (in-dis-pō-zish'un), *n.* Disor-
 health; slight disease:—disinclination.
 ōt'-a-ble, *a.* Not to be disputed.
 ōt'-a-ble, *ad.* Without controversy.
 ō-lu-bil'i-ty, *n.* Firmness; stableness.
 ō-lu-ble, *a.* Firm; stable; binding for-
 inseparable; that cannot be dissolved.
 ō-lu-ble, *ad.* In a manner not to be
 n; inseparably.
 ōlv'a-ble, *a.* That cannot be dissolved.
 ōnet', *a.* Not plainly marked; confused.
 ōnet'ion, *n.* Confusion; uncertainty.
 ōnet'ly, *ad.* Confusedly; uncertainty.
 ōnet'ness, *n.* Confusion; uncertainty.
 ōn'guish-a-ble (in-dis-ting'wish-a-ble),
 or distinguishable. [tate or direct.
 , *v. a.* To compose; to write:—to dic-
 ōd'a-al (in-dē-vid'yū-al), *n.* Single; one.
 : A single person or being.
 ōd'a-al-ism, *n.* The state of being indi-
 viduality; selfishness.
 ōd'a-āl'i-ty, *n.* Distinct existence.
 ōd'a-āl-i-ze, *v. a.* To distinguish; to
 ste; to consider individually.
 ōd'a-āl-ly, *ad.* With distinct existence.
 ōd'a-āte, *v. a.* To distinguish or make
 ; to individualize.
 ōg-i-bil'i-ty, *n.* The state or quality
 ōg-i-ble-ness, of being indivisible.
 ōg-i-ble, *a.* That cannot be divided.
 ōle (-dōs'il), *a.* Unteachable; not docile.
 ōli'-ty, *n.* Unteachableness; dullness.
 ōri-nāte, *v. a.* To instruct in principles;
 ch; to educate.
 ōri-nā-tion, *n.* Instruction in principles.
 ōnoe, *n.* Laziness; idleness.
 ōnt, *a.* Careless; lazy; idle; listless.
 ōnt-ly, *ad.* Carelessly; lazily; listlessly.
 ōt'-a-ble, *a.* That cannot be tamed or
 red; unconquerable.
 ō', *v. a.* To write upon; to endorse.
 ōment, *n.* See ENDORSEMENT.
 ōt'-a-ble, *a.* Undoubted; unquestion-
 indubitable.
 ōt'-a-ble, *ad.* Undoubtedly; certainly.

in-dūce', *v. a.* To influence; to persuade; to
 prevail upon; to produce; to bring forward.
 in-dūce'ment, *n.* Motive; that which induces.
 in-dūct', *v. a.* To introduce; to bring in.
 in-dūc'tile, *a.* That cannot be drawn out.
 in-dūc'tion, *n.* Entrance:—an inference or
 conclusion drawn from a number of facts:—the
 act or process of drawing an inference. [tion.
 in-dūc'tive, *a.* Leading; proceeding by induc-
 in-dūc'tive-ly, *ad.* By induction; by inference.
 in-dūc'tor, *n.* The person who inducts.
 in-dūe' (in-dū'), *v. a.* To invest; to clothe.
 in-dūge', *v. a.* To encourage by compliance;
 to humor; to gratify; to cherish; to favor.—
 2, *v. n.* To give indulgence.
 in-dūl'gence, *n.* Fondness; kindness; forbear-
 ance; favor; compliance; gratification.
 in-dūl'gent, *a.* Kind; gentle; mild; lenient.
 in-dūl'gent-ly, *ad.* Without severity; mildly.
 in-dū-rāte, *v. n. & v. a.* To grow or make hard.
 in-dū-rā-tion, *n.* The act of hardening:—ob-
 duracy:—a hardened spot.
 in-dū's'tri-al, *a.* Relating to industry.
 in-dū's'tri-ous, *a.* Practising industry; dili-
 gent; laborious; assiduous.
 in-dū's'tri-ous-ly, *ad.* Laboriously; assiduously.
 in-dū's'try, *n.* Habitual diligence; assiduity.
 in-dū'well-ing, *a.* Dwelling within; internal.
 in-dū'brī-ate, *v. a. & v. n.* To make or become
 in-dū'brī-ate, *n.* A drunkard. [drunk.
 in-dū'brī-ē-ty, or in-dū'brī-ā-tion, *n.* Drunken-
 ness; intoxication.
 in-dū'it-ed, *a.* Not published; not edited.
 in-dū'fa-ble, *a.* Unspeakable; unutterable.
 in-dū'fa-ble, *ad.* In an ineffable manner.
 in-dū'face-a-ble, *a.* That cannot be effaced.
 in-dū'fec'tive, *a.* Producing no effect; ineffect-
 ual; not effective. [ual; weak; inefficient.
 in-dū'fec't-ū-al (in-dū'fekt'yū-al), *a.* Not effect-
 in-dū'fec't-ū-al-ly, *ad.* Without success.
 in-dū'fi-cā-cious (in-dū'fē-kā'shūs), *a.* Unable
 to produce effects; weak; inefficient. [fect.
 in-dū'fi-ca-cy, *n.* Want of power; want of ef-
 in-dū'fi-cien-cy (in-dū'fīsh'ēn-sy), *n.* Want of
 efficiency; weakness.
 in-dū'fi'cient (in-dū'fīsh'ēnt), *a.* Ineffective.
 in-dū'e-gance, *n.* Want of elegance or beauty.
 in-dū'e-gant, *a.* Not elegant; not beautiful.
 in-dū'e-gant-ly, *ad.* Not beautifully; coarsely.
 in-dū'i-gi-bil'i-ty, *n.* The being indigible.
 in-dū'i-gi-ble, *a.* Incapable of being elected.
 in-dū'e-quēnt, *a.* Not persuasive; not oratorical;
 not eloquent.
 in-dū't', *a.* Trifling; foolish; useless; unapt.
 in-dū'ti-tūde, *n.* Unfitness:—folly.
 in-dū'qual'i-ty (in-dū'kwol'ē-ty), *n.* Difference of
 quantity, degree, or quality; unevenness.
 in-dū'ui-tā-ble (in-dū'wē-tā-ble), *a.* Not equit-
 able; unjust; partial.
 in-dū'rā-bil'i-ty, *n.* Exemption from error.
 in-dū'rā-ble, *a.* Exempt from error; unerring.
 in-dū't', *a.* Inactive; sluggish; motionless.
 in-dū'ti-g (in-dū'shē-g), *n.* [L.] Inactivity;
 want of action; passiveness.
 in-dū'tion, *n.* Inertness; inactivity.
 in-dū'tness, *n.* Want of motion or activity.
 in-dū'ti-mā-ble, *a.* Above all price; too valua-
 ble to be estimated; invaluable.
 in-dū'ti-mā-ble, *ad.* So as not to be estimated.

- In-év'i-ta-ble**, *a.* Unavoidable; not to be escaped from.
- In-év'i-ta-ble-néss**, or **In-év'i-ta-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Certainty; impossibility of avoiding.
- In-év'i-ta-bly**, *ad.* Without possibility of escape.
- In-ex-act** (*ex-akt*), *a.* Not exact; incorrect.
- In-ex-cu-sa-ble**, *a.* Not to be excused or palliated; not excusable.
- In-ex-e-cu-tion**, *n.* Non-performance.
- In-ex-ha-lé-ble**, *a.* That cannot be exhaled or evaporated.
- In-ex-haust-i-ble**, *a.* Not to be exhausted or spent; unending; exhaustless.
- In-ex-ist-ent**, *a.* Not having being; not existing.
- In-ex-o-ra-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The being inexorable.
- In-ex-o-ra-ble**, *a.* Not to be moved by entreaty.
- In-ex-pé-dí-ence**, *n.* Want of fitness, propriety, or expedience.
- In-ex-pé-dí-én-cy**, *n.* Want of fitness, propriety, or expedience.
- In-ex-pé-dí-ent**, *a.* Not expedient; unsuitable.
- In-ex-pé-rí-ence**, *n.* Want of experience.
- In-ex-pé-rí-énced** (*in-eks-pé-rí-énst*), *a.* Not experienced; not having experience.
- In-ex-pért**, *a.* Unskilful; unskilled; awkward.
- In-ex-pi-a-ble**, *a.* Admitting no satisfaction.
- In-ex-pli-ca-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being explained; unaccountable.
- In-ex-pli-ca-bly**, *ad.* So as not to be explained.
- In-ex-prés-si-ble**, *a.* Not to be told; unspeakable; unutterable.
- In-ex-prés-si-bly**, *ad.* Unutterably; unspeakably.
- In-ex-pug-na-ble**, *a.* Not to be taken by assault; impregnable; unconquerable.
- In-ex-tinct** (*in-eks-tíngkt*), *a.* Not extinct.
- In-ex-tín-guish-a-ble** (*in-eks-tíng-wish-a-bl*), *a.* That cannot be extinguished; unquenchable.
- In-ex-tri-ca-ble**, *a.* Not to be disentangled.
- In-fál-li-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being infallible.
- In-fál-li-ble-néss**, *n.* Fallibility; inerrability; exemption from error or failure.
- In-fál-li-ble**, *a.* Not fallible; certain; sure.
- In-fál-li-bly**, *ad.* Without failure; certainly.
- In-fa-méus**, *a.* Notoriously bad; shameless.
- In-fa-méus-ly**, *ad.* With infamy; shamefully.
- In-fa-my**, *n.* Public reproach or disgrace.
- In-fan-cy**, *n.* The first part of life;—the beginning.
- In-fant**, *a.* A babe; a young child.—2, *a.* Per-
In-fan-ta, *n.* In Spain and Portugal, the title of a princess of the royal blood.
- In-fan-té**, *n.* In Spain and Portugal, the title given to all the king's sons, except the eldest.
- In-fan-tí-cide**, *n.* The murder of an infant; a slayer of infants.
- In-fan-tile** or **In-fan-tíne**, *a.* Relating to infants; childish.
- In-fan-tine** or **In-fan-tíne**, *a.* Childish; young.
- In-fan-try**, *n.* The foot-soldiers of an army.
- In-fat-u-ate** (*in-fat-yu-át*), *v. a.* To strike with folly; to deprive of understanding; to besot.
- In-fat-u-ation**, *n.* A deprivation of reason.
- In-fea-si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being infeasible.
- In-fea-si-ble-néss**, *n.* Infeasibility; impracticability.
- In-fea-si-ble** (*in-fe-zé-bl*), *a.* Not to be done.
- In-feet**, *v. a.* To taint; to corrupt; to pollute.
- In-fec-tion**, *n.* Contagion; taint; poison.
- In-fec-tious** (*in-fek-shus*), *a.* Contagious.
- In-fec-tious-néss**, *n.* The quality of being infectious, or of communicating disease.
- In-fec-tive**, *a.* Having the quality of contagion.
- In-féc-und**, *a.* Unfruitful; infertile; sterile.
- In-fe-cún-di-ty**, *n.* Want of fecundity.
- In-fe-lic'i-tous**, *a.* Unhappy; unfortunate.
- In-fe-lic'i-ty**, *n.* Unhappiness; misery.
- In-fer**, *v. a.* To deduce; to draw, as conclusions.
- In-fer-a-ble**, or **In-fer-ri-ble**, *a.* Deducible.
- In-fer-ence**, *n.* A conclusion drawn from premises; a deduction; a corollary.
- In-fer-én-tial** (*shál*), *a.* Deduced by inference.
- In-fér-ri-or**, *a.* Lower in place, station, or value.
- 2, *n.* One lower in rank or station.
- In-fé-ri-ór-i-ty**, *n.* A lower state or quality.
- In-fér-nal**, *a.* Hellish; detestable.
- In-fér-ri-ble**, *a.* See **INFERABLE**.
- In-fér-tile**, *a.* Unfruitful; not productive.
- In-fér-tíl-i-ty**, *n.* Unfruitfulness; want of fertility; unproductiveness; sterility.
- In-fést**, *v. a.* To harass; to disturb; to plague.
- In-fés-tá-tion**, *n.* Molestation; annoyance.
- In-fés-tív-i-ty**, *n.* Want of cheerfulness.
- In-fés-dá-tion** (*in-fú-dá-shyn*), *n.* The act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate.
- In-fí-dél**, *n.* A disbeliever of Christianity.—2, *a.* Unbelieving; wanting belief.
- In-fí-dél-i-ty**, *n.* Disbelief of Christianity; want of fidelity; perfidy.
- In-fíl-trá-te**, *v. n.* To enter by the pores.
- In-fíl-trá-tion**, *n.* Slow entrance, as through pores.
- In-fí-ní-te**, *a.* Boundless; unlimited; immense.
- In-fí-ní-te-ly**, *ad.* Without limits; immensely.
- In-fín-i-tés-i-mal**, *a.* So small as to be less than any assignable quality.
- In-fín-i-tive**, *a.* (*Gram.*) Undefined; not limited.
- In-fín-i-tude**, *n.* Infinity; immensity.
- In-fín-i-ty**, *n.* Immensity; an endless number.
- In-firm**, *a.* Not firm; weak; feeble; irresolute.
- In-firm'a-ry**, *n.* A residence for the sick.
- In-firm-i-ty**, *n.* Unsoundness of body; disease; weakness of reason;—a falling; a fault.
- In-fix**, *v. a.* To drive in; to set; to fasten.
- In-flá-me**, *v. a.* To set on fire;—to excite; to provoke; to irritate.—2, *v. n.* To grow hot, angry, or painful.
- In-flám-ma-ble**, *a.* Inflamable.
- In-flám-ma-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being inflammable.
- In-flám-ma-ble**, *a.* Easy to be set on fire.
- In-flám-má-tion**, *n.* The state of being in a flame;—a swelling and redness attended by heat and pain.
- In-flám-ma-to-ry**, *a.* Tending to inflame or excite;—characterized by inflammation.
- In-flá-te**, *v. a.* To swell with wind; to puff up.
- In-flá-tion**, *n.* The act of inflating; distention.
- In-flect**, *v. a.* To bend; to turn;—to vary in its terminations, as a noun, &c.
- In-flec-tion**, *n.* The act of inflecting.
- In-flec-tive**, *a.* Having the power of bending.
- In-flex-i-bil'i-ty**, or **In-flex-i-ble-néss**, *n.* The quality of being inflexible; stiffness.
- In-flex-i-ble**, *a.* Not to be bent; stiff; firm.
- In-flex-i-bly**, *ad.* With firmness; invariably.
- In-flic-t**, *v. a.* To lay on; to apply; to impose.
- In-flic-tion**, *n.* The act of inflicting; punish-
In-flic-tive, *a.* Tending to inflict.
- In-fló-rés-cence**, *n.* The mode of flowering in plants.
- In-flu-ence**, *n.* An impulsive or directing power.—2, *v. a.* To act upon; to bias; to modify.
- In-flu-én-tial**, *a.* Exerting influence or power.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ä, é, ý, ö, ü, ȳ, short; a, e, i, o, u, y, obscure.—*Fare, fax, flat, fall; hêir, hêir;*

In-flu-ën'ss, *n.* An epidemic form of catarrh.
In-flu, *n.* The act of flowing in; infusion.
In-föld, *v. a.* To involve; to enclose.
In-förm, *v. a.* To instruct; to acquaint; to tell.
In-för-mal, *a.* Not in the usual form; irregular.
In-för-mäl-i-ty, *n.* Want of regular form:—a deviation from the regular form.
In-för-mäl-ly, *ad.* Without attention to form.
In-förm-ant, *n.* One who informs or accuses.
In-för-mä'tion, *n.* Intelligence; notice given.
In-förm-er, *n.* One who informs or accuses.
In-fräkt, *v. a.* To break; to violate; to infringe.
In-fräkt-ion, *n.* The act of breaking; violation.
In-frän-gi-ble, *a.* Not to be broken or violated.
In-frä-quen-cy, *n.* Uncommonness; rareness.
In-frä-quent, *a.* Uncommon; unusual; unfrequent; rare.
In-fringe (in-frinj'), *v. a.* To violate; to break.
In-fringe-ment, *n.* A breach; a violation.
In-fring-er, *n.* A breaker; a violator.
In-fu-la, *n.* An ancient Roman head-dress.
In-fü-ri-ate, *a.* Enraged; raging; furious.
In-fü-ri-äte, *v. a.* To incense; to enrage; to render furious or insane.
In-füse, *v. a.* To pour in; to introduce; to instil:—to steep.
In-fü-si-bil-i-ty, *n.* The being infusible:—lack of fusibility.
In-fü-si-ble (in-fü'ze-bl), *a.* That may be infused:—not fusible; that cannot be melted.
In-fü-sion (in-fü'zhyn), *n.* The act of infusing; instillation:—a liquor made by infusion.
In-fü-sö-ri-a, *n. pl.* Minute animals; animalcules.
In-fü-sö-ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to infusoria.
In-gäth-er-ing, *n.* The act, or the season, of getting in the harvest; the harvest.
In-gäl-a-ble, *a.* That cannot be congealed.
In-gén-er-äte, *v. a.* To beget; to produce within.
In-gén-er-äte, *a.* Inborn; innate; inherent.
In-gén-ious (in-jén'yus or in-jé'ne-us), *a.* Skillful; inventive; possessed of ingenuity or genius.
In-gén-ious-ly, *ad.* With ingenuity; with skill.
In-gén-ious-näss, *n.* Ingenuity; wittiness.
In-ge-nü-i-ty, *n.* Power of invention; genius.
In-gén-u-ös (in-jén'yü-ös), *a.* Open; frank; fair; candid; generous; noble:—freeborn.
In-gén-u-ös-ly, *ad.* Openly; fairly; candidly.
In-gén-u-ös-näss, *n.* Frankness; candor.
In-gäst, *v. a.* To throw into the stomach. [ing.]
In-gäst-ion (in-jäst'yün), *n.* The act of ingesting.
In-glö-ri-ös, *a.* Dishonorable:—obscure.
In-glö-ri-ös-ly, *ad.* With ignominy; meanly.
In-göt, *n.* A mass or bar of gold, silver, &c.
In-gräfft, *v. a.* To plant, as the sprig or scion of one tree in the stock of another; to fix deep.
In-gräfft-ment, *n.* The act of grafting.
In-gräin, *a.* Noting a kind of carpet.
In-gräin, *v. a.* To dye thoroughly.
In-gräte' or **In-gräte**, *a.* Ungrateful.—2, *n.* An ungrateful person.
In-grä'ti-äte (in-grä'she-ät), *v. a.* To put in favor; to recommend to kindness.
In-grät-i-tüde, *n.* Want of a sense of favors.
In-grä'di-ent, *n.* A part of any compound.
In-gräss, *n.* Entrance or power of entrance.



Infula.

In-gräs-sion (in-grësh'un), *n.* Entrance.
In-gui-nal (ing-gwe-näl), *a.* Belonging to, or situated in, the groin.
In-gulf, *v. a.* To swallow up, as in a gulf; to cast into a gulf.
In-häb-it, *v. a. & v. n.* To dwell or reside in; to occupy; to hold; to live; to abide.
In-häb-i-tä-ble, *a.* That may be inhabited; habitable:—not habitable; uninhabitable.
In-häb-i-tance, or **In-häb-i-tän-cy**, *n.* Residence; habitation.
In-häb-i-tant, *n.* One who resides in a place.
In-häb-i-tä'tion, *n.* Abode:—the act of inhabiting.
In-hä-lä'tion, *n.* The act of inhaling. [ing.]
In-häle, *v. a.* To draw in, as air; to inspire.
In-här-mö-ni-ös, *a.* Unmusical; discordant.
In-häre, *v. n.* To exist in something.
In-häre'nce, } *n.* Inseparable existence in
In-häre'ncy, } something else; inhesion.
In-häre'nt, *a.* Existing in something:—innate.
In-häre'nt-ly, *ad.* In an inherent manner.
In-här-it, *v. a.* To receive by inheritance.
In-här-i-tä-ble, *a.* That may be inherited.
In-här-i-tance, *n.* That which is inherited; a patrimony; an hereditary possession.
In-här-i'tor, *n.* An heir; one who inherits.
In-hä-sion (in-hä'zhyn), *n.* Inherence. [håbit.]
In-håbit, *v. a.* To hinder; to repress; to prohibit.
In-hå-bit-ion (in-hå-bish'un), *n.* Prohibition.
In-hös-pi-tä-ble, *a.* Not hospitable; unkind.
In-hös-pi-tä-bly, *ad.* Unkindly to strangers.
In-hös-pi-täl-i-ty, *n.* Want of hospitality.
In-hü-man, *a.* Barbarous; savage; cruel.
In-hü-män-i-ty, *n.* Cruelty; barbarity.
In-hü-man-ly, *ad.* Cruelly; barbarously.
In-hü-mäte, or **In-hü-me**, *v. a.* To bury; to inter.
In-hü-mä'tion, *n.* A burying; a sepulture.
In-im'i-cal, *a.* Hostile; adverse; unfriendly: hurtful; unkind; pernicious.
In-im-i-tä-bil-i-ty, *n.* Incapacity to be imitated.
In-im'i-tä-ble, *a.* That cannot be imitated.
In-im'i-tä-bly, *ad.* In an imitable manner.
In-iq-üi-töus (in-ik'we-tüs), *a.* Unjust; wicked.
In-iq-üi-ty (in-ik'we-té), *n.* Injustice; sin.
In-i'tial (in-ish'al), *a.* Beginning; incipient.
 —2, *n.* A letter beginning a word.
In-i'ti-äte (in-ish'e-ät), *v. a.* To enter; to introduce; to instruct in the rudiments:—to begin.
In-i'ti-ä'tion (in-ish'e-ä'shyn), *n.* Admission.
In-i'ti-ä-tive (in-ish'e-ä-tiv), *n.* The right or act of introducing or proposing measures.—2, *a.* Inceptive:—serving to initiate.
In-i'ti-ä-tö-ry (in-ish'e-ä-tö-ry), *a.* Introductory.—2, *n.* An introductory ceremony.
In-jäct, *v. a.* To throw in; to dart in. [ter.]
In-jäct-ion, *n.* The act of throwing in:—a clys-ter.
In-jü-d'i-cious (in-jü-dish'yus), *a.* Not judicious.
In-jü-d'i-cious-ly, *ad.* Not wisely. [unwise.]
In-jü-d'i-cious-näss, *n.* Want of judgment.
In-jüo'tion, *n.* A command; an order; a precept.
In-jure (in-jur). *v. a.* To hurt; to wrong.
In-jü-ri-ös, *a.* Unjust:—mischievous; hurtful.
In-jü-ri-ös-ly, *ad.* Wrongfully; hurtfully.
In-jü-ri-ös-näss, *n.* Hurtfulness.
In-jü-ry, *n.* Hurt; wrong; mischief; detriment.
In-jüs'tice, *n.* Iniquity; wrong:—an unjust act.
Ink (Ingk), *n.* A liquid for writing, printing, &c.—2, *v. a.* To black or daub with ink.
Ink'hörn, *n.* A vessel for ink; an inkstand.

mien, air; möve, nör, sön; bäll, bür. räle, äse.—C, G, q, g, soft; P, p, s, g, hard; s as z; x as g; this.

ink'ing, *n.* The quality of being inky.
ink'ling, *n.* A whisper; an intimation:
 —a desire; an inclination.
ink'stand, *n.* A vessel for holding ink.
ink'y, *a.* Consisting of ink:—black as ink.
in-lace, *v. a.* To embellish, as with lace.
in-land, *a.* Interior; remote from the sea.—
 2, *n.* Interior or midland parts.
in-lay' (*in-lā'*), *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp. inlaid.*] To
 diversify by inserting substances; to variegate.
in-lay, *n.* Matter inlaid; matter cut to be inlaid.
in-lét, *n.* A passage; a place of ingress; an en-
 trance:—a bay or fiord.
in-lét, *v. a.* To enroll.—See **ENLIST**.
in-ly, *ad.* Inwardly; internally.
in-mate, *n.* One who dwells jointly with an-
 other:—an occupant, as of a hospital or con-
 vent.
in-móst, *a.* Deepest within; most interior.
inn, *n.* A house of entertainment for travellers.
in-nate, *a.* Inborn; ingenerate; natural.
in-nate'ly, *ad.* Ingenerately; naturally.
in-nate'ness, *n.* The quality of being innate.
in-náv'-i-gá-ble, *a.* Not to be navigated.
in-nér, *a.* Interior; not outward; internal.
in-nér-móst, *a.* Inmost; deepest within.
inn'hóld-ér, *n.* A keeper of an inn; innkeeper.
inn'ing, *n.* The ingathering of corn or grain;
 the harvest:—a turn at the bat, in games.
inn'ings, *n. pl.* Lands recovered from the sea:
 —an inning in a game.
inn'keep-ér, *n.* One who keeps an inn.
in-nó-óncé, *n.* Purity; integrity; harmles-
 ness; simplicity.
in-nó-ónt, *a.* Pure; without guilt; harmless.
in-nó-ónt-ly, *ad.* Without guilt or harm.
in-nó-ó't-óus, *a.* Harmless; safe; innoxious.
in-nó-vá'te, *v. a. & v. n.* To introduce novelties.
in-nó-vá'tíon, *n.* The introduction of novelty.
in-nó-vá'tor, *n.* An introducer of novelties.
in-nóx-íous (*in-nók'shús*), *a.* Harmless.
in-nú-én'dó, *n. pl.* **in-nú-én'dóes**. An oblique
 hint; an indirect allusion; an insinuation.
in-nú-mér-a-bíl'i-ty, *n.* The state or quality
 of being innumerable.
in-nú-mér-a-ble, *a.* That cannot be numbered.
in-nú-mér-a-bly, *ad.* Without number.
in-nu-trí'tious (*trish'ús*), *a.* Not nutritious.
in-ob-sér-vánt, *a.* Not observant; careless.
in-ó-ó-lá'te, *v. a.* To bud, as a plant:—to in-
 fect with a disease, as the small-pox.
in-ó-ó-lá'tíon, *n.* A grafting in the bud:—a
 method of communicating a disease.
in-ó-ó-lá-tór, *n.* One who inoculates.
in-ó-ó'r-óus, *a.* Wanting scent or smell.
in-ó-fén'síve, *a.* Giving no offence; harmless.
in-ó-fén'síve-ness, *n.* Harmlessness.
in-ó-fí'cial (*in-ó-fish'ál*), *a.* Not official.
in-ó-fí'cious (*in-ó-fish'ús*), *a.* Not dutiful.
in-ó-pér-a-tíve, *a.* Not operative; inactive.
in-ó-pór-túne, *a.* Unseasonable; inconven-
 ient.
in-ó-pór-túne'ly, *ad.* Unseasonably. [*int.*]
in-ó-r-dí-ná-ox, *n.* Irregularity:—excess.
in-ó-r-dí-ná'te, *a.* Irregular:—immoderate.
in-ó-r-dí-ná'te-ly, *ad.* Irregularly; excessively.
in-ó-r-gán'ic, *a.* Void or destitute of organs:—
 not organic.
in-ó-s-ó-lá'te, *v. a. & v. n.* To kiss:—to unite by
 contact.

in-ó-s-ó-lá'tíon, *n.* Conjunction:—the act of
 inoculating.
in-ó-úest, *n.* A judicial inquiry or examination.
in-ó-ú'et, *v. a.* To disquiet; to disturb.
in-ó-ú'etude, *n.* Want of quiet; disquietude.
in-ó-ú'í-á-ble, *a.* That may be inquired into.
in-ó-úire, *v. n.* To ask questions; to make
 search;—written *inquire* or *enquire*.—2, *v. a.* To
 ask about; to seek out; to enquire.
in-ó-úir-ér, *n.* One who inquires; an enquirer.
in-ó-ú'í'ry, *n.* The act of inquiring; an enquiry;
 a question:—investigation; research.
in-ó-ú'í'tíon (*in-kwé-zish'un*), *n.* Judicial in-
 quiry; a search:—an ecclesiastical tribunal.
in-ó-ú'í'tíon-ál, *a.* Busy in making inquiry.
in-ó-ú'í'tíve, *a.* Curious; busy in search.
in-ó-ú'í'tíve-ly, *ad.* In an inquisitive manner.
in-ó-ú'í'tíve-ness, *n.* Busy curiosity.
in-ó-ú'í'tór, *n.* An officer in the court of in-
 quisition:—one who examines judicially.
in-ó-ú'í't-ó-ri-ál, *a.* Relating to inquisition.
in-ráil (*in-rál*), *v. a.* To enclose within rails.
in-róad (*in-ród*), *n.* An incursion; an invasion.
in-sá-lú-bri-óus, *a.* Unhealthy; unwholesome.
in-sá-lú-bri-ty, *n.* Unwholesomeness.
in-sá-ne, *a.* Mad; distracted; delirious.
in-sán'i-ty, *n.* Want of sound mind; madness.
in-sá'tí-a-ble (*in-sá'sh'e-a-blí*), *a.* Incapable of
 being satisfied; greedy beyond measure.
in-sá'tí-a-ble-ness (*in-sá'sh'e-a-blí-ness*), *n.* Greed-
 iness not to be appeased.
in-sá'tí-a-bly (*in-sá'sh'e-a-blé*), *ad.* In an in-
 satiable manner; greedily.
in-sá'tí-á'te (*sá'sh'e-at*), *a.* Insatiable; greedy.
in-sá'tí-é-ty, *n.* Insatiableness; greediness.
in-sá't'ú-rá-ble, *a.* Not to be saturated or filled.
in-scribe, *v. a.* To write on; to address; to as-
 sign:—to draw or delineate within.
in-scrip'tíon, *n.* A title, name, character, or
 address, either written or engraved.
in-scrú'ta-bíl'i-ty, *n.* Incapability of dis-
 in-scrú'ta-ble-ness, *f* covery; unsearchableness.
in-scrú'ta-ble, *a.* Unsearchable; deeply hidden;
 undiscoverable.
in-scrú'ta-bly, *ad.* So as not to be traced out.
in-séam (*in-sém*), *v. a.* To mark by a seam.
in-séot, *n.* A small creeping or flying animal.
in-séotíon, *n.* Incision; a cutting in.
in-sé-ó'tí'v-ó-rotá, *a.* Feeding on insects.
in-sé-ó're, *a.* Not secure; not safe; dangerous.
in-sé-ó're'ly, *ad.* Without security.
in-sé-ó'u'rí-ty, *n.* Want of safety; danger;
 hazard:—uncertainty; want of confidence.
in-sén'sá'te, *a.* Stupid; foolish; wanting sense.
in-sén-sí-bíl'i-ty, *n.* Want of sensibility; the
 absence of sensations; torpor.
in-sén'sí-á-ble, *a.* Imperceptible; not discover-
 able by the senses:—void of feeling; stupid.
in-sén'sí-bly, *ad.* Imperceptibly; torpidly.
in-sén'síent (*in-sén'shént*), *a.* Not sentient.
in-sép-a-rá-bíl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of not
 being separable.
in-sép-a-rá-á-ble, *a.* Not to be separated.
in-sép-a-rá-bly, *ad.* With indissoluble union.
in-sért, *v. a.* To place or set in or among.
in-sér'tíon, *n.* The act of inserting; a thing
 inserted.—(*Bot.*) The place of attachment of
 an organ to its support.
in-shrine, *v. a.* To enclose.—See **ENSHRINE**.

á, á, í, ó, é, ý, long; ã, õ, î, ô, û, ý, short; ç, q, j, g, y, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hár, hár;

in-sūr'g-ble (in-shūr'g-bl), *a.* That may be insured. [*ing*; security against loss.
in-sūr'ance (in-shūr'ang), *n.* The act of insuring.
in-sūre' (in-shūr'), *v. a.* To secure; to make sure or secure;—written both *insure* and *insure*.
in-sūr'gent, *n.* One who rises in open rebellion against the established government; a rebel.
 —2, *a.* Rising in rebellion; rebellious.
in-sūr-mōnt'g-ble, *a.* Insuperable; invincible; unconquerable.
in-sūr-rēc'tion, *n.* A sedition; a rebellion.
in-sūr-rēc'tion-g-ry, *a.* Pertaining to insurrection; rebellious; seditious.
in-sūp'ōp'ti-ble, *a.* That cannot admit or receive; not susceptible; not capable.
in-tāct, *a.* Untouched; uninjured.
in-tāg'l'is (in-tā'l'yō), *n.* [It.] A precious stone having a figure engraved on it. [palpable.
in-tān'gi-ble, *a.* That cannot be touched; im-
in-tē-ger, *n.* A whole; a whole number.
in-tē-gral, *a.* Whole; complete; not fractional.
in-tē-grant, *a.* Constituent; contributing to make the whole.
in-tē-grāte, *v. a.* To complete or make whole.
in-tē-rj-ty, *n.* Honesty; uprightness; probity; entireness; entirety.
in-tē'ū-mēnt, *n.* Any thing that covers. [*ing*.
in-tē-lōct, *n.* Intelligent mind; understand-
in-tē-lōc'tion, *n.* The act of understanding.
in-tē-lōc'tive, *a.* Understanding; perceiving.
in-tē-lōc'tū-al (in-tē-lōc't'yū-al), *a.* Relating to the mind or understanding; mental; ideal;—having a fine or strong intellect.
in-tē'l'i-gēnce, *n.* Information; skill; acquired knowledge. [*or news*.
in-tē'l'i-gēn-cer, *n.* A conveyer of intelligence
in-tē'l'i-gēnt, *a.* Knowing; understanding; instructed; skilful.
in-tē'l'i-g'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being
in-tē'l'i-g'i-ble-nēss, [*intelligible; comprehensibility*.
in-tē'l'i-g'i-ble, *a.* That may be understood;
in-tē'l'i-g'i-bly, *ad.* So as to be understood.
in-tē'm-per-ance, *n.* Want of temperance; excess; excessive indulgence of appetite.
in-tē'm-per-ate, *a.* Immoderate in drink; drunken; gluttonous;—passionate; excessive.
in-tē'm-per-ate-ly, *ad.* Immoderately; excessively; with intemperance.
in-tē'n-g-ble, *a.* Indefensible; untenable.
in-tē'nd', *v. a.* To purpose; to mean; to design.
 —2, *v. n.* To have an intention; to purpose.
in-tē'n-dan-cy, *n.* A province under an intendant;—the office of an intendant.
in-tē'nd'ant, *n.* An officer who superintends.
in-tē'nse, *a.* Vehement; excessive; ardent.
in-tē'nse-ly, *ad.* To a great degree; earnestly.
in-tē'n'si-fy, *v. a.* To render intense. [*nēss*.
in-tē'n'sion, *n.* A straining or forcing;—tense-
in-tē'n'si-ty, *n.* The state of being intense;—ardor; vehemence; excess.
in-tē'n'sive, *a.* Intent; assiduous; adding force.
in-tē'nt, *a.* Anxiously diligent; eager; earnest.
 —2, *n.* A design; a purpose; a meaning.
in-tē'n'tion, *n.* A design; a purpose; an end; an aim;—intensity;—attention.
in-tē'n'tion-al, *a.* Designed; done by design.
in-tē'n'tion-al-ly, *ad.* By design; with choice.
in-tē'nt'ly, *ad.* With close attention; eagerly.

in-tē'n'tness, *n.* The state of being intent.
in-tē'r', *v. a.* To cover under ground; to bury.
in-tē'r-act, *n.* A short piece between others.
in-tē'r-cā-lar, or **in-tē'r-cā-lā-ry**, *a.* Inserted.
in-tē'r-cā-lāte, *v. a.* To insert; into the calendar, as an extraordinary day.
in-tē'r-cā-lā'tion, *n.* The insertion of odd days.
in-tē'r-cā'dē', v. n. To interpose;—to entreat.
in-tē'r-cā'dēnt, *a.* Mediating; going between.
in-tē'r-cāpt, *v. a.* To stop; to seize; to obstruct.
in-tē'r-cāpt-ion, *n.* A stoppage; an obstruction.
in-tē'r-cā's-ign (in-tē'r-cā'sh'gn), *n.* Mediation; prayer or solicitation for another. [*diator*.
in-tē'r-cā's-ser, *n.* One who intercedes; a me-
in-tē'r-cā's-sē-ry, *a.* Containing intercession.
in-tē'r-chānge, *v. a.* To give and take mutually.
in-tē'r-chānge-g-ble, *a.* Given and taken mutually; reciprocal. [*ternately*.
in-tē'r-chānge-g-bly, *ad.* By interchange; al-
in-tē'r-clip'-ent, *a.* Obstructing; stopping;—
 —2, *n.* An intercepting power.
in-tē'r-cōm-mūn'ign (yūn), *n.* Mutual com-
 munion; reciprocal intercourse. [*cation*.
in-tē'r-cōm-mū-ni-ty, *n.* Reciprocal communi-
in-tē'r-cō's-tal, *a.* Placed between the ribs.
in-tē'r-cōurse, *n.* Commerce; mutual exchange.
in-tē'r-cūr'rence, *n.* Occurrence;—intervention.
in-tē'r-cūr'rent, *a.* Running or happening be-
 tween; intervening.
in-tē'r-dict', *v. a.* To prohibit; to inhibit;—to
 forbid communion with the church. [*rament*.
in-tē'r-dict, *n.* A papal prohibition of the sac-
in-tē'r-dic'tion, *n.* Prohibition;—a curse.
in-tē'r-dic't-ry, *a.* Serving to prohibit.
in-tē'r-ēst, *v. a.* To concern; to affect; to excite.
in-tē'r-ēst, *n.* Concern; influence; share; feel-
 ing;—a premium for the use of money.
in-tē'r-ēst-ed, *p. a.* Having interest or concern.
in-tē'r-ēst-ing, *p. a.* Exciting interest.
in-tē'r-fere', *v. n.* To interpose; to intermeddle.
in-tē'r-fere'nce, *n.* An interposition; a clash-
 ing;—a meddling.
in-tē'r-fused' (in-tē'r-fūzd'), *a.* Poured between.
in-tē'r-Im, *n.* The mean time; intervening time.
in-tē'r-jor, *a.* Internal; inner; not outward.
 —2, *n.* That which is within; the inside.
in-tē'r-jor-ly, *ad.* Inwardly; internally.
in-tē'r-jā-cent, *a.* Intervening; lying between.
in-tē'r-jēct', *v. a.* To put between; to throw in.
in-tē'r-jēc'tion, *n.* An exclamation; a word or
 part of speech expressing some emotion.
in-tē'r-lāce', *v. a.* To intermix; to insert.
in-tē'r-lāc'e'ment, *n.* The act of interlacing.
in-tē'r-lārd', *v. a.* To lay lard between;—to in-
 terpose;—to insert between.
in-tē'r-lāve', *v. a.* To insert leaves between.
in-tē'r-line', *v. a.* To write between lines.
in-tē'r-lin'e-ar, or **in-tē'r-lin'e-g-ry**, *a.* Written
 or inserted between lines.
in-tē'r-lin'e-ā'tion, *n.* The act of interlining;
 any thing written between the lines.
in-tē'r-lin-k' (līngk'), *v. a.* To connect by links.
in-tē'r-lōck', *v. a. & v. n.* To communicate with
 each other;—to join or lock together.
in-tē'r-lō-cū'tion, *n.* Interchange of speech.
in-tē'r-lōc'ū-tor, or **in-tē'r-lō-cū'tor**, *n.* One
 who talks with another, or in dialogue.
in-tē'r-lōc'ū-tō-ry, *a.* Consisting of dialogue.

- In-ter-lōp'e**, *v. n.* To run between parties; to intrude; to intermeddle.
- In-ter-lōp'er**, *n.* An unauthorized intruder.
- In-ter-lūde**, *n.* A piece played in intervals of a play, or between two stanzas of a hymn.
- In-ter-lū'nar**, or **In-ter-lū'nā-ry**, *a.* Belonging to the time when the moon does not shine upon the earth.
- In-ter-mā'r'iage** (**In-ter-mā'r'ij**), *n.* Marriage between different nations or families.
- In-ter-mā'r'ry**, *v. n.* To marry reciprocally.
- In-ter-mē'd'le**, *v. n.* To interpose officiously.
- In-ter-mē'd'ler**, *n.* One who intermeddles.
- In-ter-mē'd'iate**, *a.* Intervening; interposed.
- In-ter-mē'd'iate-ly**, *ad.* In an intermediate manner; by way of intervention.
- In-ter'ment**, *n.* Burial; sepulture; inhumation.
- In-ter'mi-nā-ble**, *a.* Immense; boundless.
- In-ter'mi-nāte**, *a.* Unbounded; unlimited.
- In-ter-ming'le** (**ming'gl**), *v. a.* To mingle; to mix.—*2, v. n.* To be mixed or incorporated; to mingle; to combine.
- In-ter-mis'sion** (**In-ter-mish'un**), *n.* A cessation for a time; a pause; intervening time; a rest.
- In-ter-mis'sive**, *a.* Coming by fits; alternating; not continual [*a time*].
- In-ter-mit'**, *v. a. & v. n.* To forbear or cease for a time.
- In-ter-mit'tent**, *a.* Ceasing at intervals.—*2, n.* An intermittent fever; ague and fever.
- In-ter-mix'**, *v. a.* To mingle; to put together.—*2, v. n.* To be mingled together.
- In-ter-mix'ture** (**mix't'yr**), *n.* A mixture;—an admixture; that which is intermixed.
- In-ter'nal**, *a.* Inward; interior; not external.
- In-ter'nal-ly**, *ad.* Inwardly;—mentally.
- In-ter-nā'tion-al** (**In-ter-nāsh'un-al**), *a.* Relating to the mutual intercourse between different nations; common to nations.
- In-ter-nōde**, *n.* A space between knots.
- In-ter-nū'cij-ō** (**In-ter-nū'n'elē-ō**), *n.* A messenger between two parties;—a papal envoy.
- In-ter-plan'et-a-ry**, *a.* Between the planets.
- In-ter-plead'**, *v. n.* To discuss a previous point.
- In-ter-plead'er**, *n.* The title of a bill in equity.
- In-ter-po-lāte**, *v. a.* To insert; to foist in.
- In-ter-po-lā'tion**, *n.* The act of interpolating;—any thing inserted in original matter.
- In-ter-po-lā-tor**, *n.* One who interpolates.
- In-ter-pō'sal**, *n.* Interposition; intervention.
- In-ter-pō'se**, *v. a.* To place between; to thrust in.—*2, v. n.* To mediate; to intercede.
- In-ter-po-si'tion** (**zish'un**), *n.* Mediation;—friendly agency between parties; intervention.
- In-ter'pret**, *v. a.* To explain; to decipher.
- In-ter'pret-a-ble**, *a.* That may be interpreted or translated.
- In-ter-pre'tā'tion**, *n.* Explanation; exposition.
- In-ter-pre'tā'tive**, *a.* Collected by interpretation;—explanatory; expositive.
- In-ter'pret-er**, *n.* An explainer; a translator.
- In-ter-rēg'num**, *n.* The time between the death of one prince and the accession of another.
- In-ter-ro-gāte**, *v. a.* To examine; to question.
- In-ter-ro-gā'tion**, *n.* The act of interrogating; a question;—this point [?].
- In-ter-rōg'a-tive**, *a.* Denoting a question.
- In-ter-rōg'a-tive-ly**, *ad.* In an interrogative manner; in form of a question.
- In-ter-ro-gā-tor**, *n.* An asker of questions.
- In-ter-rōg'a-to-ry**, *n.* A question; an inquiry.—*2, a.* Containing or implying a question.
- In-ter-rūpt'**, *v. a.* To hinder; to obstruct;—to divide; to destroy the continuity of. [*stop*].
- In-ter-rūpt'ion**, *n.* Intervention; hindrance; interruption.
- In-ter-sect'**, *v. a.* To cut; to divide mutually.—*2, v. n.* To meet and cross each other.
- In-ter-sēc'tion**, *n.* A point where lines cross.
- In-ter-space**, *n.* An intervening space; interval.
- In-ter-spēse'**, *v. a.* To scatter among.
- In-ter-spēr'sion**, *n.* The act of interspersing;—the state of being interspersed. [*stars*].
- In-ter-stē'l'lar**, *a.* Intervening between the
- In-ter-stice** or **In-ter'stice**, *n.* A small space between things; an interval.
- In-ter-sti'tial** (**In-ter-stish'gl**), *a.* Containing interstices;—intermediate.
- In-ter-tēx'ture** (**In-ter-tēkt'yr**), *n.* A diversification; an interweaving.
- In-ter-trōp'i-cal**, *a.* Being between the tropics.
- In-ter-twine'**, *v. a.* To unite by twisting one in another.—*2, v. n.* To be twined together.
- In-ter-vāl**, *n.* An interstice; a vacant space;—the time between two points;—low land.
- In-ter-vēne'**, *v. n.* To come between;—to interpose; to be intermediate. [*tion*]; interference.
- In-ter-vēn'tion**, *n.* An interposition; mediation.
- In-ter-vū** (**In-ter-vū**), *n.* A meeting or conference.
- In-ter-volve'**, *v. a.* To involve together.
- In-ter-weave'**, *v. a. & v. n.* [*imp. & interwove or interweaved; pp. interwoven or interweaved.*] To weave one with another; to intermingle; to intertwine.
- In-tēs'tate**, *a.* Dying without having made a will; without a will.—*2, n.* One dying without leaving a will.
- In-tēs'ti-nal**, *a.* Belonging to the intestines.
- In-tēs'tine**, *a.* Internal; inward;—domestic.
- In-tēs'tines**, *n. pl.* The bowels; the entrails.
- In-thrāl'**, *v. a.* To enslave; to shackle.
- In-thrāl'ment**, *n.* Servitude; slavery.
- In'ti-mā-cy**, *n.* Close familiarity or fellowship.
- In'ti-māte**, *a.* Inmost;—familiar; near.—*2, n.* A familiar friend; a confidant.
- In'ti-māte**, *v. v.* To hint; to suggest obscurely.
- In'ti-māte-ly**, *ad.* Closely;—nearly; familiarly.
- In'ti-mā'tion**, *n.* A hint; an obscure suggestion; a remote allusion; an insinuation. [*awe*].
- In-tim'i-dāte**, *v. a.* To make fearful; to over-awe.
- In-tim-i-dā'tion**, *n.* The act of intimidating.
- In'ts**, *prep.* Noting entrance;—noting inclusion.
- In-tōl'er-a-ble**, *a.* That cannot be tolerated; not to be endured; insupportable.
- In-tōl'er-a-ble-nēss**, *n.* Insufferableness.
- In-tōl'er-a-bly**, *ad.* Insupportably.
- In-tōl'er-ance**, *n.* Want of toleration.
- In-tōl'er-ant**, *a.* Not tolerant.
- In'tō-nāte**, *v. a.* To sing together;—to sound.
- In-tō-nā'tion**, *n.* The manner of sounding;—the act of intoning.
- In-tōne**, *v. a. & v. n.* To chant; to sing.
- In-tōx'i-cant**, *n.* Anything that can intoxicate.
- In-tōx'i-cāte**, *v. a.* To inebriate; to make drunk;—to slate extremely.
- In-tōx'i-cā'tion**, *n.* Inebriation; drunkenness.
- In-trāc-ta-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Ungovernableness.
- In-trāc'ta-ble**, *a.* Stubborn; unmanageable.

men, sir; mōve, nōr, sōn; bāll, būr, rôle, ūse.—**C, G, g, ġ, soft; Q, Q, s, ġ, hard; g ae z; x ae g z;** this

In-träc'ta-ble-näss, n. Obstinacy; perverseness; stubbornness.
In-träc'ta-ble, ad. Unmanageably; stubbornly.
In-träc's-tive, a. (Gram.) Not transitive; not passing over to an object.
In-trän's-tive-ly, ad. Without an object following, as a verb. [muted].
In-trans-mä'ta-ble, a. That cannot be trans-
In-tränch', v. a. To furrow; to fortify.—2, *v. n.* To invade; to encroach.
In-tränch'ment, n. A fortification with a trench.
In-trép'id, a. Fearless; daring; brave.
In-trép'id'i-ty, a. Fearlessness; courage; boldness; invincible resolution.
In-trép'id-ly, ad. Fearlessly; daringly.
In-tri-cä-cx, n. Perplexity; complication.
In-tri-cäte, a. Perplexed; complicated; obscure.
In-tri-cäte-ly, ad. With intricacy; obscurely.
In-trigue' (in-trég'), n. A plot;—an amour.—2, *v. n.* To form plots.
In-trigu'er (in-trég'er), n. One who intrigues.
In-trin'se, } a. Internal; solid; natural;
In-trin'se-cal, } real; true; not accidental.
In-trin'se-cal-ly, ad. Naturally; really.
In-trin'se-cäte, a. Perplexed; entangled.
In-tro-düce', v. a. To bring; to conduct, or to usher in;—to make known.
In-tro-düc'tion, n. A bringing in;—a presentation;—a preface; a poem.
In-tro-düc'tive, a. Serving to introduce.
In-tro-düc'to-ry, a. Serving to introduce.
In-trö'it, n. An introductory psalm or hymn.
In-tro-mis'sion (in-trö-mish'un), n. The act of sending in.
In-tro-mit', v. a. To send in; to let in; to admit.
In-tro-spéct'ion, n. Contemplation of one's own mind;—a view of the inside.
In-tro-spéct'ive, a. Looking inwards.
In-tro-vér'sion, n. The act of introverting;—the state of being introverted.
In-tro-vért', v. a. To turn inwards.
In-trüde', v. n. To come uninvited; to interlope; to encroach.—2, *v. a.* To force or thrust in rudely; to dart in; to inject.
In-trüd'er, n. One who intrudes; an interloper.
In-trüd'sion (-trüd'zhun), n. The act of intruding.
In-trüd'sive, a. Intruding; apt to intrude.
In-trüst, v. a. To deliver in trust; to commit.
In-tu'y'tion (in-tu-ish'un), n. Native or immediate perception; immediate knowledge.
In-tü'i-tive, a. Perceived by intuition;—perceiving by intuition.
In-tü'i-tive-ly, ad. By immediate perception.
In-tu-mä's-cence, n. A swelling; a tumor.
In-tur-gäs-cence, n. The act or state of swelling.
In-twine', v. a. To twist or wreath together.
In-ün-c'tion (in-üngk'shun), n. The act of smearing or anointing.
In-ün'däte, v. a. To overflow with water.
In-ün-dä'tion, n. An overflow of water; a
In-ür-bäne, a. Impolite; uncivil. [deluge].
In-ür-bän'i-ty, n. Incivility; rudeness.
In-üre' (in-yür'), v. a. To habituate; to accustom.
In-üre'ment, n. Practice; habit; use; custom.
In-ürn', v. a. To intomb; to bury; to inhum.
In-ütl'i-ty, n. Uselessness; unprofitableness.
In-väde', v. a. To attack; to make invasion.
In-väd'er, n. One who invades; an assailant.
In-väl'id, a. Weak; of no weight or cogency.

In-vä-lid or In-vä-lid', n. A soldier or other person disabled by sickness or wounds.
In-väl'i-däte, v. a. To weaken; to make void.
In-väl'i-dä'tion, n. The act of weakening.
In-vä-lid'i-ty, n. Weakness; want of force.
In-väl'i-a-ble (in-väl'yu-g-bl), a. Inestimable;—extremely valuable.
In-vä'ri-a-ble, a. Unchangeable; constant.
In-vä'ri-a-ble-näss, n. Immutability; constancy; unchangeableness.
In-vä'ri-a-ble, ad. Unchangeably; constantly.
In-vä'sion (in-vä'zhun), n. A hostile entrance.
In-vä'sive, a. Aggressive; making invasion.
In-vēc'tive, n. A harsh censure; angry abuse.—2, *a.* Satirical; abusive; censorious.
In-veigh' (in-vä'), v. n. To utter censure.
In-vē'gle (in-vē'gl), v. a. To wheedle; to allure.
In-vē'gle-mēt (-vē'gl-mēt), n. Allurement.
In-vēnt', v. a. To discover; to devise;—to feign.
In-vēnt'ion, n. The act or faculty of inventing; a thing invented; a contrivance; a forgery; a fiction;—a finding.
In-vēnt'ive, a. Apt to invent; ingenious.
In-vēnt'or, n. One who invents.
In-ven-tö'ri-al, a. Relating to an inventory.
In-ven-tö-ry, n. An account or list of goods.—2, *v. a.* To register; to make a list of.
In-vērs'e, a. Inverted; reciprocal; not direct.
In-vērs'e-ly, ad. In an inverted order.
In-vēr'sion, n. Change of order, time, place, &c.
In-vērt', v. a. To turn upside down; to change.
In-vēst', v. a. To dress; to clothe;—to lay out, as money;—to begin a siege.
In-vēs'ti-gä-ble, a. That may be searched out.
In-vēs'ti-gäte, v. a. To search out; to find out.
In-vēs'ti-gä'tion, n. A searching into.
In-vēs'ti-gä-tor, n. One who searches out.
In-vēs'ti-thre, n. The act of giving possession.
In-vēst'ment, n. The act of investing; clothes;—the laying out, as of money;—the surrounding, as of a hostile military position.
In-vēt'er-a-cx, n. Long continuance; confirmed obstinacy.
In-vēt'er-ate, a. Old; deep-rooted; obstinate.
In-vid'i-ous, a. Envious; exciting envy;—offensive. [envy]—offensiveness.
In-vid'i-ous-näss, n. The quality of provoking
In-vig'o-räte, v. a. To strengthen; to animate.
In-vig'o-rä'tion, n. The act of invigorating.
In-vin-cj-bil'i-ty, n. The quality of being invincible; unconquerableness.
In-vin'cj-ble, a. Insuperable; unconquerable.
In-vin'cj-bly, ad. Insuperably; unconquerably.
In-vi-o-lä-bil'i-ty, n. The quality of being inviolable.
In-vi'o-lä-ble, a. Not to be profaned or broken.
In-vi'o-lä-bly, ad. Without breach or failure.
In-vi'o-läte, a. Unhurt; unprofaned; unbroken.
In-vig-i-bil'i-ty, n. A state of being inviolable.
In-vig'i-ble, a. Not perceptible; not to be seen.
In-vig'i-bly, ad. Imperceptibility to the sight.
In-vi-tä'tion, n. The act of inviting, bidding, or calling; solicitation. [persuade].
In-vit'e, v. a. To bid; to call; to allure; to
In-vit'ing, p. a. Alluring; tempting; attractive.
In-vö-cäte, v. a. To invoke. [prayer].
In-vö-cä'tion, n. The act of calling upon
In-vö'öce, n. A list of goods, with prices, &c., sent or shipped by a merchant.

in-vōke', *v. a.* To call upon with solemnity; to supplicate; to entreat; to implore; to pray to.
in-vōl'un-tā-rī-ly, *ad.* Not by choice or will.
in-vōl'un-tā-ry, *a.* Not voluntary; not willing.
in-vō-lūte, *a.* Rolled together; rolled inwardly.
 —2, *n.* A mathematical curve.
in-vō-lū-tion, *n.* The act of involving or inwrapping;—the reverse of evolution.
in-volve', *v. a.* To inwrap; to comprise; to blend;—to implicate;—to entangle.
in-vūl'ner-g-ble, *a.* Not to be wounded.
in-vūl'ner-g-ble-nēss, or **in-vūl'ner-g-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being invulnerable.
in'ward, or **in'wards**, *ad.* Towards the inside.
in'ward, *a.* Internal; interior; placed within.
in'ward-ly, *ad.* In the heart; internally.
in'wards, *n. pl.* The bowels; the inner parts.
in-wēave' (**in-wēv'**), *v. n.* [*imp. t.* inwove; *pp.* inwoven.] To mix in weaving; to interwine.
in-wrāp' (**in-rāp'**), *v. a.* To infold; to involve.
in-wreathe' (**in-rēth'**), *v. a.* To surround.
in-wrought' (**in-rāwt'**), *a.* Adorned or wrought in the texture.
I'ō-dide, *n.* A compound of iodine.
I'ō-dine, *n.* One of the chemical elements.
I-on'ic, *a.* Belonging to Ionia, or to the Ionians.
I-ō'ta, *n.* A title; a jot; the smallest particle;—the name of a Greek letter (i).
I-p'e-ōc-ū-ān'ha (**ip-g-kāk-ū-ān'g**), *n.* A plant and its root, used in medicine.
I-rās'cj-ble, *a.* Prone to anger; irritable; easily provoked; hasty; passionate.
I-rās'cj-ble-nēss, or **I-rās'cj-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Propensity or disposition to anger; irritability.
I-rate, *a.* Angry; ireful.
Ire, *n.* Anger; rage; passionate hatred; cholera.
Ire'fūl, *a.* Angry; raging; furious.
I-rēn'ic, or **I-rēn'ic-ēal**, *a.* Tending to peace; intended to promote peace.
I-r-i-dēs'cence, *n.* Prismatic coloring.
I-r-i-dēs'cent, *a.* Colored like the rainbow.
I-ris, *n.* [*L.*] The rainbow;—the circle round the pupil of the eye;—the flower-de-luce.
I-r'ish, *a.* Relating to Ireland.
irk (**irk**), *v. a.* To weary;—used impersonally.
irk'some (**irk'sum**), *a.* Wearisome; tedious.
irk'some-nēss (**irk'sum-nēs**), *n.* Tedioussness.
iron (**ir'rn**), *n.* A common useful metal.—2, *a.* Made of iron;—harsh; hard.—3, *v. a.* To smooth with an iron.
iron-clād, *n.* A war-vessel covered with iron.—2, *a.* Clad with iron. [*confined in iron.*]
ironed (**ir'urnd**), *a.* Armed; dressed in iron;
ir'ūn'ic, [*ic*] Expressing one thing and
ir'ūn'ic-ēal, [*ēal*] meaning another; containing
ir'ūn'ic-ēal-ly, *ad.* By the use of irony. [*irony.*]
iron-mōn-ēer (**ir'urn-mūng-ēer**), *n.* A dealer in iron or hardware.
iron-wood (**ir'urn-wūd**), *n.* A very hard wood.
ir-on-x (**ir'urn-ē**), *a.* Made of, or like, iron.
ir'urn-x (**ir'urn-ē**), *a.* A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words.
ir-rā'dj-ance, *n.* Beams of light emitted.
ir-rā'dj-āte, *v. a.* To brighten; to illuminate.—2, *v. n.* To shine; to grow bright.
ir-rā'dj-k'tion, *n.* Illumination; light.
ir-rā'tion-al (**ir-rāsh'un-al**), *a.* Not rational; contrary to reason; absurd.
ir-rā-tion-al'i-ty (**ir-rāsh-un-al'ē-tē**), *n.* Want

ir-rā'tion-al-ly (**rāsh'un-al-ly**), *ad.* Absurdly.
ir-rē-clām'g-ble, *a.* Not to be reclaimed.
ir-rē-clām'g-bly, *ad.* So as not to be reclaimed; irrecoverably.
ir-rēc-on-cil'g-ble, *a.* Not to be reconciled.
ir-rēc-on-cil'g-bly, *ad.* In an irreconcilable manner; so as not to be reconciled.
ir-rēc-on-cil-i-s'tion, *n.* Want of reconciliation; hostility. [*reparable.*]
ir-rē-cōv'er-g-ble, *a.* Not to be regained; ir-rē-cōv'er-g-bly, *ad.* Beyond recovery.
ir-rē-dēem'g-ble, *a.* Not to be redeemed.
ir-rē-dū'cj-ble, *a.* Not to be reduced.
ir-rēf-rā-g-bil'i-ty, *n.* Incapacity of confutation. [*putable*]; indubitable.
ir-rēf-rā-g-ble, *a.* Not to be refuted; indis-rēf-rū't-g-ble or **ir-rēf-ū-tā-ble**, *a.* Not to be overthrown by argument; irrefragable.
ir-rēg'ū-lar, *a.* Not regular; immethodical.
ir-rēg'ū-lār'i-ty, *n.* A deviation from rule.
ir-rēg'ū-lar-ly, *ad.* Without rule or method.
ir-rēl-g-tive, *a.* Not relative; unconnected.
ir-rēl-g-vān-ēx, *n.* The quality of being irrelevant.
ir-rēl'g-vant, *a.* Not applicable; not relevant.
ir-rē-liv'g-ble, *a.* Not admitting relief.
ir-rē-lig'ion (**ir-rē-lid'jun**), *n.* Contempt or want of religion; impiety; ungodliness.
ir-rē-lig'ious (**ir-rē-lid'jus**), *a.* Impious; wicked.
ir-rē-mō'dj-g-ble, *a.* Not to be cured; incurable.
ir-rē-mō'dj-g-bly, *ad.* Without cure. [*ble.*]
ir-rē-mōv'g-ble, *a.* Not to be moved.
ir-rēp-a-rā-bil'i-ty, *n.* The state of being irreparable. [*less.*]
ir-rēp-a-rā-ble, *a.* Not to be repaired; remediless.
ir-rēp-a-rā-bly, *ad.* Without recovery.
ir-rē-peāl'g-ble, *a.* That may not be repealed.
ir-rēp-rēh'n'cj-ble, *a.* Exempt from blame.
ir-rē-prēs'j-ble, *a.* Not to be repressed.
ir-rē-prōach'g-ble, *a.* Free from blame.
ir-rē-prōach'g-bly, *ad.* Without blame or reproach; blamelessly.
ir-rē-prōv'g-ble, *a.* Not to be blamed; upright.
ir-rē-sist-i-bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being irresistible.
ir-rē-sist'j-ble, *a.* Superior to opposition.
ir-rē-sist-i-bly, *ad.* So as not to be successfully opposed.
ir-rēs'g-lū-ble, *a.* Not to be broken or dissolved.
ir-rēs'g-lūte, *a.* Not firm in purpose.
ir-rēs'g-lū-tion, *n.* Want of firmness of mind.
ir-rē-spēc'tive, *a.* Regardless;—not respective.
ir-rē-spēc'tive-ly, *ad.* In an irrelative manner; without regard to circumstances.
ir-rē-spōn-sj-bil'i-ty, *n.* Want of responsibility.
ir-rē-spōn-sj-ble, *a.* Not responsible or answerable; not accountable.
ir-rē-tēn'tive, *a.* Not able to retain.
ir-rē-triēv'g-ble, *a.* Not to be retrieved; irrecoverable; irreparable. [*ble.*]
ir-rē-triēv'g-bly, *ad.* Irrecoverably; irreparably.
ir-rēv'rē-ēnce, *n.* Want of reverence or veneration; disregard. [*spect.*]
ir-rēv'r-ēnt, *a.* Wanting in reverence or reverence.
ir-rē-vērs'j-ble, *a.* Not to be recalled or changed; immutable. [*versed.*]
ir-rēv'g-ē-ble, *a.* Not to be recalled or re-ir-rēv'g-ē-bly, *ad.* So as not to be recalled.
ir-rj-gāte, *v. a.* To wet; to moisten; to water.

mten, **āfr**; **mōve**, **nōr**, **sōn**; **būll**, **būr**, **rūle**, **ūse**.—**C**, **G**, **g**, **ē**, *soft*; **Q**, **D**, **S**, **ē**, *hard*; **g** as **z**; **x** as **gz**; **this**

Ir-ri-gā'tion, *n.* The act of irrigating or watering—as the watering of lands by canals.
Ir-ri-gā-ōūa, *a.* Watery; watered; dewy; moist.
Ir-ri-gā-bil'i-ty, *n.* The state of being irritable.
Ir-ri-gā-ble, *a.* Easily provoked or irritated.
Ir-ri-tānt, *n.* A substance which irritates.—*2, a.* Irritating.
Ir-ri-tāte, *v. a.* To provoke; to tease; to fret.
Ir-ri-tā'tion, *n.* A provocation; exasperation;—local stimulation.
Ir-rūp'tion, *n.* An entrance by force; an inroad.
Ir-rūp'tive, *a.* Bursting in; rushing in.
Is (12). The third person singular of *to be*.
Is'in-glās (I'zing-glās), *n.* A kind of glue prepared from the intestines of fish:—mica.
Is'lām, or **Is'lām-ism**, *n.* Mahometanism.
Is'land (I'land), *n.* A tract of land entirely surrounded by water. [*island*.]
Is'land-er (I'land-er), *n.* An inhabitant of an *island* (11). *n.* An island.
Is'let ('let), *n.* A little isle or island.
I-sōch'ro-nal, *a.* Having equal times.
I-sōch'ro-nism, *n.* Equality of
I-sōch'ro-nous, *a.* Having the same length of time.
Is'q-lāte, *v. a.* To detach; to insulate.
Is-q-lā'tion, *n.* A detached state; separation.
I-so-mē'tric, *a.* Noting a kind of projection in drawing.
I-so-pod, *n.* A crustacean having legs all alike, as the sow-bug.



Isopod.

I-sōs'op-lēs, *a.* Having two legs or sides equal.
I'so-therm, *n.* An isothermal line.
I-sq-thēr-mal, *a.* Having equal heat or temperature. [*a Hebrew*.]
Is'ra-el-ite, *n.* A Jew; a descendant of Israel.
Is'su-a-ble (ish'shū-a-bl), *a.* That may be issued.
Is'sue (ish'shū), *n.* Exit; egress:—event:—termination:—progeny; offspring:—*a vent*.—*2, v. n.* To come out; to proceed.—*3, v. a.* To send out; to send forth.
Is'sue-lēs (ish'shū-lēs), *a.* Having no issue.
Is'th-mus (ist'mus), *n.* A neck of land.
It. The personal pronoun of the neuter gender.
I-tāl'ian (it-tāl'yan), *a.* Relating to Italy.
I-tāl'ian-ize (it-tāl'yan-iz), *v. a.* To make Italian. [*ing letters*.]
I-tāl'io (it-tāl'io), *a.* Denoting a kind of loan.
I-tāl'-ize, *v. a.* To represent in Italic letters.
I-tāl'ion, *n. pl.* Letters inclining or sloping to the right—first used in Italy.
Itch, *n.* A cutaneous disease:—*a teasing desire*.—*2, v. n.* To feel irritation in the skin:—to long; to have continual desire.
I'tem, *n.* A new article; a single entry:—*a hint*.
It'er-ate, *v. a.* To repeat; to utter or do again.
It'er-a'tion, *n.* A repetition; a recital again.
I-tin'er-ant, *a.* Travelling; wandering.
I-tin'er-a-ry, *n.* A book or account of travels.
I-tin'er-ate, *v. n.* To travel from place to place.
It-self, *pron.* A neutral reciprocal pronoun.
I'vop-ry (I'vop-re), *n.* The tusk of the elephant, &c.—*2, a.* Made of, or like, ivory.
I'vy (I've), *n.* An evergreen creeping plant.
Is'sard, *n.* The letter *z*.

J.

J a consonant, has in English the same sound, with that of *g* in *giant*; as, *jet, just*.
Jab'ber, *v. n.* To talk idly; to chatter.—*2, n.* Idle, unmeaning talk; prate.
Jab'ber-er, *n.* One who talks inarticulately.
Jā'cinth, *n.* A precious gem:—*a hyacinth*.
Jack, *n.* An instrument to pull off boots:—an engine to turn a spit, &c.:—*a young pike*.
Jack'al, *n.* A small animal of the dog kind.
Jack'a-nāpes, *n.* A monkey; *a ape*:—*a coxcomb*; *a fop*.
Jack'ass, *n.* The male of the ass.
Jack'-bōsta, *n. pl.* Boots which serve as armor; cavalry boots.
Jack'daw, *n.* A species of crow; the daw.
Jack'et, *n.* A short coat; a close waistcoat.
Jack'-with-a-lan'tern, *n.* An ignis fatuus.
Jack'-bin, *n.* A gray or white friar:—*a member of a French faction*:—*an anarchist*:—*a demagogue*:—*a sort of pigeon*.
Jack'-bin'io, *a.* Partaking of the principles
Jack'-bin'ial, *a.* of Jacobins; revolutionary.
Jack'-bin-ism, *n.* The principles of the Jacobins.
Jack'-bite, *n.* A partisan of James II. of England:—*one of a sect of Syrian Christians*.



Jackal.

Jāc-quērd' (jāk-kūrd'), *n.* A machine for weaving silks and muslins.
Jāc-ti-tā'tion, *n.* A tossing:—*a vain boasting*.
Jāc-ti-lā'tion, *n.* The act of throwing weapons.
Jāc-ti-lā-tō-ry, *a.* Throwing out; darting.
Jāde, *n.* A worthless horse:—*a base woman*:—*a kind of stone*.—*2, v. a.* To tire out; to weary; to ride down.
Jāg, or **Jāgg**, *v. a.* To cut into indentures or teeth.—*2, n.* A denticulation:—*a small load*.
Jāg'ged-nēss, *n.* The state of being denticulated; unevenness.
Jāg'gher-x, *n.* Palm-tree sugar.
Jāg'gy, *a.* Uneven; denticulated; notched.
Jāg'-ū-ar', *n.* The American tiger.
Jail, *n.* A prison; a place of confinement;—written both *jail* and *gaol*.—See *Gaol*.
Jail'bird, *n.* One who is or has been in jail.
Jail'er, *n.* A keeper of a jail or prison.
Jail'ap, *n.* A root used as a medicine.
Jām, *n.* A conserve:—*a bed of stone*:—*a child's frock*.—*2, v. a.* To squeeze closely; to press.
Jāmb (jām), *n.* A side-piece of a fireplace, &c.
Jāne, *n.* A kind of fustian; jean.
Jān'gle (jāng'gl), *v. n.* To prate; to quarrel; to bicker.—*2, n.* A discordant sound; a dispute.
Jān'i-tor, *n.* A door-keeper; a porter.

Jān'-i-sā-ry, *n.* Formerly a Turkish soldier.
Jānt, *v. n. & n.* See JAUNT.
Jānt'-i-nēss, *n.* See JAUNTINESS.
Jānt'-y, *a.* See JAUNTY.
Jān'-ū-sā-ry, *n.* The first month of the year.
Jā-pān, *n.* A varnish, or work varnished.—
 2, *v. a.* To varnish and embellish.
Jāp-an-ōge', *a.* Belonging to Japan.—2, *n.* A native of Japan.
Jā-pān'-ning, *n.* The act or process of varnishing.
Jār, *v. n. & v. a.* To clash; to quarrel; to shake.—
 2, *n.* A vibration:—discord:—a vessel.
Jār'-gyn, *n.* Unintelligible talk; gibberish.
Jās'-mine or **Jās'-mine**, *n.* A plant and flower.
Jās'-per, *n.* A stone used in jewelry.
Jāun'-dice (jān'dis), *n.* A disease by which the body becomes yellow. [—prejudiced.
Jāun'-diced (jān'dist), *a.* Having the jaundice:
Jāunt (jānt), *n.* A ramble; an excursion; a flight.—2, *v. n.* To walk or ramble about.
Jāunt'-i-nēss, *n.* Airiness; flutter; self-satisfaction; sprightliness.
Jaunt'y, *a.* Showy; airy; fluttering; finical.
Jāve'-lin (jāv'lin), *n.* A spear or half-pike.
Jāw, *n.* The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed:—the mouth:—abusive talk.
Jay (jā), *n.* A bird with gaudy feathers.
Jēal'-ous (jē'us), *a.* Suspicious in love:—emulous:—cautious:—anxiously fearful.
Jēal'-ous-y (jē'us-ē), *n.* Suspicion in love; fear.
Jēan (jān or jēn), *n.* A twilled cloth, made of cotton or of cotton and wool.
Jēer, *v. n. & v. a.* To scoff; to flout; to mock.—
 2, *n.* A scoff; a taunt; a biting jest; a flout.
Jē-ho'-vāh, *n.* A Hebrew name of God.
Jē-jūne', *a.* Empty; vacant; dry; barren.
Jē-jūne'-ness, *n.* Barrenness; dryness.
Jē-ly, *n.* A kind of sweetmeat.
Jēn'-net, *n.* A Spanish horse.—See GENET.
Jēn'-net-ing, *n.* An apple ripe very early.
Jēn'-ny, *n.* A spinning machine.
Jēop'-ard (jēp'ard), *v. a.* To hazard; to risk.
Jēop'-ard-ize, *v. a.* To endanger; to jeopard.
Jēop'-ard-y (jēp'ard-ē), *n.* Hazard; danger.
Jēr *bo-a*, *n.* A small leaping rodent animal.
Jēr'-fāl-con (jēr'fā-kn), *n.* See GERFALEON.
Jēr-k, *v. a. & v. n.* To thrust out; to throw; to pull.—2, *n.* A lash; a sudden spring; a throw.
Jēr'-kin, *n.* A jacket; a short coat, or close waistcoat:—a species of hawk.
Jēr'-sey (jēr'zē), *n.* Fine wool, or yarn of wool.
Jēs'-sā-mine, *n.* A plant and its fragrant flower.—
 See JASMINE.
Jēt, *v. n.* To divert; to make sport; to joke.—
 2, *n.* Anything ludicrous; a joke; the object of jests:—a laughing-stock.
Jēt'-er, *n.* One given to jesting or sport.
Jēs'-t-it (jēs'ty-tē), *n.* One of the Society of Jesus.
Jēs'-t-it'-eal (jēs'ty-tē-kāl), *a.* Belonging to a Jesuit; like a Jesuit.
Jēs'-t-it-ism, or **Jēs'-t-it-ry**, *n.* The principles of the Jesuits.
Jēt, *n.* A fine black fossil:—a spout of water:—
 a branch of a gas-pipe; a gas-burner.—2, *v. n.*
 To shoot forward; to project; to jut.
Jēt'-sām, *n.* Goods cast overboard in a storm.
Jēt'-ty, *a.* Made of jet; black as jet.—2, *n.* A mole or pier.
Jēw (jū or jū), *n.* A Hebrew; an Israelite.

Jēw'el (jū'el), *n.* An ornament worn by ladies; a precious stone; a gem:—anything precious.—
 2, *v. a.* To adorn with jewels.
Jēw'el-ler, *n.* A dealer in, or a maker of, jewels.
Jēw'el-ler-y, { *n.* Jewels collectively:—the man-
Jēw'el-ry, { ufacture of, or trade in, jewels.
Jēw'ess (jū'ēs), *n.* A Hebrew or Jewish woman.
Jēw'-ish (jū'ish), *a.* Relating to the Jews.
Jēw'-hārp (jū'zhārp), *n.* A musical instrument.
Jīb, *n.* The foremost sail of a ship.
Jīb'-bōm, *n.* A spar on a bowsprit.
Jig, *n.* A light, careless dance or tune:—a trick.
Jilt, *n.* A woman who deceives her lover.—
 2, *v. a. & v. n.* To trick or deceive in love.
Jin'-gle (jīng'gl), *v. n.* To sound with a sharp rattle.—2, *v. a.* To cause to give a sharp sound.—
 3, *n.* A rattling or clinking sound.
Jīb, *n.* A piece of chance work; a piece of labor.—2, *v. a.* To strike or stab with a sharp instrument.—3, *v. n.* To buy and sell, as a broker. [dealer who sells to retailers.
Jīb'-ber, *n.* One who does chance work:—a
Jīb'-ber-y, *n.* Trickery; dishonest management.
Jōck'-ey (jōk'ē), *n.* One who rides or deals in horses.—2, *v. a.* To cheat; to trick.
Jō-ōse', *a.* Merry; wagglish; given to jest.
Jō-ōse'-ly, *ad.* Wagglishly; in jest; in game.
Jō-ō-lar, *a.* Sportive; merry; jocose.
Jō-ō-lār'-i-ty, *n.* Merriment; disposition to jest.
Jō-ō-lār'-ly, *ad.* In a jocose way.
Jō-ō-und, *a.* Merry; gay; airy; lively; joyous.
Jō-ō-und'-i-ty, *n.* Gaiety; mirth; joy.
Jōg, *v. a.* To push; to give notice by a push.—
 2, *v. n.* To move by jogs; to travel leisurely.
 3, *n.* A push; a slight shake; a hint; a stop.
Jōg'-gle, *v. a.* To push.—2, *v. n.* To shake.
Jōin, *v. a.* To couple; to combine; to unite.—
 2, *v. n.* To adhere; to close; to unite with.
Jōin'-er, *n.* One who joins:—a carpenter.
Jōin'-er-ry, *n.* Wood-work; carpentry.
Jōint, *n.* An articulation of limbs:—a *jointure*.
 —2, *a.* Shared by two or more; united.—3, *v. a.*
 To unite; to divide a joint.
Jōint'-ed, *a.* Full of joints, knots, or commissures.
Jōint'-er, *n.* A sort of long plane:—a mason's
Jōint'-hēir (jōint'ār), *n.* A co-heir. [tool.
Jōint'-ly, *ad.* Together; not separately.
Jōint'-ress, *n.* A woman having a jointure.
Jōint'-stock, *n.* Stock held in company.
Jōint'-ure (jōint'yūr), *n.* An estate settled on a wife, to be enjoyed after her husband's death.—
 2, *v. a.* To endow with a jointure.
Jōist, *n.* A small timber, as of a floor.
Jōke, *n.* A jest; something not serious; fun.—
 2, *v. n.* To jest.—3, *v. a.* To cast jokes at.
Jōle, *n.* The face or cheek.—the head of a fish.
Jōl'-i-nēss, or **Jōl'-i-ty**, *n.* Gaiety; merriment.
Jōl'-ly, *a.* Gay; merry; airy; cheerful:—plump.
Jōl'-ly-bōat (jōl'ē-bōt), *n.* A ship's small boat.
Jōit, *v. n. & v. a.* To shake.—2, *n.* A shock; a shake; a violent agitation.
Jōn'-quill, or **Jōn'-quille'**, *n.* A kind of daffodil.
Jōs'-le (jō'sl), *v. a.* To shake; to jostle.
Jēt, *n.* A point; a tittle:—the least quantity.—
 2, *v. a.* To set down; to make a memorandum of. [—part of an axle or shaft.
Jōir'-nal (jūr'ngl), *n.* A diary; a daily register:
Jōir'-nal-ism, *n.* The management or conduct of a journal or newspaper.

mēn, sīr; mōve, nūr, sēn; būll, būr, rūle, ūse.—C, G, Ġ, ē, soft; Ø, S, ē, hard; a as e; x as g; th as

Jour'nal-ist (jūr'nal-ist), *n.* A writer of journals; a newspaper writer.

Jour'nal-ize, *v. a.* To record in a journal.

Jour'ney (jūr'ne), *n.* Travel by land; a passage; a tour; an excursion.—*2, v. n.* To travel from place to place.

Jour'ney-man, *n.* A hired workman.

Joust (jūst), *n.* A tilt; a tournament; a mock fight.—*2, v. n.* To tilt; to tourney; to fight on horseback.

Jove, *n.* Jupiter, an ancient heathen deity.

Jō'v-al, *a.* Gay; airy; merry; cheerful.

Jō'v-i (jō'), *n.* The cheek; jole.—See **JOLX**.

Jō'y, *n.* Gladness; exultation; festivity.—*2, v. n.* & *v. a.* To rejoice; to be glad; to gladden.

Jō'y-ance, *n.* Festivity; joyfulness.

Jō'y-ful, *a.* Full of joy; glad; exulting.

Jō'y-ful-ly, *ad.* With joy; gladly; exultingly.

Jō'y-ful-ness, *n.* Gladness; joy; exultation.

Jō'y-less, *a.* Void of joy; giving no pleasure.

Jō'y-ous, *a.* Glad; gay; merry; giving joy.

Jū'bi-lant, *a.* Rejoicing; shouting for joy.

Jū'bi-lee, *n.* A public festivity; a season of joy.

Jū-cūn'di-ty, *n.* Pleasantness; agreeableness.

Jū-da'-cal, *a.* Jewish; belonging to the Jews.

Jū-da'-ism, *n.* The religious rites of the Jews.

Jū-da'-ize, *v. n.* To conform to the Jewish rites.

Jūdge (jūj), *n.* An officer who presides in a court of judicature:—one authorized to decide.—*2, v. n.* & *v. a.* To discern; to decide; to determine:—to pass sentence as a judge.

Jūdge-ship, *n.* The office or dignity of a judge.

Jūdge-ment, *n.* The act of judging; decision; sentence; discernment; criticism; doom.

Jū'di-ca-to-ry, *n.* A court of justice; tribunal.

-2, a. Adjudicating; dispensing justice.

Jū'di-ca-ture, *n.* Power of distributing justice.

Jū'di'-cial (jū-dis'h'al), *a.* Pertaining to courts of law, or the administration of public justice.

Jū'di'-cial-ly (jū-dis'h'al-ly), *ad.* In form of law.

Jū'di'-ci-a-ry (jū-dis'h'-a-ry), *a.* Relating to courts of judicature; passing judgment upon.—*2, n.* The power which dispenses justice; judiciary power; judicature.

Jū'di'-cious (jū-dis'h'-us), *a.* Prudent; wise.

Jū'di'-cious-ly (jū-dis'h'-us-ly), *ad.* Wisely.

Jūg, *n.* A vessel with a swelling belly.

Jūg-gle, *v. n.* To play tricks; to practise artifice.—*2, n.* A trick; an imposture; deception.

Jūg-gler, *n.* One who practises sleight of hand.

Jūg-gler-y, *n.* The arts or occupation of a juggler; legerdemain.

Jūg-gling, *n.* Deception; imposture; trickery.

Jū-gū-lar, *a.* Belonging to the throat.

Jūice (jūs), *n.* The sap in vegetables; the water of fruit; the fluid in animals.

Jūice-less (jūs'les), *a.* Dry; without moisture.

Jūi'-ci-ness (jūs'e-ness), *n.* Plenty of juice.

Jūi'-cy (jūs'e), *a.* Moist; abounding with juice.

Jūi'-būe, *n.* A plant—a kind of sweetmeat.

Jū'lep, *n.* A pleasant liquid medicine or drink.

Jū-l'y, *n.* The seventh month in the year.

Jūm-ble (jūm'bl), *v. a.* To mix confusedly together.—*2, n.* A confused mass or mixture:—a kind of cake.

Jūmp, *v. n.* To leap; to skip; to bound:—to agree; to coincide.—*2, v. a.* To overleap; to leap over.—*3, n.* A leap; a skip; a bound:—a hazard; a venture.

Jūn'e'tion, *n.* A union; a joining; a coalition.

Jūn'e'ture (jūngkt'yūr), *n.* A joint; an articulation; union; unity; a critical point of time.

Jūne, *n.* The sixth month of the year.

Jūn'gle, *n.* A thick growth of shrubs or bushes:—a region covered with rank vegetation.

Jūn'gly, *a.* Resembling a jungle.

Jūn'ior (jūn'yūr or jūn'ur), *a.* Younger:—later in rank or in office.—*2, n.* A person younger than another.

Jūn-i-ōr (jūn-yōr'ē-ty), *n.* The state of being younger than another. [berry.]

Jū'ni-per, *n.* An evergreen tree which bears a **Jūnk** (jūngk), *n.* Pieces of rope:—salt beef:—a Chinese ship.

Jūnk'-bot-tle, *n.* A strong glass bottle.

Jūnk'-et, *n.* A sweetmeat; a delicacy:—a stolen repast:—a jovial banquet.—*2, v. n.* To feast secretly or by stealth; to banquet.

Jūnk'-et-ing, *n.* A gay or private feast.

Jūnk'-shōp, *n.* A place where old ropes, iron, rags, &c., are bought and sold.

Jūn'tō, *n.*; pl. **Jūn'tōs**. A cabal; a faction.

Jū'pi-ter, *n.* Jove, a heathen deity:—a planet.

Jū'ral, *a.* Pertaining to rights or justice.

Jū-rid'-cal, *a.* Used in courts of justice.

Jū-ris-cōn-sult, *n.* A counsellor at law; a jurist.

Jū-ris-dic'tion, *n.* Authority; extent of power.

Jū-ris-dic'tion-al, *a.* Relating to or according to jurisdiction or legal authority.

Jū-ris-prū'dence, *n.* The science of law.

Jū-rist, *n.* One versed in law; a civilian.

Jū-ror, *n.* One who serves on a jury; a jurymen.

Jū'ry, *n.* A number of men sworn to inquire into and try any matter and declare the truth on such evidence as may be delivered them.

Jū'ry-man, *n.* One who is impanelled on a jury.

Jū'ry-mast, *n.* A temporary mast erected to supply the place of one lost in a tempest.

Jūst, *a.* Upright; equitable; honest; exact.—*2, ad.* Exactly; merely; barely; almost.—*3, n.* A mock fight; a tournament.—See **JOUST**.

Jūst'-ice, *n.* Equity; right; law:—an officer.

Jūst'-ice-ship, *n.* Rank or office of a justice.

Jūst'-i'-ci-a-ry (jūs-tish'-a-ry), *n.* An administrator of justice; a chief justice.

Jūst'-i'-fi-ca-ble, *a.* Defensible by law or reason.

Jūst'-i'-fi-ca'tion, *n.* A defence; a vindication.

Jūst'-i'-fy, *v. a.* To absolve; to defend; to vindicate:—to adjust.

Jūst'-le (jūs'al), *v. a.* To joggle; to push; to shake; to clash; to jostle.—*2, v. n.* To encounter; to clash; to shake.—*3, n.* A shock; a slight encounter.

Jūst'-ly, *ad.* Uprightly; honestly; properly.

Jūst'-ness, *n.* Justice; equity; accuracy.

Jūt, *v. n.* To push or shoot out; to butt.—*2, n.* That which projects.

Jūte, *n.* A plant and its fibre. [again.]

Jū-ve-nē's-cence, *n.* Youth:—the growing young.

Jū-ve-nē's-cent, *a.* Growing young:—growing up to youth.

Jū-ve-nile, *a.* Young; youthful; frolicsome:—suited to youth.

Jū-ve-nil'-i-ty, *n.* Youthfulness; light manner.

Jūx-ta-po-si'tion (jūks-tā-pō-shi'z'n), *n.* A placing or being placed together; apposition:—nearness; proximity.

K.

K, a guttural mute, has, before all the vowels, one invariable sound, as in *keen*, *kill*.

Kale, or **Kail**, *n.* A kind of cabbage.

Ka-lei'do-scope (ka-lei'do-skóp), *n.* An optical instrument exhibiting fine forms and colors.

Kal'en-dar, *n.* See **CALENDAR**.

Ka'li (ka'le), *n.* A marine plant.

Kal'mi-s, *n.* An American evergreen shrub.

Kan-ga-ró' (kang-ga-ró'), *n.* A quadruped of Australia having short fore legs.

Kayle (käl), *n.* A ninepin:—a kind of play.

Kedge, *v. a.* To move with the tide, as a ship.

—*z. n.* A small anchor.

Kēl, *n.* The lowest timber of a ship.

Kēl'hāl, *v. a.* To drag under the keel.

Kēl'son, or **Kēl'son** (kēl'son), *n.* The piece of timber next above a ship's keel.

Kēn, *a.* Sharp; acute; severe; piercing; eager.

Kēn'ly, *ad.* Sharply; eagerly; bitterly.

Kēn'ness, *n.* Sharpness; asperity; eagerness.

Kēp, *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp. kept.*] To retain; to preserve; to hold:—to protect; to guard.—*2.*

v. n. To remain; to stay; to last; to lodge.—*3.*

n. The strongest part of a castle:—a guard:—food; subsistence; keeping.

Kēp'er, *n.* A defender:—one who keeps.

Kēp'ing, *n.* Charge; custody; guard; support.

Kēp'sake, *n.* A gift in token of regard.

Kēp, *n.* A small cask or barrel.

Kēp, *n.* Sea-weed:—a salt from sea-weed.

Kēn, *v. a.* To decry; to know.—*2.* *n.* View; sight:—the reach of the sight:—a kennel.

Kēn'nel, *n.* A cot for dogs:—a watercourse; a gutter.—*2.* *v. n.* To lie; to dwell, as beasts.

Kēn'tah, *a.* Pertaining to the county of Kent, England.

Kēpt, *imp. t. & pp. from keep.* [*woman.*]

Kēr'chief (kēr'chif), *n.* A head-dress, as for a

Kēr'mēs, *n. pl.* A substance used in dyeing.

Kēr'n, *n.* An Irish foot-soldier:—a hand-mill.

Kēr'nel, *n.* The edible substance in a shell.

Kēr'py, *n.* A kind of coarse cloth or stuff.

Kēr'py-mēre, *n.* A thin, twilled woollen cloth.

Kēr'trel, *n.* A species of falcon; windhover.

Kētah, *n.* A sea-vessel with two masts.

Kēt'tle (kēt'tl), *n.* A vessel

in which liquor is boiled.

Kēt'tle-drūm, *n.* A drum of

brass, round at the bottom.

Kēy (kē), *n.* An instrument to fasten and open a lock, &c.:—a note in music:—an

Index:—a quay:—an islet.

Kēy'āge (kē'aj), *n.* Money paid for wharfage.

Kēy'-hōle (kē'hōl), *n.* A hole to put a key in.

Kēy'-stōne, *n.* The middle stone of an arch.

Khā'ki (kē'kē), *n.* A brownish cloth, used for soldiers' uniforms, chiefly in hot climates.

Khan (kān or kān), *n.* In Asia, a ruler:—a sort of inn; a caravansary.

Kick, *v. a. & v. n.* To strike or knock with the foot.—*2.* *n.* A blow with the foot.



Kettle-drum.

Kick'ahāw, *n.* Something fantastical; a bawble.

Kid, *n.* The young of a goat:—a fagot.

Kid'nāp, *v. a.* To steal, as a human being.

Kid'nāp-per, *n.* One who steals human beings.

Kid'ney (kid'nē), *n.* One of two glands which secrete the urine:—kind; humor; habit.

Kil'der-kin, *n.* A small barrel:—a former liquid measure of eighteen gallons of beer.

Kill, *v. a.* To deprive of life; to destroy.

Kiln (kil), *n.* An oven for burning bricks, &c.

Kiln'dry (kil'dri), *v. a.* To dry in a kiln.

Kil'lo (kē'lo), *n.* Same as **KILOGRAM**.

Kil'q-grām, *n.* (*Metric.*) A weight equal to 1000 grams, or 2.2046 pounds avoirdupois.

Kil'q-lē-tre (kil'q-lē-tur), *n.* (*Metric.*) A cubic measure equal to 1000 litres, or 1.308 cubic yards. It is also equal to a cubic metre.

Kil'q-mē-tre (kil'q-mē-tur), *n.* (*Metric.*) A measure of length, equal to 1000 metres, or 3280½ feet; about ¾ of a statute mile.

Kilt, *n.* A kind of short petticoat.—*2.* *v. a.* To tuck up; or truss up, as a garment.

Kim'bō, *a.* Crooked; bent; arched; a-kimbo.

Kin, *n.* A relation; kindred; relatives.

Kind, *a.* Benevolent; good; favorable.—*2.* *n.* Race; general class; sort; nature.

Kin'der-gār-tēn, *n.* A training-school for young children.

Kind'-heart'ed (kind'härt'ed), *a.* Benevolent.

Kind'le, *v. a. & v. n.* To set on fire; to inflame.

Kind'li-ness, *n.* Favor; affection; good-will.

Kind'ly, *a.* Congenial:—proper:—bland; mild;

kind.—*2.* *ad.* Benevolently; favorably; fitly.

Kind'ness, *n.* Benevolence; good-will; favor.

Kin'dred, *n.* Relation; affinity; relatives.—*2.* *a.* Congenial; related; cognate.

Kine, *n.* The plural of *cow*. [*Obsolescent.*]

Ki-nēt'ic, *a.* Relating to motion. [*motion.*]

Ki-nēt'ics, or **Ki-nē-māt'ics**, *n.* The science of

King, *n.* A monarch; a sovereign; a chief ruler.

King'-orāb, *n.* A crab-like animal found on the sea-shore.

King'-ōp, *n.* A plant and flower; the buttercup or crowfoot.

King'dom, *n.* The dominion of a king:—a class.

King'fish-er, *n.* A bird living on fishes, &c.

King'ly, *a.* Royal; monarchical; noble; august.

King's'-ē'vil (kingz'ē'vil), *n.* The King-cress. scrofula.

Kink (kingk), *n.* A turn; a twist; a knot.

Ki'nō, *n.* An astringent drug.

King'fōlk (kingz'fōk), *n.* Kindred; relations.

King'mān, *n.* A man of the same race or family.

King'wom-an (kingz'wūm-an), *n.* A female relation.

Ki'-šak', *n.* A Turkish summer-house.

Kirk, *n.* A church (in Scotland).

Kir'tle (kir'tl), *n.* An outer petticoat.

Kiss, *v. a.* To touch with the lips; to touch gently.—*2.* *n.* A salute given by joining lips.



King-cress.

saion, air; mōve, nēr, sōn; bāll, būr, rūle, āse.—c, g, g, ġ, soft; p, s, s, ġ, hard; g as z; z as g; z; this.

Kit, *n.* A small fiddle:—a fish-tub:—a milk-pail:—a set of tools; an outfit.
Kitch'en, *n.* A room for cooking provisions.
Kite, *n.* A bird of prey of the hawk kind:—a paper plaything to be flown in the air.
Kit'ten (kít'ten), *n.* A young cat.
Klōp-tō-mā-ni-q, or **Klōp-q-mā-ni-q**, *n.* A mania for stealing:—a species of monomania.
Knack (nāk), *n.* A toy:—readiness; dexterity.
Knack'er (nāk'er), *n.* One who buys and utilizes dead animals.
Knag (nāg), *n.* A knot in wood; a peg; a shoot.
Knāp (nāp), *n.* A protuberance; a swelling.—*2, v. a.* To bite; to break short.
Knāp'sack (nāp'sāk), *n.* A soldier's bag or sack.
Knār (nār), or **Knārī** (nārī), *n.* A hard knot in wood; a knurl.
Knārī'ed (nārī'ed), *a.* Knotted; gnarled.
Knave (nāv), *n.* A rascal; a scoundrel.
Knāv'er-y (nāv'er-y), *n.* Dishonesty; villany.
Knāv'ish (nāv'ish), *n.* Dishonest; fraudulent.
Knād (nēd), *v. a.* To work into a mass.
Knēd (nē), *n.* The joint of the leg and thigh.
Knēd (nēd), *a.* Having knees:—having joints.
Knēd-dēp (nēd'ēp), *a.* As deep as to the knees.
Knēl (nēl), *v. n.* (*imp. t. & pp.* kneeled or knelt.) To bend or rest on the knee.
Knēš'pān (nēš'pān), or **Knēš'ēp** (nēš'ēp), *n.* A round bone on the knee—the patella.
Knēll (nēl), *n.* The sound of a funeral bell.
Knēw (nū), *imp. t.* from *know*.
Knōk'er-bōck-erz (nik'er-bōk'erz), *n. pl.* A kind of short loose trousers.
Knōk'-knōk (nik'nāk), *n.* Any trifle or toy; a gewgaw:—a kind of cake.
Knife (nif), *n.* *pl.* **Knives** (nivy). A sharp instrument used for cutting.
Knight (nīt), *n.* A man of rank; a champion; a combatant.—*2, v. a.* To create a knight.
Knight'-ēr-rant (nīt'), *n.* *pl.* **Knights'-ēr-rant**. A wandering knight.
Knight'-ēr-rant-ry (nīt'er-rant-ry), *n.* The character, manners, or feats of a knight-errant.

Knight'hood (nīt'hōd), *n.* The dignity of a knight:—knights collectively:—chivalry.
Knight'ly (nīt'ly), *a.* Pertaining to a knight.
Knit (nīt), *v. a. & v. n.* (*imp. t. & pp.* knit or knitted.) To weave without a loom; to unite.
Knit'ting-nēš'dle (nīt'ting-nē'dl), *n.* A wire which is used in knitting. [*a. boom.*]
Knōb (nōb), *n.* A protuberance; a hard bunch;
Knōbbd (nōbd), *a.* Having protuberances.
Knōb'by (nōb'by), *a.* Full of knots:—hard.
Knōck (nōk), *v. a. & v. n.* To strike; to clash to beat.—*2, n.* A sudden stroke; a blow.
Knōck'er, *n.* A striker:—a door-hammer.
Knōll (nōl), *v. a. & v. n.* To ring, as a bell.—*2, n.* A little round hill; the top of a hill.
Knōt (nōt), *n.* A tie; a joint:—a knurl in wood:—a difficulty; a cluster.—*2, v. a. & v. n.* To tie; to form knots; to tangle.
Knōt'ed (nōt'ed), *a.* Full of knots; uneven.
Knōt'ty (nōt'ty), *a.* Full of knots:—difficult.
Knōt (nōt), *n.* A Russian scourge.
Knōw (nō), *v. a.* (*imp. t. know; pp. known.*) To perceive with certainty; to recognize.—*2, v. n.* To have certain perception.
Knōw'a-ble (nō'a-bl), *a.* That may be known.
Knōw'ing (nō'ing), *a.* Skilful; intelligent.
Knōw'ledge (nōl'j), *n.* Certain perception; science; learning; skill; information.
Knōw'kle (nōk'kl), *n.* A joint of the finger.—*2, v. n.* To submit.
Knūr (nūr), or **Knūrī** (nūrī), *n.* A knot in wood.
Knūr'ed, or **Knūr'ly**, *a.* Full of knurls.
Knō'old, *n.* A spectre or goblin. [*knōt*]
Kōp'ēck, *n.* A Russian copper coin.
Kōp'e (kōp'yē), *n.* In South Africa, a little hill.
Kō'ran, *n.* The Mahometan Bible.
Kraal (krāl), *n.* A native village in South Africa.
Kō'mias, or **Kōu'mias**, *n.* A fermented beverage made originally from mares' or camels' milk.
Ky'a-nize, *v. a.* To preserve, as timber, by means of mercuric chloride. [*have mercy.*]
Ky'r-i-q & **lei'sqn** (p-lf'sqn). [*Gr.*] (*Eccl.*) "Lord,

L.

L, a liquid consonant, preserves always the same sound in English; as in *like, fall*.
Lā, *n.* A monosyllable or note in music.
Lā (lāw), *interj.* See! look! behold! [*dard.*]
Lāb'a-rūm, *n.* [*L.*] The Roman imperial standard.
Lāb'da-nūm, *n.* A resin of a strong smell.
Lā'bel, *n.* A name or title fixed to any thing; a small slip or scrap of writing:—a brass rule.—*2, v. a.* To affix a label on.
Lā'bi-al, *a.* Uttered by, or relating to, the lips.—*2, n.* A letter pronounced by the lips.
Lā'bi-āte, or **Lā'bi-āt-ēd**, *a.* Having lips.
Lā'bi-q-dēn'tal, *a.* Formed by the lips and teeth.
Lā'bor, *n.* Pains; toil; work; travail.—*2, v. n.* To toil; to do work:—to be in travail:—to move with difficulty.—*3, v. a.* To work at; to weary with toil; to beat; to belabor.
Lāb'p-ra-tō-ry, *n.* A chemist's work-room.

Lā'bor-er, *n.* One who labors; an operative.
Lā-bō'ri-ōus, *a.* Diligent; assiduous; tiresome.
Lā-bō'ri-ōus-nēss, *n.* Tiresomeness; difficulty.
Lā-būr'um, *n.* A kind of flowering tree.
Lāb'y-rinth, *n.* A maze; a place full of windings:—a perplexity; an intricacy.
Lāb-y-rin'thine, or **Lāb-y-rin'thi-an**, *a.* Wind-ing; like a labyrinth. [*100,000 (India).*]
Lāc, *n.* A concrete varnish or dye:—the number
Lāce, *n.* A plaited cord; an ornament of thread, &c.—*2, v. a.* To bind, as with a cord; to adorn.
Lāc'er-āte, *v. a.* To tear; to rend; to mangle.
Lāc'er-ā'tion, *n.* The act of tearing; a breach.
Lāc'er-a-tive, *a.* Tearing; having power to tear.
Lāch'ry-mal, *a.* Generating tears.
Lāch'ry-ma-ry, *a.* Used for containing tears.
Lāch'ry-ma-tō-ry, *n.* A vessel to preserve tears:—a tear-bottle.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ä, ö, ï, ü, ý, short; ą, ę, ĭ, ĳ, ȳ, obscure.—*Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hār, här;*

v. a. To want to be without.—2, **v. n.** To lack, or be wanting.—3, **n.** Want; deficiency.
lā-dāi'-gi-qi, *a.* Affectedly pensive. [*day*]
lā-dāy' (lā-k-q-dā'), *interj.* Alas! alas the
x, n. One who lacks:—a varnish.—2, **v. a.**
 to mear or varnish with lacker.
ly (lā'g), *n.* A servant; a foot-boy.
lā, or lā-ōn'-i-qi, *a.* Short; concise.
lā-ōism, *n.* A concise style:—a brief,
 nism, } pithy phrase or expression.
ter (lā'k'er), *n.* A varnish.—See **LACKER**.
ase, *n.* A game at ball, originally played
 by American Indians.
-al, a. Milky; conveying chyle.—2, *n.* A
 el that conveys chyle.
-ous, a. Milky; lacteal; conveying chyle.
c, a. Noting the acid of sour milk.
er-ous, a. That conveys or brings milk.
trine, a. Pertaining to a lake or lakes.
-y, n. A boy; a young man; a stripling.
z, n. A frame with steps for climbing.
v. a. [*imp.* *l.* laded; *pp.* laden or laded.]
 oad; to freight:—to leave out.
l (lā'dn), *pp.* from *lade* and *load*.
g, n. The plural of *lady*.
ig, n. Freight; weight; burden. [*die*].
n, n. A large spoon; a vessel with a han-
 -le. A well-bred woman; a mistress.
-bird, or Lā'dy-bird, n. A kind of insect.
-day, n. The Annunciation; March 25.
-ship, n. The title or state of a lady.
-y, n. Coming behind; sluggish; slow; tardy.
v. n. To loiter; to stay behind.
rd, n. A loiterer; one who lags.—2, *a.*
 7; sluggish.
sa, n. A shallow pond or lake.
or Lā'-i-qi, a. Belonging to the laity.
lād, *imp. l. & pp.* from *lay*.
lān, *pp.* from *lie*.
lār, n. The couch of a wild beast.
ē (lār'j), n. A cattle-pen or stock-yard.
(lār'd), n. The lord of a manor. [*Scot.*]
x, n. The people, distinct from the clergy.
n. A large extent of inland water:—a
 rent of a reddish color. [*LLAMA*].
-n, n. The head of a Buddhist sect.—See
(lām), n. The young of a sheep.—2, *v. n.*
 can; to bring forth lambs. [*cover*].
ant, a. Playing about; gliding lightly
kin (lām'kin), n. A little lamb.
-y, n. Cripple; disabled:—imperfect.—2,
 To make lame; to cripple.
l'la, n. A thin layer or plate.
l-lar, a. Composed of scales or flakes.
l-late, or Lām'-el-lāt-ed, a. Formed of
 scales; lamellar.
ly, ad. Like a cripple; imperfectly.
ness, n. The state of a cripple; weakness.
nt', v. n. To bewail; to mourn; to grieve.
n. Lamentation; expression of sorrow; a
 ning:—an elegy; a dirge. [*deplorable*].
n-ta-ble, a. To be lamented; mournful;
n-ta-ble, ad. Mournfully; pitifully.
n-tā-tion, n. An expression of sorrow.
-na, n. pl. **Lām'-i-nā.** [*L.*] A thin plate.
-nāt-ed, a. Plated; consisting of plates.
as, n. The first day of August.
-y, n. A vessel for producing light.
ase, n. A swelling in a horse's mouth.

Lāmp'-blāck, n. A fine soot used in painting.
Lām-pōn', n. Personal satire; ridicule; abuse.
 —2, *v. a.* To abuse with personal satire.
Lām-pōn'er, n. A scribbler of personal satire.
Lām-prey (lām'pre), *n.* A fish like the eel.
Lānce, n. A long spear; a weapon of war.—
 2, *v. a.* To pierce; to open with a lance.
Lān'-ce-q-lāte, a. Shaped like a lance-head.
Lān'-cer, n. One armed with a lance. [*ment*].
Lān'-cet, n. A small, pointed surgical instru-
Lānch, v. a. To dart; to throw.—See **LAUNCH**.
Lānd, n. A country; a region; earth; ground.
 —2, *v. a. & v. n.* To set on shore; to come or
 go ashore; to disembark.
Lān-dān', n. A coach or pleasure-carriage.
Lānd'-ed, a. Consisting of, or having, land.
Lānd'-grave, n. A German title of nobility.
Lānd-grā'-vi-ete, n. The territory of a landgrave.
Lānd-grā'-vine, n. The wife of a landgrave.
Lānd'-hold-er, n. One who holds lands.
Lānd'-ing, n. A place to land at:—a stair-top.
Lānd'-lā-dy, n. The mistress of an inn; a host-
Lānd'-less, a. Having no property in land. [*see*].
Lānd'-locked (lānd'lōkt), *a.* Enclosed with land.
Lānd'-lord, n. The master of an inn; a host.
Lānd'-mārk, n. A mark of boundaries.
Lānd'-ōf-fice, n. An office for the sale of land.
Lānd'-scape, n. A country prospect; a picture.
Lānd'-man, n. One who lives or serves on land.
Lānd'-tax, n. A tax upon land.
Lānd'-ward, ad. Towards the land.
Lāne, n. A narrow street; an alley; a passage.
Lāng'-sye, ad. [*Scot.*] Long ago.
Lān-guāge (lāng'gwā), *n.* Human speech:—
 the speech peculiar to a nation:—style.
Lān'-guā (lāng'gwā), a. Faint; weak; feeble.
Lān'-guā-ly (lāng'gwā-ly), *ad.* Weakly; feebly.
Lān'-guā-ness, n. Weakness; feebleness.
Lān'-guish (lāng'gwish), *v. n.* To grow feeble;
 to be feeble:—to look with tenderness.
Lān'-guish-mēt, n. A state of pining; softness.
Lān'-guor (lāng'gwōr), *n.* Faintness; weakness.
Lā-nig'-er-ous, a. Bearing wool, as sheep.
Lānk (lāngk), *a.* Loose; lax; spare; slender.
Lānk'-ness, n. Want of plumpness; leanness.
Lānk'y, a. Slender; tall and thin.
Lān'tern, n. A case for a candle. [*hair*].
Lā-nū'-gi-nous, a. Downy; covered with soft
 Lān'yārd, *n.* A small rope or piece of cord.
Lāp, n. That part of a person sitting which
 reaches from the waist to the knees.—2, *v. a.*
 To wrap or twist round:—to lick up.—3, *v. n.*
 To be spread or turned over anything:—to
 eat or drink by licking.
Lāp'-dog, n. A little dog fondled by ladies.
Lā-pōl', n. A part of a coat folding over.
Lāp'-fūl, n.; pl. Lāp'-fūls. As much as the lap
 can contain.
**Lāp'-i-da-ry, n. One who cuts stones and gems.
 —2, *a.* Monumental; inscribed on stone.
**Lā'-pīā lā'-ū-lī, n. A blue silicetous stone.
**Lāp'-pet, n. A part of a dress that hangs loose.
Lāpse, n. Flow; fall; glide:—petty error;
 slight fault; mistake.—2, *v. n.* To glide; to
 slip:—to fall from right; to become void.
**Lāp'-stone, n. A stone used by a shoemaker.
**Lāp'-wing, n. A noisy bird with long wings.
**Lār'-board, n. The left-hand side of a ship.
Lār'-ce-ny, n. Theft; robbery.************

lār; mōve, nūr, sōn; bāll, būr, rāle, ūse.—**Q, G, 9, 6, soft; Q, B, 9, 6, hard; q, a, z; x, o, g, z; thā**

Lärch, *n.* A large coniferous tree; hackmatack.
Lärd, *n.* The fat of swine melted.—2, *v. a.* To stuff with lard or bacon; to grease.
Lärd'er, *n.* A room where meats and other provisions are kept for cooking.
Lärke, *a.* Big; great; wide; liberal; abundant.
Lärke *ly*, *ad.* Widely; amply; liberally.
Lärke *ness*, *n.* Bigness; liberality; greatness.
Lär'fess, *n.* A present; a gift; a bounty.
Lär'i-kät, *n.* A cord with a noose.
Lärk, *n.* A small singing-bird;—a mad prank.
Lärk'apür, *n.* A plant and its flower.
Lär'vä, *n.*; pl. **Lär'väs**. An insect in its grub state;—a reptile in the stage of metamorphosis.
Lär'vux or **Lär'rynx**, *n.* The upper part of the trachea or windpipe; Adam's apple. [*dia.*]
Läs-cär or **Läs'cär**, *n.* A native seaman of In-
Läs-civ'i-*o*-**äs**, *a.* Lewd; lustful; wanton; soft.
Läs-civ'i-*o*-**äs**, *n.* Wantonness.
Läs, *n.* A stroke; the thong of a whip; sarcasm.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To strike; to scourge; to satirize.
Läs, *n.* A girl; a maid; a young woman.
Läs-sj-tüde, *n.* Weariness; fatigue; languor.
Läs'örn, *a.* Forsaken by a mistress.
Läs'sö, *n.*; pl. **Läs'sös**. A rope, or lariat, used for catching wild cattle.
Läst, *a.* *superl.* Latest; hindmost; lowest; meanest.—2, *ad.* The last time; in conclusion.—3, *v. n.* To endure; to continue; to remain.—4, *n.* A mould to form shoes on;—a load.
Läst'ing, *p. a.* Continuing; durable; perpetual.—2, *n.* A very durable cloth.
Läst'ly, *ad.* In the last place; at last; finally.
Lätch, *n.* A fastening for a door, &c.:—a snare.—2, *v. a.* To catch; to fasten; to close.
Lätch'et, *n.* The string that fastens a shoe.
Läte, *a.* [*comp.* later or latter; *superl.* latest or last.] Not early; slow; tardy;—deceased.—2, *ad.* Late; far in the day or night.
Läte'ly, *ad.* Not long ago; recently; of late.
Lät'en-cy, *n.* A state of concealment.
Läte'ness, *n.* Time far advanced; recent time.
Lät'er-al, *a.* Hidden; concealed; secret; occult.
Lät'er-al, *a.* Belonging to the side.
Lät'er-al-ly, *ad.* By the side; sideways.
Lät'er-än, *n.* A palace at Rome.
Läth, *n.*; pl. **Läths**. A small, thin, long piece of wood.—2, *v. a.* To fit up or cover with laths.
Läthe, *n.* A machine for turning wood or metals.
Läth'er, *v. a.* To cover with foam of soap.—2, *n.* Foam made of soap and water.
Läth'y, *a.* Thin or long, as a lath.
Lät'in, *a.* Relating to the Latins; Roman.—2, *n.* The Latin or Roman language.
Lät'in-ism, *n.* An idiom of the Latin tongue.
Lät'in-ist, *n.* One skilled in Latin.
Lä-tin'i-ty, *n.* The style of the Latin language.
Lät'in-ize, *v. a.* To translate into or make Latin.
Lät'ish, *a.* Somewhat late; tardy.
Lät'i-tüde, *n.* Breadth; width; space; extent;—distance north or south from the equator.
Lät-i-tü'di-näl, *a.* Relating to latitude.
Lät-i-tü'di-nä-rj-an, *a.* Not confined; lax.—2, *n.* One not rigidly orthodox.
Lät-i-tü'di-nä-rj-an-ism, *n.* The doctrine of the latitudinarians; laxity of opinion.
Lät'rant, *a.* Barking; clamorous; noisy
Lät'ten, *n.* Thin metallic plate.

Lät'ter, *a.* Modern; recent; last of two or more.
Lät'ter-ly, *ad.* Of late; lately; recently.
Lät'tice (**lä'ttj**), *n.* A net-work of slats or rods.
Läud, *n.* Praise.—2, *v. a.* To praise; to extol.
Läud'a-ble, *a.* Praiseworthy; commendable.
Läud'a-ble-ness, *n.* Praiseworthiness.
Läud'a-bly, *ad.* In a manner deserving praise.
Läud'a-nüm (**läw'dä-nüm** or **löd'a-nüm**), *n.* Any preparation of opium, especially the tincture.
Läud'a-to-ry, *a.* Bestowing praise.
Läugh (**läf**), *v. n.* To make that noise which sudden merriment excites; to appear gay.—2, *v. a.* To deride; to ridicule.—2, *n.* An inarticulate expression indicating merriment.
Läugh'a-ble (**läf'a-bl**), *a.* Ludicrous.
Läugh'ing-stök (**läf'ing-stök**), *n.* An object of ridicule; a butt for jests.
Läugh'ter (**läf'ter**), *n.* Convulsive merriment.
Läunch (**läuch**), *v. a.* To push to sea; to dart.—2, *n.* The act of launching;—a kind of boat.
Läun'der (**läun'der**), *v. a.* To wash or lave.
Läun'dress (**läun'dres**), *n.* A washer-woman.
Läun'dry (**läun'dry**), *n.* The act of washing; a washing-room.
Läun're-ate, *a.* Decked with laurel.—2, *n.* One decked with laurel; a poet-laureate.
Läun'el (**lör'el** or **läw'rpl**), *n.* An evergreen tree or shrub of many kinds. [*with laurel*]
Läun'elled (**lör'eld** or **läw'rpld**), *a.* Crowned
Lä'vä or **Lä'vä**, *n.* Melted matter discharged by volcanoes. [*place*]
Lä'vä-a-to-ry, *n.* A wash; a lotion;—a bathing.
Lä'vä, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To wash; to bathe.
Lä'vä-der, *n.* A sweet-scented plant used in medicine. [*weed*]
Lä'vä-r, *n.* A washing-vessel;—a kind of sea.
Lä'vä-jah, *a.* Prodigal; wasteful; profuse; wild.—2, *v. a.* To scatter profusely; to waste.
Lä'vä-jah-mént or **Lä'vä-jah-ness**, *n.* Prodigality.
Läw, *n.* A rule of action; a decree; a statute.
Läw'ful, *a.* Agreeable to law; legal; right.
Läw'ful-ness, *n.* Legality; conformity to law.
Läw'-giv-er, *n.* A legislator; a maker of laws.
Läw'less, *a.* Not restrained by law;—illegal.
Läwn, *n.* An open space; a plain;—fine linen.
Läwn-möw-er, *n.* An instrument for clipping the grass on lawns.
Läwn-tén'nja, *n.* A kind of tennis, played on the lawn instead of indoors.
Läw'süit (**-süt**), *n.* A legal process; a litigation.
Läw'yer, *n.* A practitioner or professor of law.
Läx, *a.* Loose; vague; not exact; not strict.
Läx-i-tion, *n.* The act of loosening; a looseness.
Läx'a-tive, *a.* Relieving costiveness.—2, *n.* A medicine that relaxes the bowels.
Läx'i-ty, *n.* Looseness; slackness; laxness.
Läx'ness, *n.* The state of being lax; laxity.
Läy (**lä**), *imp. t.* from *lie*.—2, *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp. laid*]. To place; to put;—to calm;—to wager;—to bring forth eggs.—3, *n.* A song; a poem;—position.—4, *a.* Relating to the laity; not clerical; not professional.
Läy'er, *n.* A stratum; a bed;—a twig. [*artists*]
Läy'-fig-ure, *n.* An image used as a model by
Läy-man, *n.* One of the laity;—a lay-figure.



Lawn-mower.

Lāy'stāl (lā'stāwl), *n.* A heap of dung.
Lā'zār, *n.* One infected with filthy diseases.
Lā's-rēt'tō, *n.* A hospital or pest-house:—a quarantine station.
Lā's-ly, *ad.* Idly; sluggishly; heavily.
Lā's-nēss, *n.* Idleness; slothfulness; listlessness.
Lā's-ry, *a.* Idle; sluggish; slothful; slow; tedious.
Lēa (lē), *n.* Grass-land; a meadow.
Lēach, *v. a.* To pass water through ashes.—2, *n.* A vessel for leaching.
Lēad (lēd), *n.* A heavy metal; a plummet.—2, *v. a.* To fit with lead in any manner.
Lēad (lēd), *v. a.* [imp. *t.* & *pp.* led.] To guide; to conduct; to show; to draw; to pass.—2, *v. n.* To go first and show the way.—3, *n.* Guidance; direction:—the first place.
Lēad'en (lēd'en), *a.* Made of lead; heavy; dull.
Lēad'er, *n.* One who leads or conducts; a captain:—the chief director.
Lēaf (lēf), *n.*; *pl.* **Lēaves**. Part of a plant:—a petal:—part of a book, door, table, &c.—2, *v. n.* To produce leaves; to bear leaves.
Lēaf'less (lēf'less), *a.* Destitute of leaves.
Lēaf'let, *n.* Part of a compound leaf:—a small leaf.
Lēaf'y (lēf'y), *a.* Full of leaves. [*leaf*.]
Lēague (lēg), *n.* A confederacy:—three miles.—2, *v. n.* To unite; to confederate.
Lēa'guer (lēg'gür), *n.* One united in a league:—a camp; a siege.—2, *v. a.* To besiege.
Lēak (lēk), *n.* A breach or hole which lets water in or out.—2, *v. n.* To let water in or out.
Lēak'se, *n.* That which leaks out:—a money allowance for what has leaked out.
Lēak'y, *a.* Letting water in or out.
Lēan (lēn), *v. n.* To incline; to bend; to waver.—2, *a.* Not fat; thin; barren; poor; jejune.—3, *n.* The part of flesh distinct from fat.
Lēan'ness, *n.* Want of flesh; thinness; poverty.
Lēap (lēp), *v. n.* To jump; to bound; to spring.—2, *v. a.* To pass over or into.—3, *n.* A bound; a jump; a sudden transition.
Lēap'-frōg, *n.* A play of children.
Lēap'-yēar, *n.* Every fourth year; bissextile.
Lēarn (lērn), *v. a.* & *v. n.* [imp. *t.* & *pp.* learned (lērn'd) or learnt.] To gain knowledge or skill.
Lēarn'ed (lērn'ed), *a.* Having learning. [of.]
Lēarn'ed-ly (lērn'ed-ly), *ad.* With knowledge.
Lēarn'er (lērn'er), *n.* One who learns.
Lēarn'ing (lērn'ing), *n.* Erudition; knowledge.
Lēas'a-ble (lē's'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being leased or let to another.
Lēase (lēz), *n.* A contract for a temporary possession of houses or lands:—any tenure.—2, *v. a.* To let by lease.
Lēash, *n.* A thong; a bond wherewith to tie:—a strap to hold a dog.
Lēast (lēst), *a.* Superlative of *little*; smallest.—2, *ad.* In the smallest or lowest degree.
Lēath'er (lēth'er), *n.* Dressed hides of animals.
Lēath'ern (lēth'ern), *a.* Made of leather.
Lēath'er-y, *a.* Resembling leather; tough.
Lēave (lēv), *n.* Permission; license:—farewell.—2, *v. a.* [imp. *t.* & *pp.* left.] To quit; to forsake; to desert; to abandon:—to bequeath.—3, *v. n.* To cease; to desist:—to leaf.
Lēav'en (lēv'en), *n.* A fermenting mixture.—2, *v. a.* To ferment:—to imbue; to infect.
Lēaves (lēvz), *n.* The plural of *leaf*.
Lēav'ings, *n. pl.* Remnants; fragments; refuse.

Lēch'er, *n.* A debauchee; a lewd person.
Lēch'er-ōus, *a.* Provoking lust; lewd; lustful.
Lēch'er-y, *n.* Lewdness; lust; lasciviousness.
Lēc'tion, *n.* A reading; a variety in copies.
Lēc'türe (lēk'tür), *n.* A discourse:—a reproof.—2, *v. a.* To instruct:—to reprove.—3, *v. n.* To deliver lectures.
Lēc'tür-er (lēk'tür'er), *n.* One who lectures.
Lēc'türe-ship, *n.* The office of a lecturer.
Lēd, *imp. t. & pp.* from *lead*. [*ridge* of rock.
Lēdge (lēdj), *n.* A row; a layer; a stratum; a ledge.
Lēdg'er (lēdj'gēr), *n.* A merchant's account-book.
Lēē, *a.* Noting, or belonging to, the side opposite to the wind, as of a vessel.—2, *n.* The side opposite to the wind.
Lēēch, *n.* A small blood-sucker:—a physician.
Lēēk, *n.* A plant with a bulbous root.
Lēēr, *n.* An oblique view or cast of the eye.
Lēēs (lēz), *n. pl.* Dregs; sediment. [*blow*.]
Lēē'-shore, *n.* The shore against which the wind blows.
Lēē'-tide, *n.* A tide running with the wind.
Lēē'ward (lē'ward or lē'wärd), *n.* The lee side.—2, *ad.* From the wind; towards the lee.
Lēē'way, *n.* A deviation by drifting to leeward.
Left, *imp. t. & pp.* from *leave*.—2, *a.* Not right; not on the right hand; sinistrous. [*lucky*.]
Left'-hand'ed, *a.* Using the left hand:—unlucky.
Lēg, *n.* The limb which one stands on.
Lēg-a-cy, *n.* A bequest or gift made by will.
Lēgal, *a.* Authorized by law; lawful:—per-
Lēgal'-ly, *ad.* Lawfully; according to law.
Lēgal-ize, *v. a.* To authorize; to make lawful.
Lēgal-ly, *ad.* Lawfully; according to law.
Lēg-ate, *n.* A deputy; an ambassador.
Lēg-a-tēē, *n.* One who has a legacy left him.
Lēg-ation, *n.* A deputation; an embassy.
Lēg-ā'tō, *a.* (Mus.) Smooth and gliding.
Lēg-a-tōr, *n.* One who leaves legacies.
Lēg-ēnd or **Lēg'end**, *n.* A chronicle; a fable.
Lēg-ēnd-ary, *a.* Fabulous; relating to legends.
Lēg'er, *n.* A book of accounts.—See **Lēdgēr**.
Lēg-er-dē-māin, *n.* Sleight of hand; a juggler.
Lēg'gin or **Lēg'ging**, *n.* A covering for the leg.
Lēg'-ib'l'y, *ad.* In a legible manner. [*number*.]
Lēg-ion (lējun), *n.* A body of soldiers:—a great
Lēg-ion-ary (lējun-ary), *a.* Relating to a legion.—2, *n.* A soldier of a legion.
Lēg'is-lāte, *v. n.* To make or enact laws.
Lēg-is-lā-tion, *n.* The act of legislating; the making or enacting of laws.
Lēg'is-lā-tive, *a.* Giving laws; making laws.
Lēg'is-lā-tōr, *n.* One who makes laws.
Lēg'is-lā-tōr (lēdj's-lāt-yūr), *n.* The power or body that makes laws for a state.
Lēg'it'-mā-cy, *n.* Lawful birth:—genuineness.
Lēg'it'-māte, *a.* Born in marriage:—lawful.
Lēg'it'-māte, *v. a.* To make legitimate or lawful; to legalize.
Lēg'it'-māte-ly, *ad.* Lawfully; legally; genu-
Lēg'it'-māte-nēss, *n.* Legality; lawfulness.
Lēg'it'-mā-tion, *n.* The act of legitimating.
Lēg'it'-mist, *n.* One who claims to support legitimate government.
Lēg'ūme (lēg'yūm), or **Lē-gū'men**, *n.* A pod, as of the bean or the pea:—pulse.
Lē-gū'mi-nōūs, *a.* Belonging to legumes, or to the family of pulse-bearing plants.

mten, sñr; mōve, nñr, sñn; bñll, bñr, rñle, ùse.—**Q, q, g, ð, soft; p, b, d, s, ð, hard; x as z; x as g; thia**

Lēi'gura (lē'zhur), *n.* Freedom from business or employment; vacant time.—2, *a.* Convenient; unemployed; not occupied.

Lēi'gura-ly (lē'zhur-lē), *a.* Not hasty; deliberate.—2, *ad.* At leisure; not hastily.

Lēm'mā, *n.* A proposition previously assumed.

Lēm'ming, *n.* A large Norwegian rat.

Lēm'on, *n.* The fruit of the lemon-tree.

Lēm-on-āde', *n.* Water, sugar, and lemon-juice.

Lēm'mur, *n.* An ape-like animal of many species.

Lēnd, *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp. lent.*] To afford or supply on condition of return or repayment.

Lēngth, *n.* Extent from end to end; extension.

Lēngth'en (lēng'thn), *v. a. & v. n.* To extend; to protract; to prolong; to make or grow longer.

Lēngth'wise, *ad.* In the direction of the length.

Lē'nj-ēn-cy, or **Lē'nj-ēnce**, *n.* Lenity; clemency. [*ciful.*]

Lē'nj-ēnt, *a.* Assuasive; softening; mild; merciful.

Lē'nj-tive, *a.* Assuasive; emollient.—2, *n.* Any thing to ease pain; a palliative.

Lē'nj-ty, *n.* Mildness; mercy; tenderness.

Lēng, *n.*; pl. **Lēng's**. A piece of glass or other transparent substance, so formed as to change the direction of the rays of light passing through it.

Lēnt, *imp. t. & pp. from lend*.—2, *n.* A fast of forty days.

Lēnt'en (lēnt'n), *a.* Relating to Lent; meagre.

Lēn-tō'a-lar, *a.* Shaped like a lens or a lentil.

Lēn'til, *n.* A sort of pulse allied to the vetch.

Lē'ō, *n.* [L.] The lion, the 5th sign of the zodiac.

Lē'o-nine, *a.* Belonging to a lion; lion-like.

Lē'opard (lē'pard), *n.* A spotted beast of prey.

Lē'p'er, *n.* One infected with leprosy.

Lē'p'o-rine, *a.* Belonging to, or like, a hare.

Lē'p'o-ry, *n.* A loathsome cutaneous disease.

Lē'p'rous, *a.* Infected with leprosy.

Lē'sion (lē'shun), *n.* A change due to disease or injury;—damage; detriment.

Lēss, *a.* The comparative of *little*; smaller; not so much.—2, *ad.* In a smaller or lower degree.

Lēss-ēss', *n.* A person to whom a lease is given.

Lēss'en (lēss'en), *v. a. & v. n.* To make or grow less.

Lēss'er, *a.* Smaller; less; minor. [*less.*]

Lēss'on (lēss'en), *n.* A task to learn or read.

Lēss'or or **Lēss'sor'**, *n.* One who leases;—correlative of *lessee*.

Lēst, *ad.* That not; for fear that.

Lēt, *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp. let.*] To allow; to suffer; to permit;—to lease; to put out to hire.—2, *v. a.* To hinder; to obstruct. [*Antiq.*]

Lē'thal, *a.* Deadly; mortal; fatal.

Lē'thā'fic, *a.* Sleepy from disease; drowsy.

Lē'th'ar-ty, *n.* A morbid drowsiness; sleepiness; torpor.

Lē'th'ic, *n.* [Gr.] Oblivion; a draught of oblivion.

Lē'th'ic-an, *a.* Oblivious; causing forgetfulness.

Lē'thif'er-ōus, *a.* Deadly; bringing death.

Lē'ter, *n.* An alphabetic character;—a written message;—a printing type;—one who lets.—2, *v. a.* To stamp or mark with letters.

Lē'tered (lē'terd), *a.* Educated; learned.

Lē'ter-prēss, *n.* Print from types.

Lē'ters, *n. pl.* Learning; literature; erudition.

Lē'trice (lē'trij), *n.* A plant used for salad.

Lē-vānt', *n.* The eastern coasts of the Mediterranean.—2, *v. n.* To run away; to abscond.

Lē-vānt'er, *n.* A strong easterly wind.

Lē-vānt'ine or **Lēv'an-tine**, *a.* Of the Levant.

—2, *n.* A kind of silk stuff.

Lēv'ē (lēv'ē), *n.* A ceremonious visit or assemblage; a party or assembly;—an embankment.

Lēv'el, *a.* Even; flat; smooth; plain; equal.—2, *v. a.* To make even; to lay flat; to aim.—3, *v. n.* To aim; to direct the view.—4, *n.* A plane; a standard; an instrument;—equality.

Lēv'el-er, *n.* One who levels. [*line.*]

Lēv'el-ling, *n.* The art of finding a horizontal

Lēv'er, *n.* A mechanical power or instrument.

Lēv'er-ēt, *n.* A hare in the first year.

Lēv'i-g-able, *a.* Capable of being levied. [*Job.*]

Lēv'i-g-than, *n.* A water-animal mentioned in

Lēv'i-gate, *v. a.* To polish; to plane;—to pulverize very finely.

Lēv-j-gā'tion, *n.* The act of levigating.

Lēv'ite, *n.* One of the tribe of Levi.

Lē-vit'i-cal, *a.* Relating to the Levites.

Lē-vit'i-cūs, *n.* The third book of Moses.

Lēv'i-ty, *n.* Lightness; inconstancy; vanity;—unseemly mirth; frivolity.

Lēv'y, *v. a.* To raise; to collect; to impose.—2, *n.* The act of raising money or men;—the men or money raised.

Lēwd (lēwd), *a.* Wanton; dissolute; libidinous.

Lēwd'ly (lēwd'ly), *ad.* Wantonly; lustfully.

Lēwd'ness, *n.* Licentiousness; lustfulness.

Lēx-i-cōg'ra-pher, *n.* A writer of dictionaries.

Lēx-i-cō-graph'i-cal, *a.* Relating to, or pertaining to, lexicography. [*rise.*]

Lēx-i-cōg'ra-phy, *n.* The writing of dictionaries.

Lēx'i-cōn, *n.* A dictionary; a word-book.

Lēy (lē), *n.* See **LEA**, **LEA**, and **LYE**.

Lī-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* The state of being liable.

Lī'a-ble, *a.* Not exempt; subject.

Lī'a-ble-ness, *n.* The state of being liable.

Lī-a'na or **Lī-a'na**, *n.* A tropical woody vine.

Lī'ar, *n.* One who tells lies or falsehoods.

Lī-bā'tion, *n.* An offering made of wine, &c.

Lī'bel, *n.* Defamation; a malicious satire;—a written accusation or charge.—2, *v. a.* To defame maliciously; to lampoon;—to bring a charge; to file a libel.

Lī'bel-lānt, *n.* One who files a libel.

Lī'bel-ler, *n.* One who libels or defames.

Lī'bel-lōus, *a.* Defamatory; abusive. [*leave.*]

Līb'er-al, *a.* Generous; bountiful; free; candid.

Līb'er-al'i-ty, *n.* Bounty; generosity; candor.

Līb'er-al-ize, *v. a.* To make liberal or catholic.

Līb'er-al-ly, *ad.* Bountifully; largely; freely.

Līb'er-āte, *v. a.* To free; to set free. [*erance.*]

Līb'er-ā'tion, *n.* The act of setting free; deliverance.

Līb'er-ā-tyr, *n.* One who liberates.

Līb'er-tine, *n.* One who lives dissolutely; a rake;—a freedman.—2, *a.* Lax in morals; licentious; dissolute; immoral.

Līb'er-tin-ism, *n.* Licentiousness; dissoluteness; debauchery. [*leave.*]

Līb'er-ty, *n.* Freedom; privilege; permission.

Lī-bid'i-nōus, *a.* Lewd; lustful; licentious.

Lī'bra, *n.* [L.] The balance, the 7th sign in the zodiac.

Lī-brā'r-i-an, *n.* One who has care of a library.

Lī-brā'r-i-an-ship, *n.* The office of a librarian.

Lī'bra-ry, *n.* A collection of books; a book-room; a building where books are kept.

Lī'brā'te, *v. a.* To poise; to hold in equipoise.

Li-brá'tion, *n.* The act of balancing; equipoise.
Li-brá-to-ry, *a.* Balancing; playing or moving like a balance.

Li-bré'tó, *n.* An opera-book; the words of an *opéra*.
Lice, *n.* The plural of *louse*.

Li'cence, *n.* Permission; liberty:—*excess*.—2, *v. a.* To permit by a legal grant.

Li'cens-er, *n.* A grantor of permission.

Li-cén'ti-gate (li-sén'shə-gát), *n.* One who has a license to practise any profession. [*solute*.]

Li-cén'tious (li-sén'shys), *a.* Unrestrained; dis-

Li-cén'tious-néss (li-sén'shys-nés), *n.* Excess.

Li'shen (li'kən) or **Lich'en** (lich'én), *n.* A plant of cellular structure.

Lich'-gate, *n.* A shed over a church-gate:—the side-gate of a church-yard.

Lick, *v. a.* To pass the tongue over; to lap.—2, *n.* A stroke with the tongue; a blow:—a salt-spring.

Lick'er-ish, *a.* Nice; fastidious:—greedy:—lustful.

Lic'o-ri-ce (lik'ó-ri-s), *n.* A plant and its sweet root.

Lic'tor, *n.* [L.] An officer among the Romans.

Lid, *n.* A cover for a pan, box, &c.

Lie (li), *n.* A criminal falsehood; a fiction.—2, *v. a.* [*imp. t. lay; pp. lying, lain.*] To rest horizontally; to rest; to remain; to abide.—3, *v. n.* [*imp. t. lied; pp. lying, lied.*] To utter falsehood.

Lie'st (li'st), *ad.* Willingly; gladly; freely.

Liege (liǵ), *a.* Bound by feudal tenure; subject.—2, *n.* A sovereign:—a vassal.

Li'en or **Li'én**, *n.* A legal claim on property.

Lieú (liú), *n.* Place; room:—used with *in*.

Lieu-tén'-ant (lyv-tén'ánt or liú-tén'ánt), *n.* The office of a lieutenant:—a province under a lieutenant.

Lieu-tén'-ant (lyv-tén'ánt or liú-tén'ánt), *n.* A deputy; an officer second in rank.

Live, *ad.* See *LIVE*.

Life, *n.*; pl. **Lives**. Vitality; animation; existence; spirit; vivacity; animal being.

Life'-blood (lif'blood), *n.* The vital blood.

Life'-boat (lif'bót), *n.* A boat to preserve life.

Life'-es-tate, *n.* An estate held during life.

Life'-guard (lif'gárd), *n.* A body-guard.

Life'-less, *a.* Dead; deprived of life; dull.

Life'-time, *n.* The continuance or duration of a single life.

Lift, *v. a.* To raise; to elevate; to exalt.—2, *n.* The act of lifting; an effort; a weight lifted.

Li'e-mént, *n.* A substance uniting bones.

Li-gá'tion, *n.* The act of binding; confinement.

Li'e-thre, *n.* A bandage; a band; a cord.

Light (lit), *n.* The ethereal medium of sight; illumination; knowledge:—a taper, &c.—2, *a.* Not heavy; active; slight; trifling; gay;

airy:—bright; clear; not dark.—3, *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp. lighted, sometimes lit.*] To kindle; to fill with light.—4, *v. n.* To fall; to dismount; to alight; to rest.

Light'en (li'tn), *v. n.* To flash; to shine.—2, *v. a.* To illuminate:—to ease:—to cheer.

Light'er (li'ter), *n.* One that lights:—a boat.

Light'-fin-fered (li'ting-ferd), *n.* Thievish.

Light'-head-ed (li'théd-ed), *a.* Thoughtless.

Light'-heart-ed (li'thárt-ed), *a.* Gay; merry.



Lich-gate.

Light'-horse, *n.* Light-armed cavalry.

Light'-house (li'thóus), *n.* A building with a light or lights for guiding mariners.

Light'ly (li'tp), *ad.* In a light manner.

Light'-mind-ed (li'tmind-ed), *a.* Unsteady.

Light'ness (li'tnəs), *n.* Levity:—brightness.

Light'ning (li'tning), *n.* The electric flash that attends thunder.

Lights (lits), *n. pl.* The lungs, as of an animal.

Light'some (li'tsum), *a.* Luminous; gay; airy.

Lig'-né-ous, *a.* Made of wood; wooden.

Lig'-ní-form, *a.* Resembling wood.

Lig'nite, *n.* Fossilized wood:—a kind of mineral coal. [*wood*; *guaiacum*.]

Lig'-num-vi'tis, *n.* [L.] A very hard and heavy Lig'ure or Lig'are, *n.* A precious stone.

Like, *a.* Resembling; similar:—likely.—2, *n.* Similitude; a thing similar.—3, *ad.* In the same manner; likely.—4, *v. a.* To be pleased with; to approve.—5, *v. n.* To be pleased; to choose:—to come near.

Like'ly-hood (lik'p-húd), *n.* Probability.

Like'ly-néss, *n.* The quality of being likely.

Like'ly, *a.* Probable:—such as may please.—2, *ad.* Probably; with probability.

Like'en (li'kən), *v. a.* To compare.

Like'ness, *n.* Resemblance; similitude; form;

Like'wise, *ad. & conj.* In like manner; also; moreover; too.

Lik'ing, *n.* Inclination; desire; delight in.

Lil'ac, *n.* An ornamental, deciduous shrub, bearing purple or white flowers.

Lil'-i-aceus (lil'p-áshus), *a.* Like a lily.

Lil'ied (li'p'id), *a.* Embellished with lilies.

Lilt, *v. a. & v. n.* To sing merrily.—2, *n. a.* A cheerful song.

Lil'z (li'p), *n.*; pl. **Lil'ies** (li'p'iz). A plant and

limb (lim), *n.* A member:—a branch:—a border.—2, *v. a.* To tear; to dismember.

Lim'ber, *a.* Flexible; easily bent; pliant.—2, *n.* Part of a gun-carriage.

Lim'ber-néss, *n.* Flexibility; pliancy.

Lim'b'less (lim'les), *a.* Wanting limbs; deprived or destitute of limbs.

Lim'bó, *n.* A region bordering on hell; a prison.

Lime, *n.* A calcareous earth:—the linden-tree:—a kind of fruit:—birdlime.—2, *v. a.* To in-

snare; to smear with lime.

Lime'-kiln (lim'kil), *n.* A furnace for lime.

Lime'stone, *n.* The stone of which lime is made; carbonate of lime.

Lim'it, *n.* A bound; a border; the utmost reach.—2, *v. a.* To confine; to restrain; to circumscribe: to set bounds to.

Lim'it-a-ble, *a.* That may be limited.

Lim'it-tá'tion, *n.* A restriction; a confinement.

Lim'it-less, *a.* Boundless; without limit.

Limn (lim), *v. a.* To draw; to paint.

Lim'ner, *n.* A painter; a picture-maker.

Lim'ning, *n.* The art of painting in water-colors.

Limp, *v. n.* To halt; to walk lamely.—2, *n.* A halt in walking; the act of limping.—3, *a.* Flexible; pliant.

Lim'pet, *n.* A kind of mollusk or shell-fish.

Lim'pid, *a.* Clear; pure; transparent.

Lim'-pid'i-ty, *n.* Clearness; purity. [*lime*.]

Lim'y, *a.* Viscous; glutinous; containing or like

linch-pin, *n.* The pin of an axle-tree.

Lin'den, *n.* A kind of tree; the lime-tree.

lien, *air*; **mène**, *nör*; **sén**; **báll**, *bür*; **rúle**, *úse*.—*g*, *g*, *g*, *soft*; *g*, *g*, *g*, *hard*; *g* as *z*; *z* as *g*; *this*

- Line**, *n.* A string; a delineation; a verse; a row; a course; a business; a trench; a limit; the equator: progeny:—one tenth or one twelfth of an inch.—2, *r. a.* To guard within; to cover; to double:—to read, line by line.
- Lin'e-ago**, *n.* Race; progeny; family; genealogy.
- Lin'e-al**, *a.* Descending in a line; hereditary.
- Lin'e-al-ly**, *ad.* In a direct line of descent.
- Lin'e-a-mént**, *n.* A feature; a form; an outline.
- Lin'e-ar**, *a.* Composed of lines; pertaining to a line.
- Lin'en**, *n.* A stuff or cloth made of flax.—2, *a.* Made of linen; resembling linen.
- Lin'en-dra'per**, *n.* One who deals in linen.
- Lin'g**, *n.* The plant called heath:—a kind of fish.
- Lin'ger** (lin'ger), *v. n.* To remain long; to delay.
- Lin-gua-dén'tal** (ling-gwá-dén'tal), *a.* Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth.
- Lin'gual** (ling'gwál), *a.* Pertaining to the tongue.
- Lin'guist** (ling'gwíst), *n.* A man skillful in languages:—one who understands several languages.
- Lin-guís'tic**, *a.* Pertaining to languages.
- Lin'i-mént**, *n.* An embrocation; an oily medicated wash or lotion.
- Lin'ing**, *n.* The inner covering of any thing.
- Link** (línk), *n.* A single joint or ring of a chain:—a torch.—2, *r. a.* To complicate; to unite; to join.—3, *v. n.* To be joined or allied.
- Link'bóy**, *n.* A boy that carries a link or torch.
- Lin'net**, *n.* A small, singing bird, of the finch family, and of several kinds.
- Lin'séed**, *n.* The seed of flax; flaxseed.
- Lin'sey-wool'sey** (lin'sé-wól'sé), *n.* A stuff made of linen and wool mixed.—2, *a.* Vile; mean.
- Lint**, *n.* Flax; linen scraped into soft substance.
- Lin'tel**, *n.* The upper part of a door-frame.
- Lin'on**, *n.* A fierce carnivorous animal, of the cat kind.
- Lin'on-ess**, *n.* A female lion. [cat kind.]
- Lin'on-ize**, *v. a.* To treat with great distinction; to treat as an object of great interest or curiosity.
- Lip**, *n.* The border of the mouth:—the edge.
- Lipped** (líp't), *a.* Having lips.
- Liqua-ble** (lik'wá-bl), *a.* Capable of being melted.
- Liquá'te** (lik'kwát), *v. n.* To melt; to liquefy.
- Liquá'tion** (li-kwá'shún), *n.* The act of melting.
- Liqu-fac'tion** (lik-wé-fák'shún), *n.* The act or process of melting.
- Liqué-fi-a-ble** (lik'wé-fi-g-bl), *a.* That may be liquefied; liqueable.
- Liqué-fy** (lik'wé-fí), *v. a.* To melt; to dissolve.—2, *v. n.* To grow liquid.
- Liqués-cen-cy**, *n.* Aptness to melt or become liquid; deliquescence.
- Liqués-cent** (li-kwés'ént), *a.* Melting.
- Liquid** (lik'wíjd), *n.* Not solid; fluid; flowing.—2, *n.* A substance which is neither a solid, a vapor, nor a gas:—a kind of consonant.
- Liqui-dá'te** (lik'wé-dát), *v. a.* To clear; to lessen; to pay; to settle.
- Liqui-dá'tion**, *n.* The act of lessening debts.
- Liquid'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being liquid.
- Liquid-néss** (lik'wíjd-nés), *n.* Liquidity.
- Liquor** (lik'wúr), *n.* Any liquid; strong drink.
- Liquor-ice**, *n.* See LICORICE.
- Lisp**, *v. n.* & *v. a.* To speak with a lisp, like a child.—2, *n.* A defective speech or utterance.
- List**, *n.* A catalogue; a strip of cloth; a border:—(Naut.) An inclination to one side.—2, *v. n.* To choose; to desire; to be disposed; to listen:—to incline to one side.—3, *v. a.* To enlist; to enroll:—to listen to.
- List'el**, *n.* (Arch.) A narrow moulding; a fillet.
- List'en** (líst'en), *v. n.* To hearken; to attend.
- List'en-er** (líst'en-ér), *n.* One who hearkens.
- List'less**, *a.* Indifferent; careless; heedless.
- List'less-ly**, *ad.* Carelessly; without attention.
- List'less-néss**, *n.* Inattention; want of desire.
- Lísts**, *n. pl.* A place enclosed for combats, &c.
- Líst-a-ny**, *n.* A form of supplicatory prayer.
- Líst'er-al**, *a.* According to the letter; real.
- Líst'er-al-ly**, *ad.* Not figuratively; really.
- Líst'er-a-ry**, *a.* Relating to letters or literature.
- Líst'er-ate**, *a.* Learned; skilled in letters.—2, *n.* One who is educated but is not a graduate.
- Líst'er-á'ti**, *n. pl.* [L.] The learned; men of learning; literary persons.
- Líst'er-á'tim**, *ad.* [L.] Letter by letter; literally.
- Líst'er-a-türe**, *n.* Learning; skill in letters.
- Lith'arge**, *n.* Fused yellow protoxide of lead.
- Lith'e**, *a.* Limber; flexible; soft; pliant.
- Lith'e-ness**, *n.* Limberness; flexibility.
- Lith'e-some** (lith'sum), *a.* Pliant; limber; lithic.
- Lith'i-a**, *n.* One of the alkalies; lithium oxide.
- Lith'i-um**, *a.* A rare metal.
- Lith'o-graph**, *n.* A lithographic print.—2, *v. a.* To draw and etch on stone. [raphy.]
- Lith'og-ra-pher**, *n.* One who practises lithography.
- Lith'o-graph'ic**, *a.* Relating to lithography.
- Lith'og-ra-phy**, *n.* The art of taking prints from stone.
- Lith'ot'o-mist**, *n.* One who performs lithotomy.
- Lith'ot'o-my**, *n.* The art of cutting for the stone.
- Lit'i-gánt**, *n.* One engaged in a suit of law.—2, *a.* Engaged in a lawsuit.
- Lit'i-gá'te**, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To contest in law; to dispute a case at law.
- Lit'i-gá'tion**, *n.* A judicial contest; a suit at law.
- Lit'i-tious** (le-tíd'yus), *a.* Inclined to litigation.
- Lit're** (lê'túr), *n.* (Metric.) A measure of capacity, equal to a cubic decimetre, or to .908 of a quart, dry measure (1.0567 of a wine quart).
- Lit'ter**, *n.* A carriage; straw:—a brood of pigs, &c.—2, *r. a.* To bring forth:—to scatter about.
- Lit'tle** (lît'tl), *a.* [comp. less and lesser; superl. least.] Small; diminutive; not great; not many.—2, *n.* A slight affair; not much.—3, *ad.* In a small degree; not much.
- Lit'tle-néss**, *n.* Smallness of bulk:—meanness.
- Lit'to-ral**, *a.* Relating to the sea-shore.
- Lit'tur-gi-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to liturgies.
- Lit'ur-gy**, *n.* A formula of public devotions.
- Live** (liv), *v. n.* To be alive; to dwell; to feed.
- Live**, *a.* Quick; not dead; active; vivid.
- Live'li-hood** (liv'le-húd), *n.* Maintenance.
- Live'li-néss**, *n.* Appearance of life; vivacity.
- Live'lóng** (liv'-), *a.* Tedious; long in passing.
- Live'ly**, *a.* Brisk; vigorous; sprightly; gay.
- Live'ly-er**, *n.* One who lives:—one of the viscera.
- Live'ly-wort** (liv'-er-wúrt), *n.* The name of several plants, of widely different qualities.
- Live'ly-er-y**, *n.* A writ for possession:—a dress.—2, *r. a.* To clothe in a livery or dress.
- Live'ly-mán**, *n.* One who wears a livery.

ā, ā, ī, ō, ū, ū, long; ä, ē, ī, ö, ū, ū, short; æ, æ, ī, q, q, y, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hōir, hār;

Liv'er-y-stā'ble (stā'bl), *n.* A stable where horses are let.

Lives (līvz), *n.* The plural of *life*.

Liv'id, *a.* Discolored; black and blue; lead-color.

Liv'id-ty, or **Liv'id-nēs**, *n.* Discoloration.

Liv'ing, *n.* Support; maintenance; livelihood:—*a* clerical benefice.

Liv're (lī'vvr or lē'vvr), *n.* [Fr.] A French coin.

Lix-iv'-al, *a.* Impregnated with lixivium.

Lix-iv'-um, *n.* Lye made of ashes, water, &c.

Lix'ard, *n.* A reptile of many species. [Peru.]

Llā'mā (lā'mā), *n.* A woolly beast of burden of Lō, *interj.* Look! see! behold!

Lōach (lōch), *n.* A small pale-yellow fish.

Lōad (lōd), *n.* A burden; a freight; pressure.—*2, v. a.* [imp. t. loaded; pp. loaded or laden.] To burden; to freight; to charge, as a gun.

Lōad'stār, *n.* The pole-star; the Cynosure.

Lōad'stōne (lōd'stōn), *n.* Natural magnet.

Lōaf (lōf), *n.* pl. Lōaves A mass of bread, &c.

Lōaf'er, *n.* A lazy, worthless person.

Lōam (lōm), *n.* Uctuous, rich earth; marl.

Lōam'y (lōm'y), *a.* Marly; consisting of loam.

Lōan (lōn), *n.* Any thing lent:—the act of lending.—*2, v. a.* To lend.

Lōath (lōth), *a.* Unwilling; disliking; reluctant.

Lōathe (lōth), *v. a. & v. n.* To hate; to abhor; to detest:—to feel nausea or abhorrence.

Lōath'ing, *n.* Disgust; disinclination; aversion.

Lōath'sōme (lōth'sūm), *a.* Disgusting; detestable; offensive; foul. [guat.]

Lōath'sōme-nēs, *n.* The quality of raising dis-

Lōaves (lō:), *n.* The plural of *loaf*.

Lōb, *n.* A clumsy person:—a worm:—a prison.

Lōb'by, *n.* An anteroom; a small hall.

Lōbe, *n.* A division or part of the lungs, &c.

Lōb'lōl-ly, *n.* A kind of food:—a certain tree.

Lōb'ster, *n.* A well-known crustaceous animal.

Lō'cal, *a.* Relating to, or being of, a place.

Lō'cal-i-, *n.* Existence in place; position.

Lō'cal-iv', *n.* To make local.

Lō'cal-l', *n.* With respect to place.

Lō'cāte, *n.* To place; to fix the place of.

Lō'cā'tō, *n.* Situation; the act of placing.

Lō'ch (lōk), *n.* A lake or arm of the sea. [Scot.]

Lōck, *n.* An instrument to fasten doors, &c.:—

part of a gun:—an enclosure in a canal to confine the water:—a tuft of hair.—*2, v. a.* To shut or fasten with locks; to close.

Lōck'stōne, *n.* The construction of locks in canals.

Lōck'er, *n.* Any thing closed with a lock.

Lōck'et, *n.* A small lock; a catch or spring:—a little ornament case or pendant.

Lōck'-am, *n.* A sort of coarse cloth. [locks.]

Lōck'smith, *n.* A man who makes and mends

Lōck-mō'tiōn, *n.* The power of changing place.

Lōck-mō'tiōn, *a.* Able to change place.—*2, n.*

A steam railway engine.

Lō'cust, *n.* A devouring insect:—a kind of tree.

Lōde, *n.* A vein of ore.

Lōde'stār, *n.* The pole-star.—See **LOADSTAR**.

Lōde'stōne, *n.* The magnet.—See **LOADSTONE**.

Lōd'ge, *v. a.* To afford a lodging; to place; to fix.—*2, v. n.* To reside; to keep residence.—

3, n. A small house; a tenement:—a society.

Lōd'g'ment, *n.* The state of being lodged.

Lōd'g'er, *n.* One who lives at board, or lodges.

Lōd'g'ing, *n.* A temporary abode; rooms hired.

Lōft, *n.* A floor; a high room or place.

Lōft-ly, *ad.* On high:—proudly; haughtily.

Lōft-nēs, *n.* Elevation:—sublimity; pride.

Lōft-ty, *a.* High; elevated:—sublime; haughty

Lōg, *n.* A bulky piece of

wood:—a machine to measure

the speed of a ship at

sea:—a log-book.

Lōg'-rithm, *n.* One of a series of numbers in arithmetical progression, corresponding to another series in geometrical progression.

Lōg'-rithm-ic, *a.* Relating to logarithms.

Lōg'-book (lōg'bōk), *n.* The register of a ship's way.

Lōg'-ger-head, *n.* A dolt; a thickskull:—a kind

Lōg'-ic, *n.* The art of reasoning; dialectics.

Lōg'-ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or skilled in, logic.

Lōg'-ic-al-ly, *ad.* According to the laws of logic.

Lōg'-i'cian (lōg'i'sh'an), *n.* A man versed in logic.

Lōg'-line, *n.* A line to measure a ship's way.

Lōg'-gōm'a-shy, *n.* A contention about words:—

a war of words.

Lōg'-wood (lōg'wōd), *n.* A wood used in dyeing.

Lōin, *n.* The back of an animal:—*pl.* the reins.

Lōin'ter, *v. n. & v. a.* To linger; to be dilatory;

Lōin'ter-er, *n.* A lingerer; an idler. [to idle.]

Lōll, *v. n.* To lean idly; to hang out the tongue.

Lōne, *a.* Solitary; lonely; single; unmarried.

Lōne'li-nēs, *n.* Solitude; want of company.

Lōne'ly, *a.* Solitary; addicted to solitude.

Lōne'sōme (lōn'sūm), *a.* Solitary; dismal.

Lōng, *a.* Not short; having length; extended.

—*2, ad.* To a great extent:—not soon.—*3, v. n.*

To wish or desire earnestly; to hanker.

Lōng'-boat (-bōt), *n.* The largest boat of a ship.

Lōng'e (lōn'), *n.* [Fr.] A lunge in fencing.

Lōng'-gōv'-ty, *n.* Length of life; long life.

Lōng'-head-ed, *a.* Having forecast; sagacious.

Lōng'-līm'a-nōus, *a.* Having long hands.

Lōng'ing, *n.* Earnest desire; continual wish.

Lōn'g'i-tūde, *n.* Length:—distance of any part

of the earth, east or west, from a meridian.

Lōn'g'i-tū'di-nāl, *a.* Relating to longitude.

Lōng'-prim'er, *n.* A kind of printing type.

Lōng'-sūffer-ing, *a.* Patient; not easily provoked; forbearing.—*2, n.* Patience; clemency; forbearance.

Lōng'-wind-ed, *a.* Not easily exhausted of

breath:—tedious; wearisome.

Lōō, *n.* A kind of game at cards.—*2, v. a.* To

beat by winning every trick at a game.

Look (lōk), *v. n.* To direct the eye; to see; to

seem.—*2, interj.* See! lo! behold! observe.—

3, n. The air of the face; mien; aspect.

Look'ing-glass (lōk'ing-glās), *n.* A mirror.

Lōōm, *n.* A frame for weaving cloth.—*2, v. n.*

To appear large at sea, as a ship.

Lōōn, *n.* A scoundrel; a rascal:—a water-fowl.

Lōōp, *n.* A noose or double in a string or rope.

—*2, v. n.* To form into, or fasten with, a loop.

Lōōp'-hōle, *n.* An aperture; a shift; an evasion.

Lōōse, *v. a.* To unbind; to relax; to release.—

2, a. Unbound; untied; not fast; not close;

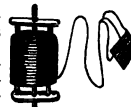
wanton; lax; vague; not strict; not rigid.

Lōōse'ly, *ad.* Not strictly; carelessly.

Lōōs'en (lō'sn), *v. n. & v. a.* To make loose; to

relax:—to part; to separate.

Lōōse'nēs, *n.* Laxity; irregularity; a flux.



Ship's log.

Lǎo, v. a. To cut off; to bend; to let fall.—2, n. That which is cut from trees.

Lǎo-quǎ-shù (kwa'shush), n. Talkative; noisy.

Lǎo-quǎ-fǐ-t'ŭ (k'wǎs'f'ē-t), n. Talkativeness.

Lǎo, n. A master; a husband—a nobleman; a baron; a title—the Supreme Being.—2, v. n. To dominate; to rule despotically.

Lǎo-lǐ-nēss, n. Dignity; pride; haughtiness.

Lǎo-lǐng, n. A little or diminutive lord.

Lǎo-lǐ, a. Like a lord; haughty; imperious.

Lǎo-shǐ-p, n. Dominion—a title given to lords.

Lǎo, n. Learning; doctrine; instruction.

Lǎo-guǎn-tē (lǎo-nyet'), n. [Fr.] An opera-glass.

Lǎo-fā-tē, v. a. To plate over; to cover.

Lǎo-fā-cā-tē, a. Plated; covered with plates.

Lǎo, a. Forsaken; lost; lonely; abandoned.

Lǎo-yī, n. A fine Asiatic parrot—also, a kind of emur.

Lǎo (lǎo), v. a. [imp. t. & pp. lost.] To forfeit; to suffer loss of; to bewilder; to waste.—2, v. n. Not to win; to decline; to fail.

Lǎo'er (lǎo'er), n. One who loses or forfeits.

Lǎo, n. Damage; waste; forfeiture; perplexity.

Lǎo, imp. t. & pp. from *lose*.

Lǎo, n. Fortune, state assigned; chance;—a hard—2, v. a. To assign; to set apart; to sort.

Lǎo, n. A fish—a European tree—the lotos.

Lǎo, a. Unwilling; averse—See *LOATH*.

Lǎo-tiān (lǎo-shun), n. A medicinal wash.

Lǎo-tō, or Lǎo-tū, n. A name of several plants.

Lǎo-tē-r, n. A distribution of prizes by chance.

Lǎo, a. Noisy; high-sounding; clamorous.

Lǎo-lǐ, ad. In a loud manner; clamorously.

Lǎo-nēss, n. Noise; force of sound; clamor.

Lǎo (lǎo), n. A lake. [Ireland.]

Lǎo-luís d'or (lǎo-d'or'), n. [Fr.] A former gold coin of France, of the value of about \$4.84.

Lǎo-lē, v. n. To idle; to live lazily.—2, n. A lazy stroll—a kind of couch.

Lǎo-lē-r, n. An idler; a loiterer.

Lǎo-lē, n.; pl. Lice. A wingless, parasitic insect.

Lǎo-lē, a. Infested with lice—mean; low.

Lǎo-t, n. A mean, awkward fellow; a bumpkin.

Lǎo-fā-ble, a. Worthy of love.

Lǎo-fā, n. A plant resembling celery.

Lǎo-lē (lǎo), v. a. To regard with affection.—2, n. Fondness; passion; affection; good-will—the object beloved.

Lǎo-lē-knōt (lǎo-nōt), n. A complicated knot.

Lǎo-lē-tē-r, n. A letter of courthip.

Lǎo-lē-nēss, n. The quality of being lovely.

Lǎo-lē-lōm (lǎo-l'), a. Forsaken of one's lover.

Lǎo-lē-lē (lǎo-lē), a. Amiable; exciting love; worthy of love.

Lǎo-lē-r, n. One who is in love; a friend.

Lǎo-lē-sick (lǎo-s'ick), a. Disordered with love.

Lǎo-lē-sōng, n. A song expressive of love; an amorous song.

Lǎo-lē-kind-ness, n. Tenderness; mercy.

Lǎo (lǎo), n. Not high; humble; dejected; mean.—2, ad. Not aloft; with a low voice.—3, v. n. To bow, as a cow.—4, n. The cry or bellowing of cattle; lowing.

Lǎo-lē (lǎo'er), v. a. To bring low; to lessen.—2, v. n. To grow less; to sink.—3, a. More low.

Lǎo-lē-r (lǎo'er), v. n. To be clouded; to frown.

Lǎo-lē-r, or Lǎo-lē-r'ing, a. Threatening rain; overcast; cloudy.

Lǎo-lē-r'ing-lē, ad. With cloudiness; gloomily.

Lǎo-lē-r-mōst (lǎo'er-mōst), a. Lowest.

Lǎo-lē-r'at, n. The superlative of *low*.

Lǎo-lē (lǎo'ing), n. The bellowing of cattle.

Lǎo-lānd (lǎo'land), n. A country that is low.

Lǎo-lī-nēss (lǎo-lē-nēss), n. Humility; low estate.

Lǎo-lī (lǎo'lē), a. Humble; meek; mild; mean.—2, ad. Not highly; meanly; humbly.

Lǎo-nēss (lǎo'nēss), n. The state of being low.

Lǎo-lē-spir-it-ed, a. Dejected; depressed; dull.

Lǎo-lē, a. True to a prince, a country, a lady, or a lover; constant; faithful.

Lǎo-lē-lē-lē, n. One who adheres to his sovereign.

Lǎo-lē-lē, ad. With fidelity or loyalty.

Lǎo-lē-lē, n. Fidelity to a prince, a country, a lady, or a lover; constancy.

Lǎo-lē-r'ing, n. A rhombus—a conffection.

Lǎo-lē-rād (lǎo-r'ad'), n. An elevated railway.

Lǎo-lē-r, n. A sturdy drone; an idle clown.

Lǎo-lē-r-lē, a. Lazy and bulky; clumsy.—2, ad. Awkwardly; clumsily.

Lǎo-lē-r'cānt, n. Any thing which lubricates.

Lǎo-lē-r'cānt, v. a. To make smooth or slippery.

Lǎo-lē-r'cōus, a. Slippery; smooth; wanton.

Lǎo-lē-r'cent, a. Shining; bright; splendid.

Lǎo-lē-r'cōm, n. Alfalfa, lucifer plant.

Lǎo-lē-r'cōm, a. Shining; bright; clear; pellucid.

Lǎo-lē-r'cōm, n. Splendor—brightness—luculence—transparency.

Lǎo-lē-r'cōm, n. Transparency; clearness.

Lǎo-lē-r'cōm, n. The devil—the morning star—a friction match.

Lǎo-lē-r, n. Chance; hap; fortune, good or bad.

Lǎo-lē-r-lē, ad. Fortunately; by good hap.

Lǎo-lē-r'less, a. Unfortunate; unhappy; unlucky.

Lǎo-lē-r, a. Fortunate; happy by chance.

Lǎo-lē-r'cōm, a. Gainful; profitable; beneficial.

Lǎo-lē-r'cōm, n. Gain; profit; advantage.

Lǎo-lē-r'cōm, n. Struggle; effort; contest.

Lǎo-lē-r'cōm, v. n. To study by candle-light.

Lǎo-lē-r'cōm, n. Nightly study or work—a writing supposed to be produced by night.

Lǎo-lē-r'cōm-rē-r, a. Composed by candle-light.

Lǎo-lē-r'cōm, a. Clear; transparent; evident.

Lǎo-lē-r'cōm, a. Sportive; exciting laughter—ridiculous; laughable.

Lǎo-lē-r'cōm-nēss, n. Absurdity; ridiculousness.

Lǎo-lē-r, v. n. To sail closer to the wind.—2, n. A sailing close to the wind.

Lǎo-lē-r, v. a. & v. n. To drag; to pull with violence.—2, n. The ear—a heavy load.

Lǎo-lē-r, n. Any thing cumbersome to be carried.

Lǎo-lē-r, n. A small sailing vessel.

Lǎo-lē-r'cōm, a. Mournful; sorrowful; whining; complaining.

Lǎo-lē-r'cōm, a. Moderately warm—indifferent.

Lǎo-lē-r'cōm-nēss, n. Moderate warmth—coolness; indifference; lack of ardor.

Lǎo-lē-r, v. a. To compose to sleep; to put to rest.—2, n. A season of comparative quiet after, or during, a storm.

Lǎo-lē-r-bē, n. A song to still babes.

Lǎo-lē-r'cōm, n. A pain about the lumber region.

Lǎo-lē-r, a. Pertaining to the loins.

Lǎo-lē-r, n. Any thing cumbersome—timber.—2, v. a. To heap together irregularly or in disorder.—3, v. n. To trudge—to cut timber.

Lǎo-lē-r'cōm, n. Any body which gives light.

Lǎo-lē-r'cōm, a. Shining; clear; lucid; bright.

ā, ȃ, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, *long*; ä, ȧ, ĩ, ȯ, ů, Ț, *short*; a, e, i, o, u, y, *obscure*.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hōir, hēr:

Lá'mi-nous-néss, *n.* Brightness; clearness.
Lámp, *n.* A small or shapeless mass:—the gross.
 —2, *v. a.* To unite or take in the gross.
Lámp'ish, *a.* Heavy; gross; dull; inactive.
Lá'na-ry, *n.* A kind of madness supposed to be influenced by the moon; madness in general.
Lá'nar, or **Lá'na-ry**, *a.* Relating to the moon.
Lá'na-tio, *n.* A madman.—2, *a.* Mad; insane.
Lá-ná'tion, *n.* The revolution of the moon.
Lá'nch, *v. n.* To take or eat a luncheon.
Lá'nch, or **Lá'nch'egn** (lá'nch'yn), *n.* Food between regular meals.
Lúne, *n.* Any thing in the shape of a half-moon.
Lú-nétte', *n.* A little moon-shaped fortification.
Lá'nge, *n.* A kind of thrust in fencing; a push.
 —2, *v. n.* To make a lunge.
Lúngs, *n. pl.* The lights; the organs of respiration.
Lá'nú-lar, or **Lá'nú-láte**, *a.* Like a new moon; crescent-shaped.
Lá'pine, *n.* A plant of many kinds.
Lá'pu-line, *n.* The fine, yellow powder of hops.
Lá'rch, *n.* A forlorn or deserted condition:—a sudden roll, as of a ship to one side.—2, *v. n.* To shift; to play tricks; to lurk.—3, *v. a.* To defeat; to disappoint; to steal.
Lá'rch'er, *n.* A poacher's dog.
Lá're, *n.* An enticement; an allurement.—2, *v. a.* To attract; to entice; to draw; to tempt.
Lá'rd, *a.* Pale; gloomy; dismal; ghastly.
Lá'rk, *v. n.* To lie in wait; to lie hidden.
Lá'scious (lásh'us), *a.* Sweet; delicious.
Lá'sh, *a.* Juicy; full; succulent; deep-colored.
Lá'sq-ry, *a.* Used in play; sportive; playful.
Lá'st, *n.* Carnal desire; an evil propensity.—2, *v. n.* To desire carnally or vehemently.
Lá'stál, *a.* Libidinous; having evil desires.
Lá'st'ly, *ad.* Stoutly; with vigor; with met.
Lá'st'i-néss, *n.* Stoutness; vigor of body. [tle.
Lá'st're, *n.* A plural of *lustrum*.
Lá'st'ral, *a.* Used in lustration or purification.
Lá'st'ráté, *v. a.* To purify; to cleanse.
Lá'st'rátion, *n.* Purification by water. [nown.
Lá'st're (lá'st'er), *n.* Brightness; splendor; re-
Lá's'tring, *n.* A shining silk; lutestring. [nous.
Lá's'trous (lá's'trus), *a.* Bright; shining; lumi-

Lá's'trum, *n.* [L.] A space of five years.
Lá's'ty, *a.* Stout; vigorous; healthy; large.
Lá't-a-níst, *n.* One who plays upon the lute.
Lá'tá'tion, *n.* The act or process of luting.
Lá'te, *n.* A stringed instrument:—
 —a cement.—2, *v. a.* To close or coat with lute.
Lá'te'string, *n.* The string of a lute:—lustring.
Lá'ther-an, *a.* Pertaining to Luther or to Lutheranism.—
 2, *n.* A follower of Luther.
Lá'ther-an-ism, *n.* The doctrines of Luther.
Lá'thern, *n.* A sort of window on a roof.
Lá'ting, *n.* The coating of chemical vessels.
Lá'x, or **Lá'x-áte**, *v. a.* To put out of joint.
Lá'x-á'tion, *a.* A disjuncting.
Lá'x-ú-ri-ánce (lá'x-ú're-áns), *n.* Exuberance; rank growth.
Lá'x-ú-ri-ánt (lá'x-ú're-ánt), *a.* Exuberant.
Lá'x-ú-ri-ánt-ly, *ad.* Abundantly; plentifully.
Lá'x-ú-ri-áte, *v. n.* To grow exuberantly:—to revel; to live luxuriously.
Lá'x-ú-ri-ús (lá'x-ú're-ús), *a.* Delighting in luxury; voluptuous; softening by pleasure.
Lá'x-ú-ri-ous-néss, *n.* Voluptuousness.
Lá'x-ú-ry (lá'x/shu-ry), *n.* Delicious fare; a dainty; voluptuousness; devotion to pleasure.
Lá'x-ú-m, *n.* *pl.* **Lá'x-ú's**, or **Lá'x-ú'ms**. An academy; a literary association.
Lá'y-dite, *n.* A very powerful explosive.
Lá'y, *n.* Water impregnated with alkaline salts.
Lá'ying, *p.* from *lie*.—2, *n.* The telling of lies.
Lá'ymph (límf), *n.* A pure, transparent fluid.
Lá'ym-phát'ic, *n.* A vessel containing lymph.—
 2, *a.* Pertaining to lymph.
Lá'ynch, *v. a.* To punish without trial.
Lá'ynx (língks), *n.* A swift, sharp-sighted beast.
Lá'y-rate, *a.* Lyre-shaped.
Lá'yre, *n.* A harp; a musical instrument.
Lá'y-ic, *a.* Pertaining to the lyre or to a lyric.—
 2, *n.* A short poem, neither epic nor dramatic.
Lá'y-i-cal, *a.* Lyric.
Lá'y-íst, *n.* One who plays on a lyre or harp.



Lute.

M.

M, a labial consonant of the group called *labials*, liquids, has, in English, one unvaried sound, as in *mine*, *tame*.
Má'b, *n.* The queen of the fairies:—a slattern.
Má'b, in Irish and Scotch names, denotes *son*.
Má'-k'd'am-ize, *v. a.* To cover, as a road, with broken stone.
Má'-g-rá'ní, *n.* [It.] An edible paste:—a fop.
Má'-g-rón'ic, *a.* Noting a kind of burlesque verse:—mixed:—vain.
Má'-g-ró'n', *n.* Macaroni; a cake:—a coxcomb.
Má'-g-w', *n.* A large species of parrot.
Má'-g-bó'y, *n.* A kind of snuff.
Má'-oe, *n.* An ensign of authority:—a spice.
Má'-oer, *n.* One who carries a mace.
Má'-er-áte, *v. a.* To make lean:—to steep.

Má'-er-á'tion, *n.* A making lean:—a steeping.
Má'-h-i-g-vél'ian (mák-p-g-vél'yan), *a.* Crafty.
Má'-h-i-náte, *v. n.* To plan; to contrive.
Má'-h-i-ná'tion, *n.* An artifice; a contrivance:—a malicious scheme; a secret plot.
Má'-h-i-ná-tor, *n.* One who plots or contrives.
Má'-chine' (má-shén'), *n.* Any complicated work; a piece of mechanism; an engine.
Má'-chin'er-y, *n.* Machinery; complicated work.
Má'-chin'ist, *n.* A constructor of machines.
Má'-ch'er-el, *n.* A small sea-fish. [system.
Má'-cro-cósm, *n.* The whole world or visible
Má'-h-láte, *v. a.* To stain; to spot; to blotch.
Má'-h-lá'tion, *n.* A stain; a spot; a taint.
Má'-d, *a.* Disordered in the mind; distracted:—
 furious; frantic:—angry.

mien, *nir*; **möve**, *nör*; **sön**; **bóll**, *bür*; **rúle**, *úse*.—**G**, **g**, **g**, *soft*; **ß**, **þ**, **s**, *hard*; **g** as **z**; **x** as **g**; **this**

Mād'am, *n.* See **MADAME**.

Mād'ame, or **Mā-dāme'**, *n.*; pl. **Mesdames** (mē-dām'). [Fr.] A term of address to a lady.

Mād'cap, *n.* A wild, hot-brained person.

Mād'den (mād'dn), *v. n. & v. a.* To become or make mad; to exasperate; to irritate.

Mād'der, *n.* A perennial plant used for dyeing.

Māde, *imp. t. & pp. from make*.

Mād'-e-fac'tion, *n.* The act of making wet.

Mād'-e-fy, *v. a.* To moisten; to make wet.

Mā-dēi'ra (mā-dē'ra), *n.* A rich wine.

Mād'-em-oi-gēlle' ('wā-zēl'), *n.* [Fr.] A title of address to a young lady.

Mād'-hōuse, *n.* A house for lunatics.

Mād'ly, *ad.* With madness; furiously; wildly.

Mād'mān, *n.* A man void of reason; a maniac.

Mād'ness, *n.* Distraction; fury; wildness; rage.

Mā-dōn'na, *n.* [It.] A picture of the Virgin.

Mād'rē-pōre, *n.* A kind of coral. [Mary.]

Mād'ri-gāl, *n.* A pastoral poem, and the music for it. [periodical pamphlet.]

Māg-a-zine' (māg-a-zēn'), *n.* A storehouse;—a

Māg'got, *n.* A small grub;—a whim; a caprice.

Māg'got-y, *a.* Full of maggots;—whimsical.

Mā'gi, *n. pl.* [L.] Wise men of the East.

Mā'gi-an, *n.* One of the sect of the Magi.

Mā'gi-c, or **Mā'gi-cal**, *a.* Relating to magic.

Mā'gi-c, *n.* Sorcery; enchantment; necromancy.

Mā'gi-cian (mā-jish'an), *n.* One skilled in magic; a sorcerer; an enchanter.

Māg-is-tē'ri-al, *a.* Lofty; arrogant; imperious;—appropriate to a magistrate.

Māg-is-tē'ri-al-ly, *ad.* Arrogantly; proudly.

Māg-is-tra-cy, *n.* The office of a magistrate.

Māg-is-trāte, *n.* A public civil officer.

Māg-na-chār'ta (kārt'a), *n.* [L.] The Great Charter of the English realm. [bravery.]

Māg-na-mim'i-ty, *n.* Greatness of mind;

Māg-nān'i-mōus, *a.* Great of mind; brave.

Māg-nān'i-mōus-ly, *ad.* With greatness of

Māg'nāte, *n.* A man of rank; a grandee. [mind.]

Māg-nē'si-a (māg-nē'zhē-g), *n.* An alkaline earth used in medicine.

Māg'net, *n.* The loadstone which attracts iron.

Māg-nēt'ic, *a.* Relating to the magnet, or

Māg-nēt'ic-al, *ly*, *ad.* to magnetism; attractive.

Māg'net-ism, *n.* The science which treats of the properties of the magnet:—magnetic power; the power of attraction.

Māg'net-ize, *v. a. & v. n.* To impart or receive the properties of magnetism; to become mag-

Māg-nif'ic, *a.* Illustrious; grand. [netic.]

Māg-nif'ic-ant, *n.* [L.] (*Ecc.*) A hymn of praise.

Māg-nif'icence, *n.* Grandeur; showy splendor.

Māg-nif'icent, *a.* Grand; splendid; pompous.

Māg-nif'icent-ly, *ad.* Splendidly; grandly.

Māg-ni-fy, *v. a.* To make great; to amplify; to cause to appear great; to exalt.

Māg-nif'ic-quēnce, *n.* Pompous language.

Māg-nif'ic-quent, *a.* Speaking pompously.

Māg-ni-tūde, *n.* Greatness; size; grandeur.

Māg-nō'li-a, *n.* A flowering tree of several kinds or species.

Māg'pie (māg'pī), *n.* A chattering bird.

Māgyar (mād'jār), *n.* An Hungarian.

Mā-hā-rā'jah, *n.* A great prince (a title of rank in India).

Mā-hōg'a-ny, *n.* A valuable kind of wood, and the tree producing it.

Mā-hōm'e-dan, *n.* A Mussulman; a professor **Mā-hōm'e-tān**, *n.* of the religion of Mahomet; a Moslem.—2, *a.* Relating to Mahomet.

Mā-hōm'e-tān-ism, *n.* The religion of the Ma-

Mā'id (mād), *n.* A maiden; a virgin. [hometana.]

Mā'id'en (mā'dn), *n.* An unmarried woman; a virgin.—2, *a.* Fresh; new; unpolluted.

Mā'id'en-hair (mā'dn-hār), *n.* A kind of fern.

Mā'id'en-hood (mā'dn-hūd), *n.* Virginity.

Mā'id'en-ly (mā'dn-lē), *a.* Gentle; modest.

Mā'id'-sēr-vant, *n.* A female servant.

Mā'il (māl), *n.* Armor:—the material of which armor is made:—a bag for letters, &c.—2, *v. a.*

To arm defensively; to cover with armor:—to send by mail.

Mā'il'-coach, *n.* A coach that carries a mail.

Mā'im (mām), *v. a.* To disable; to wound; to cripple.—2, *n.* A crippling; lameness; injury.

Mā'in (mān), *a.* Principal; chief:

—mighty; forcible.—2, *n.* The Chain-mall.

Mā'in, *n.* gross:—force:—the ocean:—a continent.

Mā'in-lānd, *n.* A continent, not an island.

Mā'in-ly, *ad.* Chiefly; principally; greatly.

Mā'in-māst, *n.* The chief or middle mast.

Mā'in-sāil, *n.* The principal sail in a ship.

Mā'in'-shēet, *n.* A rope fastening the main-sail.

Mā'in-tāin' (mān-tān' or mān-tān'), *v. a.* To preserve; to keep; to defend; to justify; to support; to bear the expense of.

Mā'in-tāin'-s-ble (mān-tān'-s-bl), *a.* Defensible.

Mā'in-ten-ance, *n.* Defence; sustenance.

Mā'in-tōp, *n.* The top of the main-mast.

Mā'in-yārd, *n.* A yard of the main-mast.

Mā'ize (māz), *n.* Indian corn, a cereal plant and its grain or seed.

Mā-jēs'tic, *a.* Having majesty; stately;

Mā-jēs'tic-cal, *ly*, *ad.* august; grand.

Mā-jēs'tic-cal-ly, *ad.* With majesty; augustly.

Mā-jēs'ty (mād'jēs'tē), *n.* Dignity; grandeur:—a royal title.

Mā-jōl'i-cā (mā-yōl'i-kā or mā-jōl'i-kā), *n.* Deco-

Mā-jōr, *a.* Greater; larger; senior; older.—2, *n.* A military officer above a captain:—the first proposition of a syllogism.

Mā-jōr'i-ty, *n.* The greater number:—full age.

Mā'ke, *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp. made.*] To create, form produce, compel, reach, gain, acquire.—2, *v. n.*

To tend; to operate; to appear.—3, *n.* Form, structure; texture; nature. [thing.]

Mā'k'er, *n.* The Creator:—one who makes any

Mā'ke-weight (mā'wāt), *n.* Any small thing thrown in to make up weight. [make.]

Mā'king, *n.* Composition; structure; form;

Mā'l'a-shite (māl'a-kīt), *n.* A beautiful green or blue copper carbonate. [TRATION.]

Māl-ad-mīn'-is-trā'tion, *n.* See **MALEADMINIS-**

Māl-a-cōl'o-gy, *n.* The science of mollusks; conchology.

Māl'a-dy, *n.* A severe illness or indisposition; a disease; a distemper; a disorder.

Māl'a-gā, *n.* A kind of wine from Malaga.

Māl'a-pert, *a.* Saucy; impudent; impertinent.

Māl'-ā-ri-a, *n.* [It.] A noxious vapor or exha-

lation producing intermittent fever. [aria.]

Māl'-ā-ri-al, *a.* Noting a fever arising from mal-

Māl'-ā-ri-ōus, *a.* Insalubrious; characterized by malaria.

Ma-nôu'vere (ma-nôu'ver), *n.* A stratagem; a dexterous movement; skilful management.—*2, v. n.* To manage with address, art, or stratagem; to contrive; to plot.

Mân'-of-war, *n.* A public armed vessel.

Mân'or, *n.* The estate of a lord or great person.

Ma-nô'ri-al, *a.* Belonging to a manor. [*age.*]

Mân'skrd-rôff, *n.* A roof whose slope is broken and of two rates of pitch.

Mân'se, *n.* A farm; a house;—a parsonage.

Mân'sion (mân'shun), *n.* A house; a residence.

Mân'slough-ter (mân'slâw-ter), *n.* The unlawful killing of a man, though without malice.

Mân'sue-tûde (mân'swê-tûd), *n.* Mildness.

Mân'tel (mân'tl), *n.* A chimney-piece.

Mân'te-lôt, *n.* A small cloak;—a parapet.

Mân'til'ls, *n.* A light cloak for a woman.

Mân'tle (mân'tl), *n.* A kind of cloak or loose garment.—*2, v. a.* To cloak; to cover; to disguise.—*3, v. n.* To spread; to revel; to ferment. [*gown or dress.*]

Mân'tua (mân'ty-a or mân'ty), *n.* A woman's

Mân'tua-mâk'er (mân'ty-mâk'er), *n.* One who makes gowns for women; a dress-maker.

Mân'û-al (mân'yû-al), *a.* Performed by hand.—*2, n.* A small book;—a service-book.

Mân'û-fâc-to-ry, *n.* A building or place where a manufacture is carried on; a factory.

Mân'û-fâc-tûre (mân'yû-fâkt'yûr), *n.* The process of manufacturing;—any thing made by art.—*2, v. a.* To make or form by art and labor; to use up in manufactures.

Mân'û-fâc-tûr-er, *n.* An artificer; a maker.

Mân'û-mis'sion (mân'yû-mish'un), *n.* The act of giving liberty to slaves; emancipation.

Mân'û-mit', *v. a.* To release from slavery.

Ma-nûre', *v. a.* To fertilize with dung or compost; to enrich.—*2, n.* Any thing that fertilizes land,—dung, compost, muck, &c.

Mân'û-script, *n.* A paper written; a writing.

Man'y (mân'y), *a.* [*comp. more; superl. most.*] Consisting of a great number; numerous.—*2, n.* A great number. [*chart.*]

Mâp, *n.* A delineation of countries, &c.; a

Mâp-le (mâ'pl), *n.* A tree of many species.

Mâp-per-x, *n.* The art of designing maps.

Mâr, *v. a.* To injure; to spoil; to hurt; to damage.—*2, n.* A blot; an injury.

Mâr-a-nâth's, *n.* A form of anathematizing.

Ma-râp-mus, *n.* A wasting of the body.

Ma-râud', *v. n.* To plunder;—to rove for plunder.

Ma-râud'er, *n.* A plunderer; a pillager. [*der.*]

Mâr'ble (mâr'bl), *n.* Stone susceptible of a bright polish.—*2, a.* Made of, or like, marble.—*3, v. a.* To variegate or vein like marble.

March, *n.* The third month of the year;—a movement of troops or of an army;—a kind of military air or tune.—*2, v. n.* To move by steps or in military form.—*3, v. a.* To cause to move, as an army.

March'ess, *n. pl.* Limits of a country; confines.

Mâr'chion-ess (mâr'shun-êss), *n.* The wife of a marquis; a lady of the rank of a marquis.

Mâr'cid, *a.* Lean; withered; faded; rotten.

Mâr'e, *n.* The female of a horse.

Mâr'tin, *n.* The border;—the edge of a page.

Mâr'tin-al, *a.* Placed or written on the margin.

Mâr'grave, *n.* A title of nobility in Germany;—a person who bears that title.

Mâr-grâ'vi-ste, *n.* The rank or position of a margrave.

Mâr'gra-vine, *n.* The wife of a margrave.

Mâr'i-gôld, *n.* A flowering plant of several kinds.

Ma-rine' (ma-rên'), *a.* Belonging to the sea; maritime.—*2, n.* Sea-affairs; shipping;—a sea-

Mâr'i-ner, *n.* A seaman; a sailor. [*soldier.*]

Mâr'i-tal, *a.* Pertaining to a husband.

Mâr'i-time, *a.* Marine; relating to the sea.

Mâr'jo-ram, *n.* A fragrant plant of many kinds.

Mâr'k, *n.* A stamp; a print; a proof;—an object to shoot at;—a silver coin.—*2, v. a.* To impress; to stamp; to note; to heed.—*3, v. n.* To note; to take notice; to observe.

Mâr'ket, *n.* A place of sale; sale.—*2, v. n.* To deal in market; to buy or sell.

Mâr'ket-a-ble, *a.* Fit for sale in the market.

Mâr'ks-man, *n.* A man skilful to hit a mark.

Mâr'l, *n.* A kind of fertilizing earth.—*2, v. a.* To manure with marl.

Mâr'line, *n.* A small cord of two strands.

Mâr'line-spike, *n.* A pin used in splicing ropes.

Mâr'ly, *a.* Abounding with, or like, marl.

Mâr'ma-lâde, *n.* Fruit boiled with sugar.

Mâr-mô-gêt' (mâr-mô-zêt'), *n.* A small monkey.

Mâr'mot or Mâr-môt', *n.* A rodent quadruped.

Ma-rôon', *n.* A runaway negro in the West Indies;—a brownish crimson color.

Mâr'que (mâr'k), *n.* [*Fr.*] A license or a vessel for making reprisals on an enemy.

Mâr-quêss' (mâr-kê'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A field-tent.

Mâr'quess, *n.* One of the order of nobility in Britain next below a duke.

Mâr'quet-ry (-kê't-ry), *n.* A kind of inland work.

Mâr'quis-ate (mâr'kwiz-ât), *n.* The rank or seigniority of a marquis.

Mâr'rjage (mâr'rj), *n.* The act of uniting a man and woman for life; wedlock; nuptials.

Mâr'rjage-a-ble (mâr'rj-j), *a.* Fit for wedlock.

Mar-rôon', *n.* A color.—See MAROON.

Mâr-rôw (mâr'rô), *n.* An oily substance in bones;—the pith; the best part.

Mâr'row-bone, *n.* A bone containing marrow.

Mâr'row-fat (mâr'rô-fat), *n.* A kind of pea.

Mâr'row-y (mâr'rô-y), *a.* Pithy; full of marrow.

Mâr'ry, *v. a.* To join in marriage.—*2, v. n.* To enter into the conjugal state.

Mâr's, *n.* The heathen god of war;—a planet.

Mâr'sh, *n.* A swamp; a watery tract of land.

Mâr'shal, *n.* An officer; a military commander in chief;—a master of ceremonies.—*2, v. a.* To arrange; to rank in order.

Mâr'shal-shîp, *n.* The office of a marshal.

Mâr'sh'y, *a.* Boggy; wet; fenny; swampy.

Mâr-sû-pi-al, *n.* A pouched animal, like the kangaroo.—*2, a.* Noting an animal having a pouch for the young.

Mâr't, *n.* A place of public traffic. [*tin.*]

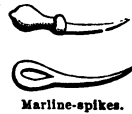
Mâr'ten, *n.* A kind of weasel or sable;—a mar-

Mâr'tial (mâr'shal), *a.* Warlike; given to war; suiting war.

Mâr'tin, *n.* A bird; a species of swallow.

Mâr'ti-nê't, or **Mâr'tlê't**, *n.* A kind of swallow.

Mâr'ti-nê't, *n.* A severe disciplinarian.



Marline-spikes.

Maw-kish, *a.* As if given entirely; inspired.
Maw-shed, *a.* Puffed out; a float for tides.
Maw-shing, *a.* Denouncing in the present.
Maw-shing, *a.* An action; a general purpose.
Maw-shing, *a.* The greatest quantity.—
2. a. Greatness.
Maw-shing, *ad.* *imp. t. might.* To be permitted or allowed; to be permitted.—
2. a. The fifth month of the year.—*3. v. a.* To gather flowers in May-day.
Maw-shing, *a.* The first day of May.
Maw-shing, *a.* A flower that blossoms in May.
Maw-shing, *a.* The gathering of flowers in May.
Maw-shing, *a.* The chief magistrate of a city.
Maw-shing, *a.* The office of a mayor.
Maw-shing, *a.* The wife of a mayor.
Maw-shing, *a.* A piece to be danced round on May-day.
Maw-shing, *a.* The head;—a sort of cherry.
Maw-shing, *a.* A dark blue.
Maw-shing, *a.* A labyrinth; uncertainty; perplexity.—
2. v. a. To bewilder; to confuse; to amaze.
Maw-shing, *a.* Perplexed with windings; confused.
Maw-shing, *ad.* The adjective case of *1*.
Maw-shing, *a.* A drink made of water and honey; *methylin*; *hydromel*;—a meadow.
Maw-shing, *a.* Groundland for nursing.
Maw-shing, *a.* Poor; lean; thin.
Maw-shing, *ad.* Poorly; thinly.
Maw-shing, *a.* Leanness.
Maw-shing, *a.* A repeat;—corn or grain ground to a powder.
Maw-shing, *a.* Of the taste or witness of meal.
Maw-shing, *a.* Base; low; vile;—middle; moderate.—*2. a.* A medium; an interval.—
3. v. a. To have in mind; to purpose.—*4. v. a.* To purpose; to intend; to design.
Maw-shing, *a.* A maze; a labyrinth; a winding.—
2. v. a. To run with a winding course.
Maw-shing, *a.* Purpose; intention.—
the sense of signification.
Maw-shing, *ad.* Moderately;—basely;—
humily; poorly.
Maw-shing, *n.* Want of excellence; baseness.
Maw-shing, *n. sing. & pl.* Instrumentality;—
resources; property; wealth.
Maw-shing, *imp. t. & pp. from mean.*
Maw-shing, *ad.* In the intervening time.
Maw-shing, *n. pl.* A contagious cutaneous or eruptive disease; a disease in swine.
Maw-shing, *a.* Infected with measles.
Maw-shing, *a.* That may be measured; moderate; in small quantity.
Maw-shing, *ad.* Moderately.
Maw-shing, *a.* That by which any thing is measured; proportion; degree; quantity;—
musical time;—moderation; limit;—metre;—
a. presiding;—2. v. a. To compute by rule; to adjust; to proportion; to mark out; to allot.
Maw-shing, *a.* Immeasurable.
Maw-shing, *a.* The act of measuring; measurement;—dimensions.
Maw-shing, *n.* One who measures.
Maw-shing, *n.* Flesh to be eaten;—food in general.
Maw-shing, *a.* A manufacturer; an artificer.
Maw-shing, *a.* Relating to mechanism or
Maw-shing, *a.* Relating to mechanism;—mean; servile.
Maw-shing, *a.* According to mechanism;—
without thought;—by force of habit.

Maw-shing, *a.* A mechanical joiner;—
time.
Maw-shing, *a.* A mechanical drawing of me-
Maw-shing, *a.* The construction of a machine.—
Maw-shing, *a.* A member of machines.
Maw-shing, *a.* Nursing last name in Melian.
Maw-shing, *a.* An ancient coin.—a piece of metal stamped in honor of some person or event.
Maw-shing, *a.* A large medal or many.—
a. circular tablet.
Maw-shing, *a.* A most skilled in medals.—one who has been awarded a medal.
Maw-shing, *a.* To have to do; to interfere.
Maw-shing, *a.* One who meddles; a busybody.
Maw-shing, *a.* Intermeddling;—
discussion.
Maw-shing, *a.* Relating to the Middle Ages;—member modern or ancient.
Maw-shing, *a.* Mean; doing at average.—
Maw-shing, *a.* To interpose between two parties.
Maw-shing, *a.* Interposed; intervening; middle;—
not immediate;—not direct.
Maw-shing, *ad.* By a secondary cause.
Maw-shing, *a.* Interposition; intercession.
Maw-shing, *a.* An interposer; an intercessor.
Maw-shing, *a.* Belonging to a mediator.
Maw-shing, *a.* The office of a mediator.
Maw-shing, *a.* That may be healed; curable.
Maw-shing, *a.* Relating to the art of healing.
Maw-shing, *a.* Any thing used in healing.
Maw-shing, *a.* To tincture with medicine.
Maw-shing, *a.* Healing; belonging to physic.
Maw-shing, *a.* Physic; a remedy; a drug.
Maw-shing, *a.* Muddling.
Maw-shing, *a.* Moderate degree; middle rate, state, or degree.
Maw-shing, *a.* To plan; to scheme; to think on.—
2. v. a. To think; to contemplate.
Maw-shing, *a.* The act of meditating; deep thought; contemplation.—
ing.
Maw-shing, *a.* Given to meditation; reflect.
Maw-shing, *a.* Encircled with land.
Maw-shing, *a.* pl. *Maw-shing*, or *Maw-shing*. Space passed through; a middle state, means.
Maw-shing, *a.* A tree and its fruit.
Maw-shing, *a.* A mixture; a mingled mass.—
2. a. Mingled; confused.
Maw-shing, *a.* The same as MEDULLARY.
Maw-shing, *a.* Pertaining to the marrow.
Maw-shing, *a.* A reward; a recompense;—desert.
Maw-shing, *a.* Mild; not proud; soft; gentle.
Maw-shing, *ad.* Mildly; gently; humbly.
Maw-shing, *a.* Gentleness; mildness; humility.
Maw-shing, *a.* A kind of clay of which tobacco-pipes are made.
Maw-shing, *a.* Fit; proper; qualified; seemly.—
5. v. a. *imp. t. & pp. met.* To come together; to join; to encounter; to find; to light on.—
3. v. a. To encounter; to assemble.
Maw-shing, *a.* An assembly; an interview; a confux; a convention.
Maw-shing, *a.* A house of public worship.
Maw-shing, *ad.* Fitly; properly; suitably.
Maw-shing, *a.* A kind of speaking trumpet.
Maw-shing, *a.* A disorder of the head.—
pl. Whims.
Maw-shing, *a.* Dejected; gloomy; dismal.
Maw-shing, *a.* Gloom of mind; sadness.—
2. a. Gloomy; dismal; dejected.
Maw-shing, *a.* A plant of several species.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, long; ē, ē, ī, ō, ū, short; ē, ē, ī, ō, ū, obscure.—Fāre, fār, fāt, fāl; hār, hār;

Mēl'iq-rāte (mēl'yo-rāt), *v. a.* To make better; to improve; to ameliorate. [ment.]

Mēl'iq-rā'tion (mēl'yo-rā'shun), *n.* Improvement.

Mēl'lf'er-ōus, *a.* Productive of honey.

Mēl'lf'ig-ence, *n.* A flow of sweetness.

Mēl'lf'ig-ent, or **Mēl'lf'ig-ōus**, *a.* Sweetly flowing, as with honey.

Mēl'low (mēl'lo), *a.* Soft; fully ripe.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* To ripen; to soften.

Mēl'low-nēs, *n.* Maturity; ripeness; softness.

Mē-lō'di-o's, *a.* Musical; harmonious.

Mē-lō'di-o's-ly, *ad.* Musically; harmoniously.

Mēl'ō-drā *ia*, or **Mēl'ō-drāme**, *n.* A dramatic performance with songs or music.

Mēl'ō-drā-nāt'ic, *a.* Relating to a melodrama:—sensationally.

Mēl'ō-dx, *n.* Music; sweetness of sound.

Mēl'on, *n.* A well-known plant and its fruit.

Mēlt, *v. a. & v. n.* To dissolve; to become liquid.

Mēm'ber, *n.* A limb; a part; a clause.

Mēm'ber-ship, *n.* The state of being a member:—the members collectively.

Mēm-brā-nā'ceous (-shus), **Mēm-brā'ne-ōus**, or

Mēm-brā-nōus, *a.* Consisting of membranes.

Mēm'brāne, *n.* A thin layer of organic substance. [a notice; a hint.]

Mē-mēm'tō, *n.*; pl. **Mē-mēm'tōs**. A memorial;

Mē-mōir' (mē-mōir' or mēm'wār), *n.* A history familiarly written; a written account.

Mēm'ō-rā-bil'i-ty, *n.* pl. Memorable things.

Mēm'ō-rā-ble, *a.* Worthy of remembrance.

Mēm'ō-rā-bly, *ad.* In a memorable manner.

Mēm'ō-rān'dum, *n.*; pl. **Mēm'ō-rān'da** and **Mēm'ō-rān'dums**, [L.] A note to help the memory; a record.

Mē-mō'ri-ā, *a.* Preservative of memory.—2, *n.* A monument; a record; a memorandum:—a written address. [trial.]

Mē-mō'ri-ā-l-ist, *n.* The presenter of a memorial.

Mē-mō'ri-ā-l-ize, *v. a.* To address by a memorial.

Mēm'ō-rise, *v. a.* To preserve for memory by writing:—to commit to memory.

Mēm'ō-ry, *n.* The faculty of retaining or recollecting things past; retention; reminiscence.

Mēs, *n.* The plural of man.

Mēs'ee, *v. a.* To threaten; to threaten; to defy.—2, *n.* A threat; a denunciation of ill.

Mēs'h'g-ris (mēs'h'g-ris), *n.* A collection of, or place for, wild animals.

Mēs'd, *v. a.* To repair; to correct; to improve.—2, *v. n.* To grow better; to improve.

Mēs-dā'cious (mēs-dā'shus), *a.* False; lying.

Mēs-dā'f'i-ty, *n.* A falsehood; want of truth.

Mēs'di-cān-ox, *n.* Beggary; mendicity.

Mēs'di-cānt, *a.* Begging.—2, *n.* A beggar.

Mēs'di'f'i-ty, *n.* The life or state of a beggar.

Mēs'j-ā, *a.* Belonging to servants; low; servile.—2, *n.* A domestic or low servant.

Mēs'strū-ā, *a.* Monthly; lasting a month.

Mēs'strū-ūm, *n.*; pl. **Mēs'strū-ū**. A solvent; a dissolving fluid. [surable.]

Mēs's-ū-rā-bil'i-ty, *n.* The state of being measurable.

Mēs's-ū-rā-ble, *a.* That may be measured.

Mēs's-ū-rā'tion, *n.* The act or art of measuring.

Mēs'tal, *a.* Intellectual; relating to the mind.

Mēs'tal-ly, *ad.* Intellectually; in the mind.

Mēs'tion, *n.* A recital, oral or written; a hint.

—2, *v. a.* To name; to state; to express.

Mēs'tōr, *n.* A wise counsellor.

Mē-phit'ic, or **Mē-phit'i-cal**, *a.* Foul; noxious.

Mēr'can-tile, *a.* Trading; commercial.

Mēr'ce-na-ry, *a.* Venal; hired; sold for money;

hiring.—2, *n.* A hiring; one serving for

Mēr'cer, *n.* One who deals in silks. [pay.]

Mēr'cer-y, *n.* The trade or wares of mercers.

Mēr'chan-dise, *n.* Commerce; trade; wares.—2, *v. n.* To trade; to traffic.

Mēr'chant, *n.* A trader or dealer.

Mēr'chant-ā-ble, *a.* Fit to be bought and sold.

Mēr'chant-mān, *n.* A ship of trade.

Mēr'ci-fūl, *a.* Compassionate; tender; kind.

Mēr'ci-fūl-ly, *ad.* Tenderly; with pity.

Mēr'ci-lēss, *a.* Void of mercy; pitiless; cruel.

Mēr'ci-lēss-ly, *ad.* In a manner void of pity.

Mēr'cū'ri-ā, *a.* Containing mercury:—active; sprightly:—flighty; fickle.

Mēr'cū-ry, *n.* A heathen deity:—a planet:—quicksilver.

Mēr'cy, *n.* Tenderness; clemency; mildness:—forgiveness.

Mēr'cy-sēat, *n.* The propitiatory of the Jews:—the throne of God.

Mēre, *a.* This or that only; absolute; bare.—2, *n.* A pool; a lake:—a boundary; a ridge.

Mēre'ly, *ad.* Simply; only; solely; absolutely.

Mēr'q-tri'cious (mēr'q-trish'us), *a.* Alluring by false show; lewd; false. [to sink.]

Mērgē (mērj), *v. a. & v. n.* To immerse; to plunge;

Mē-rid'i-an, *n.* Noon; mid-day; a great circle which the sun crosses at noon; highest point.

—2, *a.* Relating to mid-day; highest.

Mē-rid'i-o-nāl, *a.* Southern; southerly.

Mē-rī'nō, *n.* A sheep of a fine-wooled breed; the wool of the merino; a kind of woollen cloth.

Mēr'it, *n.* Desert; due reward; worthiness:—claim; right.—2, *v. a.* To deserve; to have a right to; to earn; to be entitled to.

Mēr'i-tō'ri-ōus, *a.* Deserving reward.

Mēr'i-tō'ri-ōus-ly, *ad.* In a deserving manner.

Mēr'lin, *n.* A kind of hawk or falcon.

Mēr'maid, *n.* A sea-woman; an animal fabled to have a woman's head and a fish's tail.

Mēr'mān, *n.*; pl. **Mēr'mēn**. A fabulous creature, half man, half fish.

Mēr'ri-ly, *ad.* Gaily; cheerfully; with mirth.

Mēr'ri-mēt, *n.* Mirth; gaiety; cheerfulness.

Mēr'rx, *a.* Gay; jovial; cheerful; laughing.

Mēr'ry-ān'drew (-ān'drū), *n.* A buffoon; a zany.

Mēr'ry-māk'ing, *n.* A festival; a jovial meeting.

Mēr'ry-thought (mēr'ry-thāwt), *n.* A forked bone between the neck and breast of fowls; the wish-bone.

Mesdames (mē-dām), *n.* Plural of MADAME.

Mēs-sēms', *v. impers.* It seems to me.

Mēs-on-tēr'ic, *a.* Relating to the mesentery.

Mēs'on-tēr-y, *n.* A membrane in the pelvis.

Mēs'h, *n.* Space between the threads of a net.—2, *v. a.* To catch in a net; to ensnare.

Mēs'h'y, *a.* Reticulated like net-work.

Mēs'lin, *n.* A mixture of different kinds of grain.

Mēs-mēr'ic, *a.* Relating to mesmerism.

Mēs-mēr-ism, *n.* An artificial trance or abnormal sleep; the art of causing this sleep.

Mēs-mēr-ize, *v. a.* To throw into mesmeric sleep.

Mesne (mēn), *a.* Middle; intermediate.



Mercury.

Mid'wife-ry (mid'wif-rē), *n.* The art of assisting women in childbirth; obstetrics. [21.]
Mid'win-ter, *n.* The winter solstice, December.
Mien (mēn), *n.* Air; look; manner; aspect.
Mign, *n.* A slight resentment. [Colloquial.]
Might (mit), *imp. t.* from *may*.—2, *n.* Power; strength; force; ability.
Migh'ti-ly (mi'tē-ly), *ad.* Powerfully; strongly.
Migh'ti-ness (mi'tē-nēs), *n.* Power; greatness.
Migh'ty (mi'tē), *a.* Strong; powerful; great.
Mign-y-nette (min-yō-nēt'), *n.* An annual plant and its flower.
Mi'grate, *v. n.* To remove; to change place.
Mi-gra'tion, *n.* Change of place; removal.
Mi-gra-to-ry, *a.* Changing residence; wandering; nomadic.
Mild, *a.* Giving milk.
Mild, *a.* Kind; tender; soft; gentle; not acid.
Mildew (mil'dū), *n.* A disease in plants.—2, *v. a.* To taint with mildew; to blight; to corrupt.
Mild'ly, *ad.* Tenderly; kindly; gently.
Mild'ness, *n.* Gentleness; tenderness; mercy.
Mile, *n.* A measure of distance; 320 rods.
Mile'age, *n.* Allowance in money for travelling expenses; an aggregate number of miles.
Mile-stone, *n.* A stone set to mark the miles.
Mil'foil, *n.* An herbaceous plant; yarrow.
Mil'le-ry (mil'yā-rē), *a.* Small; like millet-seed.
Mil'i-tant, *a.* Fighting; engaged in warfare.
Mil'i-ta-ry, *a.* Relating to war; warlike.—2, *n.* The soldiery; the army.
Mil'i-tate, *v.* To oppose; to operate against.
Mil'it'ry (mil'ish'yē), *n.* The enrolled soldiers; citizen soldiery.
Milk, *n.* Liquor with which females feed their young from the breast;—juice of plants.—2, *v. a.* To draw milk from by the hand.
Milk'y-ness, *n.* Resemblance to milk; softness.
Milk'maid, *n.* A woman employed in the dairy.
Milk'man, *n.* A man who sells milk.
Milk'-pail, *n.* A pail for containing milk.
Milk'sop, *n.* A soft, simple, effeminate man.
Milk'y, *a.* Made of, or like, milk;—affording milk;—soft; gentle; tender.
Milk'y-way (milk'e-wā), *n.* The galaxy.
Mill, *n.* An engine for grinding corn, &c.—2, *v. a.* To grind; to comminute;—to stamp.
Mill'-dam, *n.* A dam for turning a mill.
Mill-le-nē'ri-an, *n.* One who expects the millennium.—2, *a.* Relating to the millennium.
Mill-le-nē-ry, *a.* Consisting of a thousand.
Mill-lēn-ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to the millennium.
Mill-lēn-ni-um, *n.* Christ's reign of 1000 years.
Mill-le-pore, *n.* An animal that forms coral.
Mill'er, *n.* One who attends a mill; a grinder of flour;—a winged insect or moth.
Mill-lē's-i-mal, *a.* Thousandth.
Mill'et, *n.* A plant or grass of many species;—the seed or grain of the same. [ions.]
Mill'i-ard (mil'yārd), *n.* [Fr.] A thousand mill.
Mill'i-grām, *n.* (*Metric*) A weight, equal to the eighth part of a gram, or 0.154 of a grain.
Mill'i-li-tre (le-ter), *n.* (*Metric*) A measure of capacity, equal to 0.27 of a fluid drachm, or 0.061 of a cubic inch. It is the cubic centimetre, or the thousandth part of a litre.
Mill'i-me-tre (mē-ter or mā-ter), *n.* (*Metric*) A measure equal to 0.0394 of a linear inch. It is the thousandth part of a metre.

Mill'i-ner, *n.* One who makes bonnets and hats for women.
Mill'i-nēr-y, *n.* Work or wares of milliners.
Mill'ion (mil'yūn), *n.* Ten hundred thousand.
Mill'ion-aire, or **Millionnaire** (mil'yūn-ār'), *n.* A person worth a million. [million]
Mill'ionth (mil'yūnth), *a.* The ordinal of a million, or **Mill'ré**, *a.* A Portuguese coin.
Mill'stone, *n.* A stone by which corn is ground.
Mill'wright (-rit), *n.* One who constructs mills.
Milt, *n.* The sperm of the male fish:—the spleen.
Mime, *n.* A farce, or pantomime;—a comic player; a buffoon.
Mi-mēt'ic, or **Mi-mēt'i-cal**, *a.* Imitative; apish.
Mim'ic, *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp.* mimicked.] To imitate for sport; to ape; to mock.—2, *n.* A ludicrous imitator; a buffoon.—3, *a.* Imitative; apish;—made in imitation.
Mim'ic-ry, *n.* Burlesque or playful imitation.
Mi-na-cious (mē-nā'shūs), *a.* Full of threats.
Mim'ic-rét, *n.* A slender turret of a mosque.
Mim'ic-to-ry, *a.* Threatening; menacing.
Mince, *v. a.* To cut into small parts; to hash;—to extenuate; to palliate.—2, *v. n.* To walk or speak with affectation or affected nicety.
Mince'-pie (min's'pi), *n.* A pie made of minced'-pie (min's't'pi), minced meat, &c.
Mind, *n.* The intelligent or intellectual faculty in man; the understanding; choice; opinion.—2, *v. a.* To mark; to attend to; to regard.
Mind'ed, *a.* Disposed; inclined; affected.
Mind'ful, *a.* Attentive; heedful; observant.
Mine, *pr. poss.* from *I*. Belonging to me.—2, *n.* A place in the earth containing minerals or ores;—a cavern under a fortification.—3, *v. a. & v. n.* To sap; to ruin by mines; to dig.
Mine'ry, *n.* One who digs in mines.
Mine'ry-al, *n.* Matter dug out of mines; a fossil.—2, *a.* Consisting of fossil bodies.
Mine'ry-al-ize, *v. a.* To combine with a mineral.
Mine'ry-al-iz'e, *v. a.* Relating to mineralogy.
Mine'ry-al-iz'e, *n.* One versed in mineralogy.
Mine'ry-al-iz'e, *n.* The science of minerals.
Mine'ry (mīn'g'gl), *v. a. & v. n.* To mix; to join; to be mixed; to be united with.
Mine'ry-thre or **Mine'ry-a-thre**, *n.* A picture or representation in a small compass.
Mine'im, *n.* A dwarf;—a short note in music;—a liquid measure nearly equal to a single drop.
Mine'i-mize, *v. a.* To lessen;—to reduce to the lowest point.
Mine'i-mum, *n.* [L.] The smallest quantity.
Mine'ion (mīn'yūn), *n.* A favorite; a low, mean dependant;—a small printing type.
Mine'is-ter, *n.* An officer of the state or church; an ambassador; a delegate; an agent.—2, *v. a.* To give; to supply; to afford.—3, *v. n.* To serve in any office; to attend.
Mine'is-tē'ri-al, *a.* Relating to the ministry.
Mine'is-trānt, *a.* Attendant; acting at command.
Mine'is-trā'tion, *n.* Agency; service; office.
Mine'is-try, *n.* Office; service; agency;—ecclesiastical function;—the body of ministers.
Mine'i-um or **Mine'ium**, *n.* [L.] Red lead.
Mink, *n.* A small animal valued for its fur.
Mine'now (mīn'nō), *n.* A very small fish; a pink.
Mine'or, *a.* Inferior; less; smaller; lower.—2, *n.* One under age;—the second proposition in a syllogism.

mim, **af**, **mōve**, **nōr**, **sōn**; **hāll**, **būr**, **rāle**, **ūse**.—**Q**, **q**, **ŷ**, soft; **Q**, **q**, **ŷ**, hard; **q** as **q**; **ŷ** as **ŷ**.

Mi-nör'-j-ty, *n.* The state of being under age; the less number.

Mi'n'-q-taur, *n.* A fabulous monster.

Mi'n'-ster, *n.* A monastery; a cathedral church.

Mi'n'-stre'l, *n.* A singer; a musician.

Mi'n'-stre'l-ax, *n.* Music; a band of musicians.

Mi'n't, *n.* A place for coining money;—a fragrant plant.—2, *v. a.* To coin; to stamp;—to invent.

Mi'n'-t-ge, *n.* Coinage; the duty paid for coining.

Mi'n'-ü-änd, *n.* In arithmetic, the number from which the subtrahend is to be taken.

Mi'n'-ü-ät, *n.* A stately, regular dance.

Mi'n'-yus, *a.* In algebra, a term implying subtraction.

Mi-nüte', *a.* Very small; exact; trifling.

Mi'n'-üte (mín'yut or mín'yüt), *n.* The sixtieth part of an hour;—a note.—2, *v. a.* To set down in short hints.

Mi'n'-üte-book (bók), *n.* A book of short hints.

Mi'n'-üte-gün, *n.* A gun discharged every minute.

Mi'n'-üte-händ, *n.* A hand pointing to minutes.

Mi-nüte'ly, *ad.* To a small point; exactly to the least part; nicely.

Mi-nüte'ness, *n.* Extreme smallness.

Mi-nü'ti-se (mē-nü'she-s), *n. pl.* [L.] Minute things; the smallest particulars.

Mi'ux, *n.* A pert, wanton girl;—a mink.

Mi'r'-g-cle, *n.* A wonder; a supernatural event.

Mi-rä'-ü-lots, *a.* Done by miracle; supernatural; wonderful.

Mirage (mä-räzh'), *n.* [Fr.] An optical illusion.

Mire, *n.* Mud; soft, wet earth.—2, *v. a.* To whelm in the mud; to soil.

Mi'r'-i-ness, *n.* Dirtiness; fullness of mire.

Mi'r'-ry, *n.* A looking-glass;—a pattern.—2, *v. a.* To exhibit by means of a mirror.

Mirth, *n.* Merriment; jollity; gaiety.

Mirth'ful, *a.* Merry; gay; joyful; cheerful.

Mirth'less, *a.* Joyless; cheerless.

Mi'r'-y, *a.* Deep in mud; muddy; full of mire.

Mis, *a.* A prefix, denoting privation or error, or implying an ill sense.

Mis-ad-vent'ure (mis-ad-vent'yur), *n.* A misfortune; a mischance; a mishap.

Mis-al-li'ance, *n.* An improper association.

Mis-an-thrope, *n.* A hater of mankind.

Mis-an-thröp'ic, *a.* Relating to misanthropy; hating mankind.

Mis-an-thröp'ic-al, *py.* hating mankind.

Mis-an-thröp'ist, *n.* A hater of mankind.

Mis-an-thröp'py, *n.* Hatred of mankind.

Mis-ap-pli-ca'tion, *n.* Wrong application.

Mis-ap-ply', *v. a.* To apply to wrong purposes.

Mis-ap-pre-hend', *v. a.* To misunderstand.

Mis-ap-pre-hen'sion, *n.* A mistake.

Mis-be-höme' (mis-be-küm'), *v. a.* To suit ill.

Mis-be-häve', *v. n.* To act ill or improperly.—2, *v. a.* To conduct one's self ill or improperly.

Mis-be-hävi'or (mis-be-hävyur), *n.* Ill conduct.

Mis-be-lief' (mis-be-léf'), *n.* A wrong belief.

Mis-be-lieve' (-löv'), *v. n.* To hold a false belief.

Mis-be-lieve', *n.* One that believes wrongly.

Mis-cäl'cu-läte, *v. a.* To reckon wrongly.

Mis-cäl-cu-lä'tion, *n.* A wrong computation.

Mis-cäll', *v. a.* To name improperly. [tion.]

Mis-cärr'age (mis-kär'rij), *n.* Failure; abort.

Mis-cärr'y, *v. n.* To fail; to have an abortion.

Mis-cel-lä-ne-ous, *a.* Composed of various kinds; diversified; various.

Mis'cel-lä-ny, *n.* A mixture of various kinds.

Mis-chänce', *n.* Ill luck; misfortune; mishap.

Mis'chief (mis'chif), *n.* Harm; hurt; injury; annoyance;—a cause of annoyance.

Mis'chief-öus (mis'che-vüs), *a.* Harmful; injurious; hurtful; noxious;—annoying.

Mis'chief-öus-ly (mis'che-vüs-le), *ad.* Hurt.

Mis'ci-ble, *a.* Possible to be mingled. [fully.]

Mis-ci-tä'tion, *n.* An unfair or false quotation.

Mis-cite', *v. a.* To cite or quote wrongly.

Mis-cläim', *n.* A mistaken claim.

Mis-cöm-pü-tä'tion, *n.* A false reckoning.

Mis-con-cëit' (mis-kon-sët'), *n.* A false opinion.

Mis-con-cëive' (mis-kon-sëv'), *v. a. & v. n.* To misjudge; to misunderstand. [conception.]

Mis-con-cëp'tion, *n.* False opinion, notion, or

Mis-cön'duct, *n.* Ill behavior; ill management.

Mis-con-düct', *v. a.* To manage amiss.

Mis-con-jëct'ure (-kon-jëkt'yur), *n.* A wrong conjecture or guess.—2, *v. a.* To guess wrongly.

Mis-con-strü'ction, *n.* A wrong interpretation.

Mis-cön'strü'e, *v. a.* To interpret wrongly.

Mis-cöün'sel, *v. a.* To advise wrongly.

Mis-cöünt', *v. a. & v. n.* To reckon wrongly.

Mis-crë-ant, *n.* A vile wretch; a ruffian.

Mis-däte', *v. a.* To date erroneously.

Mis-dëäd', *n.* An evil action; a fault. [take.]

Mis-dëäm', *v. a.* To judge wrongly of; to mis-

Mis-dë-mëan', *v. a.* To demean or behave ill.

Mis-dë-mëan'or (-dë-më'nur), *n.* An offence.

Mis-di-rëct', *v. a.* To lead or guide amiss.

Mis-dö', *v. a. & v. n.* To do wrong.

Mis-dö'er, *n.* An offender; a malefactor.

Mis-dö'ing, *n.* An offence; a fault or crime; a deviation from right.

Mis-ëm-plö'y', *v. a.* To use to wrong purposes.

Mis-ëm-plö'y'mënt, *n.* Improper application.

Mis-ën'try, *n.* A wrong entry.

Mis'er, *n.* A person excessively penurious.

Mis'er-a-ble, *a.* Unhappy; wretched; worthless; pitiable.

Mis'er-a-bly, *ad.* Unhappily; wretchedly.

Mis'er-ly, *a.* Very avaricious; niggardly.

Mis'er-y, *n.* Wretchedness; misfortune.

Mis-fäsh'ion (-fäsh'yün), *v. a.* To form wrongly.

Mis-fört'üne (-fört'yün), *n.* Calamity; ill luck.

Mis-giv'e', *v. a.* To fill with doubt;—to fail.

Mis-giv'ing, *n.* Doubt; distrust; hesitation.

Mis-göv'ern (mis-göv'ern), *v. a.* To govern ill.

Mis-göv'ern-mënt, *n.* Ill administration.

Mis-guid'ance (-gid'ans), *n.* False direction.

Mis-guide' (mis-gid'), *v. a.* To direct ill.

Mis-guid'ed, *a.* Led into error.

Mis-häp', *n.* Ill chance; ill luck; a calamity.

Mis-in-förm', *v. a.* To inform erroneously; to deceive by false accounts.

Mis-in-för-mä'tion, *n.* False intelligence.

Mis-in-förm'er, *n.* One who misinforms.

Mis-in-strüct', *v. a.* To instruct improperly.

Mis-in-strüct'ion, *n.* Erroneous instruction.

Mis-in-tër-prët', *v. a.* To explain erroneously.

Mis-in-tër-prët-tä'tion, *n.* A wrong interpretation or explanation.

Mis-jöin', *v. a.* To join unfitly or improperly.

Mis-jüd'ge, *v. a. & v. n.* To judge wrongly.

Mis-läy', *v. a.* [imp. *l.* & *pp.* misled.] To lay in a wrong place; to misplace; to lose.

Mis'le (mis'zl), *v. n.* To rain in minute drops.

Mis-lëad', *v. a.* [imp. *l.* & *pp.* misled.] To guide amiss; to lead into mischief.

ä, ä, I, ö, ü, ŷ, long; ä, ä, I, ö, ü, ŷ, short; q, q, i, q, q, z, obscure.—Yäro, fäc, fäat, fäll; häin, häir,

Mis'-le-tōe (miz'-l-tō), *n.* See **MISLETOE**.
Mis-like', *v. a. & v. n.* To disapprove; to dislike.—2, *n.* Disapprobation; dislike.
Mis-mān'age, *v. a.* To manage ill. [*conduct.*]
Mis-mān'age-mēt, *n.* Ill management; mismanagement.
Mis-māch', *v. a.* To match unsuitably.
Mis-nāme', *v. a.* To call by the wrong name.
Mis-nō'mē', *n.* A wrong name; a misnaming.
Mis-ob'serve', *v. a.* To observe inaccurately.
Mis-sō'g-mist, *n.* A hater of marriage.
Mis-sō'g-x-px, *n.* Hatred of women. [*mislay.*]
Mis-place', *v. a.* To put in a wrong place; to misprint'.
Mis-print', *v. a.* To print wrongly.—2, *n.* An error in printing; an error of the press.
Mis-priz'ion (mis-prizh'yun), *n.* Neglect; oversight; concealment.
Mis-prō-nounce', *v. a. & v. n.* To pronounce improperly or incorrectly.
Mis-prō-nūn-ci-ā'tion (nūn-shē-ā'shun), *n.* A wrong pronunciation. [*metry.*]
Mis-prō-pūr-tion, *v. a.* To join without symmetry.
Mis-quō'te' (-kwōt'), *v. a.* To quote incorrectly.
Mis-rē-cit', *n.* A wrong or incorrect recital.
Mis-rē-cite', *v. a.* To recite erroneously.
Mis-rēck'on (-rēk'n), *v. a.* To reckon wrongly.
Mis-rē-lā'te', *v. a.* To relate inaccurately.
Mis-rē-lā'tion, *n.* An inaccurate narrative.
Mis-rē-pōrt', *v. a.* To give a false account of.—2, *n.* A false account or rumor.
Mis-rēp-rē-sēnt', *v. a.* To represent wrongly.
Mis-rēp-rē-sēnt-tā'tion, *n.* A false account.
Mis-rūle', *n.* Tumult; confusion; disorder;—unjust or unwise government.
Mis-s, *n.* The title of a young unmarried woman:—loss; want; mistake; omission.—2, *v. a.* Not to hit; to mistake; to omit.—3, *v. n.* Not to succeed; to fail; to mistake.
Mis-sal, *n.* The Roman Catholic mass-book.
Mis-sēr've', *v. a.* To serve unfaithfully.
Mis-shā'pe', *v. a.* [*imp. t.* misshaped; *pp.* misshaped or misshapen.] To shape ill; to deform.
Mis-sile, *a.* That may be thrown.—2, *n.* A projectile:—a weapon to be thrown.
Mis-sion (mish'yun), *n.* A commission:—a missionary establishment:—the act of sending; a delegation; persons sent. [*gion.*]
Mis-sion-a-ry, *n.* One sent to propagate religion.
Mis-sive, *a.* Such as is sent; sent abroad.—2, *n.* A letter sent:—a messenger. [*wrongly.*]
Mis-spēak' (mis-spēk'), *v. a. & v. n.* To speak.
Mis-spēll', *v. a.* To spell wrongly. [*waste.*]
Mis-spēnd', *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp.* misspent.] To waste.
Mis-stā'te', *v. a.* To state wrongly.
Mis-stā'te'mēt, *n.* A wrong statement.
Mist, *n.* A small, thin rain: a fog; a haze.—2, *v. a.* To cloud; to cover with a vapor.
Mis-take', *v. a.* [*imp. t.* mistook; *pp.* mistaken.] To conceive wrongly; to misapprehend.—2, *v. n.* To err; not to judge aright.—3, *n.* A misconception; an error.—To be mistaken, to err; to misconceive.
Mis-tēach' (mis-tēch'), *v. a.* To teach wrongly.
Mis-tēll', *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp.* mistold.] To tell wrongly.
Mis-tērm', *v. a.* To term erroneously. [*amiss.*]
Mis-thīnk', *v. a. & v. n.* To think ill of; to think
Mis't-i-ly, *ad.* Darkly; obscurely; unintelligibly.
Mis-time', *v. a. & v. n.* To time amiss. [*bly.*]
Mis't-i-nēss, *n.* The state of being misty.

Mis'tle (miz'zl), *v. n.* To rain.—See **MIZZLE**.
Mis'tle-tōe (miz'zl-tō), *n.* A plant growing on trees.
Mis-tōld', *imp. t. & pp. of mistell.* [*trees.*]
Mis-took' (mis-tōk'), *imp. t. of mistake.*
Mis-trans-lā'te', *v. a.* To translate incorrectly.
Mis-trans-lā'tion, *n.* An incorrect translation.
Mis'tress, *n.* A woman who governs.
Mis-trust', *n.* Suspicion; want of confidence.—2, *v. a.* To suspect; to doubt.
Mis-trust'fūl, *a.* Doubting; suspicious.
Mis-trust'fūl-nēss, *n.* Doubt; suspicion.
Mis-tūne', *v. a.* To tune amiss; to put out of tune.
Mis'ty, *a.* Clouded; filled with mists; obscure.
Mis-ūn-der-stānd', *v. a.* To misconceive.
Mis-ūn-der-stānd'ing, *n.* Erroneous understanding; an error:—dissension.
Mis-ū'sage (mis-yūz'aj), *n.* Abuse; ill use; bad treatment.
Mis-ū'se' (mis-yūz'), *v. a.* To use improperly; to misapply:—to abuse; to maltreat. [*abuse.*]
Mis-ū'se' (mis-yū's), *n.* Wrong or erroneous use;
Mis-wrought' (mis-rāwt'), *pp.* Badly worked;
Mite, *n.* A small insect:—any thing small.
Mit'i-gā-ble, *a.* That may be mitigated.
Mit'i-gāt, *a.* Lenient; lenitive.
Mit'i-gā'te, *v. a.* To temper; to alleviate; to assuage.
Mit-i-gā'tion, *n.* An alleviation; an assuaging.
Mit're (mī'tur), *n.* A kind of episcopal crown.
Mit'red (mī'turd), *a.* Adorned with a mitre.
Mit'ten, *n.* A cover worn on the hand.
Mit'ti-mū's, *n.* A warrant for committing to prison.
Mix, *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp.* mixed or mixt.] To unite to something else; to join; to mingle.
Mix'tūre (mīkst'yur), *n.* A mixing:—a mixed mass; a medley.
Miz'zen (miz'zn), or **Miz'zen-māst**, *n.* The after-mast of a ship.
Miz'zle, *v. n.* To misle; to mistle; to drizzle.—2, *n.* Small rain; mist; drizzle.
Mne-mōn'ic (nē-mōn'ik), } *a.* Assisting the
Mne-mōn'ic-cal (nē-mōn'ē-kal), } memory.
Mne-mōn'ics (nē-mōn'iks), *n. pl.* The art of improving and using the memory.
Mōan (mōn), *v. a. & v. n.* To lament; to grieve.—2, *n.* Lamentation:—a groan:—a noise indicating sorrow.
Mōat (mōt), *n.* A canal round a house or castle.—2, *v. a.* To surround with a moat.
Mōb, *n.* A crowd; a rabble.—2, *v. a.* To harass; to overbear by tumult. [*fickle:—sensitive.*]
Mō-bile' or **Mōb'ile**, *a.* Movable; changeable;
Mō-bil'i-ty, *n.* Nimbleness:—fickleness.
Mōb'i-lize, *v. a.* (*Mil.*) To fit for active service.
Mōc'ca-son, or **Mōc'ca-sin'** (mōk'ka-sn), *n.* An Indian shoe:—a kind of venomous snake.
Mōck, *v. a.* To deride; to ridicule; to mimic.—2, *n.* Ridicule; a flier; a sneer; mimicry.—3, *a.* False; counterfeit; not real.
Mōck'er, *n.* One who mocks; a scoffer.
Mōck'er-y, *n.* Scorn; ridicule; sport; vain show.
Mōck'ing, *n.* Scorn; derision; an insult.
Mōck'ing-bird, *n.* A bird which imitates others.
Mō'dal, *a.* Relating to the form or mode.



Mitre.

māfen, *nir*; **mōve**, *nōr*, **sōn**; **bāll**, *būr*. **rūle**, *ūse*.—**Q**, **Q**, **Q**, **Q**, **soft**; **Q**, **Q**, **Q**, **Q**, **hard**; **g** as **g**; **x** as **gz**; **this**.

- Mô-dâi'-i-ty**, *n.* Difference in mode or form.
Mô-de, *n.* Method; form; fashion; state.
Mô-dê', *n.* A copy; a mould; a pattern; a standard.—2, *v. a.* To plan; to shape; to mould; to form.
Mô-dê'-lêr, *n.* A planner; a contriver; a former.
Mô-dê'-r-ate, *a.* Not extreme; middling; temperate; not excessive; mild.
Mô-dê'-r-ate, *v. a.* To regulate; to restrain; to still.—2, *v. n.* To become quiet;—to preside.
Mô-dê'-r-ate-ly, *ad.* Temperately; mildly.
Mô-dê'-r-â-ti-ôn, *n.* Calmness; restraint; frugality; temperance; sobriety.
Mô-dê'-r-â-tôr, *n.* One who moderates or presides.
Mô-dê'-r-n, *a.* Late; recent; not ancient.
Mô-dê'-r-n-ism, *n.* A modern practice or idiom.
Mô-dê'-r-n-ize, *v. a.* To render modern.
Mô-dê'-r-n-s, *n. pl.* Those who have lived lately.
Mô-dê'-st, *a.* Not arrogant;—diffident;—chaste.
Mô-dê'-st-ly, *ad.* Not arrogantly;—chastely.
Mô-dê'-s-ty, *n.* Moderation;—decency;—chastity.
Mô-dê'-cûm, *n.* [L.] A small portion; a pittance.
Mô-dê'-f-i-a-ble, *a.* That may be modified.
Mô-dê'-f-i-câ-ti-ôn, *n.* The act of modifying; a modified form.
Mô-dê'-f-i-er, *n.* One who modifies.
Mô-dê'-f-y, *v. a.* To qualify; to shape; to soften.
Mô-dîl'-li-ôn (mô-dîl'yûn), *n.* (Arch.) An enriched block or horizontal bracket.
Mô-dîsh, *a.* Fashionable; conformed to the mode.
Mô-dîsh-ly, *ad.* Fashionably; stylishly.
Mô-dîste (mô-dêst), *n.* A woman who makes fashionable dresses or millinery.
Mô-dî-û-lâ-te (mô-dî'yû-lâ), *v. a.* To infect or adapt, as the voice or sounds; to tune.
Mô-dî-û-lâ-ti-ôn, *n.* The act of modulating; melody;—a vocal inflection.
Mô-dî-û-lâ-tôr, *n.* One who modulates; a tuner.
Mô-dê'-û-le (mô-dê'yûl), *n.* A model; a measure.
Mô-dûs, *n.* [L.] A method; mode; manner.
Mô-gûl', *n.* The title of a former East Indian sovereign. [made of the wool.
Mô-hâir, *n.* Wool of the Angora goat; cloth.
Mô-hâm-mê-dân, *n.* See MAHOMETAN.
Mô-i-dôre, *n.* A Portuguese coin, rated at about \$1 7s. sterling (about \$6.67).
Mô-i'-e-ty, *n.* Half; one of two equal parts.
Mô-lî, *v. n.* To labor; to toil; to drudge.
Mô-lîst, *a.* Moderately wet; damp; juicy.
Mô-lî-ten (mô-lî'ten), *v. a.* To make damp; to wet.
Mô-lî-ness, *n.* Dampness; moderate wetness.
Mô-lî-û-re (mô-lî'stûr), *n.* Moderate wetness; dampness; humidity.
Mô-lâr, *a.* Having power to grind.—2, *n.* A grinding tooth.
Mô-lâs'ses, *n.* A sirup which drains from sugar.
Mô-lûd, *n.* A form; a matrix.—See MOULD.
Mô-le, *n.* A spot; a mark;—a mound;—a small burrowing animal.
Mô-lêc'h-lâr, *a.* Belonging to molecules.
Mô-lî'-e-cûle, *n.* A small mass; a minute particle.
Mô-lî'-ê-hill, *n.* A hillock thrown up by the mole.
Mô-lêst', *v. a.* To disturb; to trouble; to vex.
Mô-lî-es-tâ-ti-ôn, *n.* The act of molesting.
Mô-lî-ent (mô-lî'yent or mô-lî-ènt), *a.* Softening.
Mô-lî'-i-f-i-a-ble, *a.* That may be softened.
Mô-lî'-i-f-i-câ-ti-ôn, *n.* A softening; a mitigation.
Mô-lî'-i-f-y, *v. a.* To soften; to assuage; to quiet.
Mô-lî-lîs'câ, *n. pl.* A class of so-called shell-fish.
- Mô-lî'quak**, *n.* One of the mollusca.
Mô-lî'en (môl'tn), *p. a.* Melted; made of metal.
Mô-lî-yb-dê'-num, *n.* A sort of brittle metal.
Mô-mênt, *n.* Importance;—force;—an instant.
Mô-mên-tâ-ri-ly, *ad.* Every moment.
Mô-mên-tâ-r-y, *a.* Lasting for a moment.
Mô-mênt-ly, *ad.* In a single moment.
Mô-mên-tous, *a.* Highly important; weighty.
Mô-mên-tum, *n.*; *pl.* **Mô-mên-ta**. The force possessed by matter in motion; impetus.
Môn'-a-chism, *n.* Monastic life; monasticism.
Môn'-ad, *n.* An atom; an indivisible particle.
Môn'-arch, *n.* A sovereign; an emperor; a king.
Mô-nârsh'al, *a.* Suiting a monarch; regal.
Mô-nârsh'ic, *a.* Related to monarchy;
Mô-nârsh'ic-al, *ad.* vested in a single ruler.
Môn'-arch-ist, *n.* An advocate of monarchy.
Môn'-arch-ize, *v. n.* To play the monarch.
Môn'-arch-y, *n.* A kingly government; an empire; a kingdom.
Môn'-as-têr-y, *n.* A convent; a cloister.
Mô-nâs'tic, *a.* Religiously reclusive; pertain-
Mô-nâs'tic-al, *ing* to monks or nuns.
Mô-nâs'tic-al-ly, *ad.* In a monastic manner.
Mô-nâs'tic-ism, *n.* Monastic life or state.
Môn'-day (mûn'de), *n.* The second day of the
Môn'-e-tâ-r-y, *a.* Relating to money. [week.
Môn'-ey (mûn'ê), *n.*; *pl.* **Môn'-ey's** (mûn'êjz).
 Metal coined for traffic; coin; legal tender.
Môn'-ey-châng'er, *n.* A broker in money.
Môn'-ey-ed (mûn'êd), *a.* Rich in money.
Môn'-ey-less, *a.* Wanting money; penniless.
Môn'-gêr (mûng'gêr), *n.* A dealer; a seller.
Môn'-grêl (mûng'grêl), *a.* Of a mixed breed.—
 2, *n.* Any thing of a mixed breed.
Mô-nî'-ti-ôn (mô-nîsh'yûn), *n.* A hint; an admonition; a warning.
Môn'-i-tôr, *n.* One who admonishes or warns.
Môn'-i-tô-ri-â-l, *a.* Relating to a monitor.
Môn'-i-tô-r-y, *a.* Giving admonition, warning, or instruction.
Môn'k (mûng'k), *n.* One living in a monastery.
Môn'-key (mûng'kê), *n.* An ape; a baboon.
Môn'k-ish, *a.* Monastic; pertaining to monks.
Môn'-ô-phôrd, *n.* An instrument of one string.
Môn'-ô-dist, *n.* A writer of monodies.
Môn'-ô-dôn, *n.* The sea-unicorn; the narwhal.
Môn'-ô-dy, *n.* A mournful song; a dirge.
Mô-nôg'a-mîst, *n.* An adherent to monogamy.
Mô-nôg'a-my, *n.* The marriage of one wife only.
Môn'-ô-grâm, *n.* A cipher; a character.
Môn'-ô-grâph, *n.* An account of a single thing.
Môn'-ô-lôgue (môn'-ô-lôg), *n.* A soliloquy.
Mô-nôm'a-schy, *n.* A duel; a single combat.
Môn'-ô-mâ-ni-â, *n.* Insanity on one subject.
Môn'-ô-mâ-ni-âc, *n.* One having monomania.
Môn'-ô-pêt'a-lôu, *a.* Having but one flower-
 leaf or petal.
Mô-nôp'o-lîst, *n.* One who monopolizes.
Mô-nôp'o-lîze, *v. a.* To engross so as to have
 the sole power of vending any commodity.
Mô-nôp'o-lîz-er, *n.* One who monopolizes.
Mô-nôp'o-lî-y, *n.* An exclusive possession of a
 thing;—the sole privilege of selling.
Môn'-ô-syl-lâb'ic, *a.* Of one syllable. [ble
Môn'-ô-syl-lâ-ble, *a.* A word of only one syllable.
Môn'-ô-thê-îsm, *n.* A belief in only one God.
Môn'-ô-tône, *n.* Uniformity of sound;—an un-
 varied and uniform sound or tone.

â, ã, î, ô, û, ȳ, long; ä, ê, ÿ, ö, ü, ý, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; häir, hær;

Mō-nōt'ō-nōis, *a.* Wanting variety in cadence or infection; uniform in sound; unvaried.

Mō-nōt'ō-nx, *n.* Uniformity of sound or tone.

Monsieur (mōs-yūr' or mōn-sūr'), *n.*; *pl.* **Mesieurs** (mēsh'yērz). [Fr.] A French title of address for a gentleman.

Mōn-sōn, *n.* A periodical wind.

Mōn'ster, *n.* Something unnatural or horrible.

Mōn-strōs'i-ty, *n.* The state of being monstrous:—a monster.

Mōn'strous, *a.* Unnatural; strange; shocking.

Mōn'strous-ly, *ad.* Shockingly; horribly.

Mōn'strous-nēss, *n.* Monstrosity; enormity.

Mōnth (mūnth), *n.* One of the twelve divisions of the year:—the space of four weeks.

Mōnth'ly, *a.* Happening every month.—2, *ad.* Once in a month; every month.

Mōn'ū-mēnt, *n.* A memorial; a tomb; a pillar.

Mōn'ū-mēnt'al, *a.* Memorial; commemorative; sepulchral:—like a monument.

Mōd', *n.* Temper; disposition; form; mode.

Mōd'i-nēss, *n.* Ill-humor; vexation.

Mōd'y, *a.* Out of humor; sad; pensive; gloomy.

Mōn, *n.* The luminary of the night:—a month.

Mōn-bēam, *n.* A ray of lunar light.

Mōn-eyed (-īd), *a.* Dim-eyed; purblind.

Mōn'light (-līt), *n.* The light of the moon.

Mōn'lit, *a.* Illuminated by the moon.

Mōn'shine, *n.* The lustre of the moon:—show without substance; something of no value.

Mōn'-struck, *a.* Affected by the moon.

Mōr, *n.* A tract of low land:—an African.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To fasten by anchors; to be

Mōr-ōck, *a.* A kind of grouse. [fixed]

Mōr-hēn, *n.* A fowl that feeds in the fens.

Mōr'ing, *n.* Anchors, chains, &c., for securing a ship:—a place for securing a ship by anchors.

Mōr'ish, *a.* Marshy:—relating to Moors.

Mōr'land, *n.* A marsh; a fen:—low ground.

Mōr'y, *a.* Marshy; fenney; watery.

Mōse, *n.* A large animal of the deer kind; elk.

Mōst, *v. a.* To discuss; to plead in a mock cause.—2, *a.* Disputable; unsettled.—3, *n.* A mock court.

Mōst'er, *n.* A disputer of moot points.

Mōp, *n.* A utensil for cleaning floors, &c.—2, *v. a.* To clean or rub with a mop.

Mōpe, *v. n.* To be stupid or dull; to drowse.—2, *n.* A drone; a stupid, spiritless person.

Mōp'ish, *a.* Spiritless; inattentive; dejected.

Mō'sal, *a.* Relating to rational beings, and their duties to each other, as right or wrong; subject to moral law:—probable:—virtuous.—2, *n.* The instruction of a fable, &c.

Mō'sal-ist, *n.* A teacher of morals; a moral philosopher:—a moral man.

Mō-rāl'i-ty, *n.* Doctrine of human duty; ethics:—obedience to moral law.

Mō'sal-ize, *v. a.* To apply in a moral sense.—2, *v. n.* To discourse on moral subjects.

Mō'sal-iz'er, *n.* One who moralizes.

Mō'sal-ly, *ad.* In an ethical or moral manner.

Mō'sal'y, *n. pl.* The practice of the duties of life:—conduct, whether good or ill.

Mō-rāss', *n.* A fen; a bog; a moor; a marsh.

Mō-rā-vi-an, *n.* One of the United Brethren:—a native of Moravia.

Mōr'bid, *a.* Diseased; sickly; unsound.

Mōr'bid-nēss, *n.* The state of being diseased.

Mōr-biff'ic, or **Mōr-biff'i-cal**, *a.* Causing disease.

Mōr-dā-cious (-dā'shūs), *a.* Biting; acrid. [ity.]

Mōr-dāc'i-ty, or **Mōr'di-cān-cy**, *n.* Biting quality.

Mōr'dant, *n.* A substance to fix colors in cloth.

Mōre, *a.* [the comparative of *many* and *much*]. Greater in number or quantity.—2, *ad.* To a greater degree; again; a second time.—3, *n.* A greater quantity or degree.

Mō-rēn', *n.* A kind of stuff for curtains, &c.

Mō-rēl', *n.* A plant:—a kind of cherry.

Mō-rēl'is, *n.* An acid, juicy cherry.

Mōre-ō-ver, *ad.* Besides; over and above.

Mō-rēque, *a.* After the manner of the Moors.

Mōr'i-on, *n.* A helmet; armor for the head.

Mōrn, *n.* The first part of the day; morning.

Mōrn'ing, *n.* First part of the day:—early part.—2, *a.* Being in the early part of the day.

Mō-rōc'ō, *n.* A fine sort of leather.

Mō-rōse, *a.* Sour of temper; peevish; sullen.

Mō-rōse'ly, *ad.* Sourly; peevishly; sullenly.

Mō-rōse-nēss, *n.* Sourness; peevishness.

Mōr'phew (mōr'fū), *n.* A scurf on the face.

Mōr'rice, or **Mōr'rice**, *n.* An old-fashioned game, nine men's morris:—a kind of dance.

Mōr'rōw (mōr'rō), *n.* The day after the present

Mōrse, *n.* The sea-horse; the walrus.

Mōr'sel, *a.* A mouthful; a small quantity.

Mōr'tal, *a.* Subject to death:—deadly:—human.—2, *n.* A man; a human being.

Mōr'tāl'i-ty, *n.* Subjection to death; death.

Mōr'tal-ly, *ad.* Irrecoverably; hopelessly.

Mōr'tar, *n.* Cement for building:—a vessel in which substances are pounded:—a short cannon.

Mōrt-gāge (mōr'gaj), *n.* A pledge:—the state of being pledged.—2, *v. a.* To pledge.

Mōrt-gā-ge's (mōr'gā-jē'), *n.* One who takes or receives a mortgage.

Mōrt-gāge-ōr', or **Mōrt-gā-ōr'**, *n.* (*Law*.) One who gives a mortgage. [mortgage]

Mōrt-gā-ēr (mōr'gā-jēr), *n.* One who gives a mortgage.

Mōrt-ti-f'i-cā'tion, *n.* A gangrene:—humiliation.

Mōrt-ti-f'y, *v. a.* To subdue; to humble; to depress.—2, *v. n.* To gangrene:—to be subdued.

Mōrt'ise, *n.* A hole in wood for a tenon.—2, *v. a.* To cut or make a mortise in.

Mōrt'māin, *n.* An alienable estate. [church.]

Mōrt'u-a-ry, *n.* A burial-place:—a gift left to a

Mō-gā-je, or **Mō-gā-i-cal**, *n.* Noting painting in small pebbles, &c.:—relating to Moes.

Mō-gā-je, *n.* An imitation of a painting in pebbles, marbles, tiles, or shells.

Mōsque (mōsk), *n.* A Mahometan temple.

Mōs-quā-tō (-kē'), *n.* A troublesome insect.

Mōss, *n.* A plant growing on trees, &c.—2, *v. a.* To cover with moss.

Mōss'-grōwn (mōs'grōn), *a.* Overgrown or covered with moss. [moss.]

Mōss'i-nēss, *n.* The state of being covered with moss.

Mōss'y, *a.* Overgrown or abounding with moss.

Mōst, *n.* [the superlative of *many* and *much*]. Greatest in number or quantity.—2, *ad.* In the greatest or highest degree.—3, *n.* The greatest number or quantity.

Mōst'ly, *ad.* For the greatest part; chiefly.

Mōte, *n.* A small particle of matter; a spot.



Mortar.

ufen, *air*; **mōve**, *nōr*; **sōn**; **bāll**, *būr*; **rāle**, *ūse*.—**Q**, *q* *soft*; **Q**, *q*, *hard*; **g** *as* *g*; **z** *as* *g*; **th** *as* *g*.

Motet, *n.* A kind of sacred air; a hymn.
Moth, *n.*; pl. **Moths**. A small winged insect.
Mother (*múth'ér*), *n.* A female parent;—a slimy substance in liquors. [mother.
Mother-hood (*múth'er-húd*), *n.* The state of a mother.
Mother-in-law, *n.* The mother of a husband or wife.
Mother-less, *a.* Destitute of a mother.
Motherly, *a.* Relating to a mother; tender.
Mother-of-pearl, *n.* The internal layer of some shells, particularly of the pearl oyster.
Mother-wit, *n.* Native wit; common sense.
Moth-y, *a.* Full of or containing moths.
Motion (*mó'shún*), *n.* The act of changing place; gait; action; movement;—a proposal or proposition made.—2, *v. n.* To advise; to make a proposal.
Motion-less, *a.* Being without motion.
Motive, *a.* Causing motion; tending to move.—2, *n.* That which determines the choice.
Mottle (*mó'tle*), *a.* Mingled; of various colors.
Motor, *n.* An engine that gives motion; a machine for converting electric force into mechanical work;—a nerve of motion.—2, *a.* Causing motion.
Motor-boat, *n.* A small swift pleasure boat, usually equipped with a gasoline engine.
Motor-car, *n.* An automobile.
Motor-cycle, *n.* A bicycle or tricycle equipped with a small engine.
Motor-man, *n.* The driver of an electric car.
Mot'to, *n.*; pl. **Mot'toes**. A sentence placed on a device, or prefixed to a work, essay, &c.
Mould (*móld*), *n.* A kind of fungous growth;—earth; soil;—a matrix;—a cast; a form.—2, *v. n.* To gather mould; to rot.—3, *v. a.* To form; to shape; to knead, as dough or bread.
Moulder, *v. n.* To be turned to dust; to waste.
Mould-i-ness, *n.* The state of being mouldy.
Moulding (*móld'ing*), *n.* An ornament in wood; an edging to a panel or a picture-frame.
Mould-worm, *n.* A mole; a small animal.
Mould-y, *a.* Overgrown with mould. [&c.
Moult (*mólt*), *n.* An ascent;—an embellishment.
Mound, *n.* A rampart; a fence; a bank of earth.
Mount, *n.* A mountain; an artificial hill.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* To raise aloft; to ascend; to climb;—to embellish with ornaments.
Moun'tain (*múnt'jín*), *n.* A very large hill.
Moun'tain-er, *n.* An inhabitant of a mountainous region.
Moun'tain-ous (*múnt'jín-ús*), *a.* Hilly; full of mountains; as large as mountains; huge.
Moun'tain-ous-ness, *n.* The state of being mountainous. [tender.
Moun'te-báik, *n.* A quack; a boastful pretender.
Moun't-ing, *n.* An ascent;—an embellishment.
Mourn (*mórn*), *v. a. & v. n.* To lament.
Mourner, *n.* One who mourns; a lamenter.
Mournful, *a.* Causing sorrow; sorrowful.
Mourning, *n.* Sorrow;—the dress of sorrow.
Moose, *n.*; pl. **Mice**. A little animal.
Mouge (*móuz*), *v. n.* To catch mice, as a cat.
Mouge-r, *n.* One that catches mice.
Mouge-trap, *n.* A trap for catching mice.
Mous-tiche, *n.* Mustache.—See **MUSTACHE**.
Mouth, *n.*; pl. **Mouths**. The opening between the jaws;—an opening.
Mouth, *v. a. & v. n.* To speak loudly; to rant.

Mouthed (*móúthd*), *a.* Furnished with a mouth.
Mouthful, *n.*; pl. **Mouthfuls**. As much as the mouth can hold; a proverbially small quantity.
Mouth-piece, *n.* The part of an instrument for the mouth;—one who speaks for others.
Mov-a-ble, *a.* That may be moved; not fixed.
Mov-a-ble, *n. pl.* Personal goods; furniture.
Move, *v. a.* To put in motion; to propose; to incite.—2, *v. n.* To change place; to walk; to stir.—3, *n.* The act of moving.
Move-ment, *n.* A motion; a march; excitement.
Mover, *n.* The person or thing that moves.
Moving, *p. a.* Pathetic; touching; affecting.
Mow (*móu*), *n.* A heap or mass of hay in a barn;—a wry face.—2, *v. n.* To make a wry face.
Mow (*mó*), *v. a.* [imp. *t.* mowed; *pp.* mowed or mown.] To cut with a scythe; to cut down.
Mower (*mó'er*), *n.* One who cuts grass.
Mowing, *n.* The act of cutting; a field of grass to be mowed.
Mown (*món*), *pp.* from *mow*.
Much, *a.* Large in quantity; long in time.—2, *ad.* In or to a great degree; by far; often.—3, *n.* A great deal; an abundance.
Muc-i-d, *a.* Slimy; musty; mouldy.
Muc-i-d-ness, *n.* Sliminess; mustiness.
Muc-i-l-age, *n.* A slimy or viscous mass or body.
Muc-i-l-á-g-i-nous, *a.* Slimy; viscous; ropy.
Muck, *n.* A substance for manure; manure.—2, *v. a.* To manure with muck; to dung.
Muck-worm (*-wúrm*), *n.* A worm bred in muck.
Muck-y, *a.* Nasty; filthy; dirty; foul.
Mucous (*mú'kus*), *a.* Slimy; viscous.
Mucro-nate, or **Mucro-nat-ed**, *a.* Narrowed to a sharp point.
Mucus, *n.* [L.] A viscid animal liquid.
Mud, *n.* Dirt mixed with water; mire.—2, *v. a.* To bury in mud; to pollute with dirt.
Mud-d-i-ness, *n.* The state of being muddy.
Muddie, *v. a.* To make turbid; to foul; to stupefy.—2, *n.* A state of confusion.
Muddx, *a.* Turbid; foul with mud;—dull.—2, *v. a.* To make muddy; to cloud.
Mue (*mú*), *v. a.* To moult; to mew.—See **Mew**.
Mue, *n.* A soft warm cover for the hands.
Muffin, *n.* A kind of light, spongy bread.
Muffle, *v. a.* To conceal; to wrap; to cover.—2, *n.* A vessel used by chemists.
Muffler, *n.* A covering for the face.
Muffet (*múfté*), *n.* A Mahometan high-priest.
Mug, *n.* A cup or vessel to drink from.
Mug-gy, or **Mug-gish**, *a.* Moist; damp; close.
Mug-lá-tó, *n.*; pl. **Mug-lá-tées**. One born of parents of whom one is white and the other black.
Mul-ber-ry, *n.* A tree and its fruit.
Mulch, *n.* Half-decayed straw.—2, *v. a.* To cover with mulch.
Mulct, *n.* A penalty; a pecuniary fine.—2, *v. a.* To punish with fine or forfeiture.
Mule-tá-g-ry, *a.* Punishing with fine.
Mule, *n.* An animal generated between an ass and a mare, or a horse and a she-ass.
Mule-driver, *n.* A mule-driver.
Mule-ri-ty, *n.* Womanhood.
Mulish, *a.* Like a mule; obstinate as a mule.
Mull, *v. a.* To soften and dispirit, as wine.—2, *n.* A kind of soft muslin.
Muller, *n.* A stone or instrument for grinding

ä, å, i, ö, ü, ý, long; ä, å, i, ö, ü, ý, short; æ, ø, ǿ, ȳ, x, obscure.—**Färe, fär, fäst, fall; häir, här;**

Mūl'et, *n.* A sea-fish of many kinds.
Mūl'igā (mūl'yūn), *n.* Part of a window-frame.
Mūl-ti-sāp'an-lar, *a.* Having many cells.
Mūl-ti-fā-rj-ōū, *a.* Having great multiplicity.
Mūl-ti-fā-rj-ōū-nēss, *n.* Multiplied diversity.
Mūl-ti-fīd, *a.* Divided into many parts.
Mūl-ti-fōrm, *a.* Having various shapes or forms.
Mūl-ti-fōrm-i-ty, *n.* Diversity of shapes.
Mūl-ti-lā'gr-al, *a.* Having many sides.
Mūl-ti-nō-mj-ā, *a.* Having many names.—2, *n.* An algebraical expression of several terms connected by the signs *plus* and *minus*.
Mūl-tip'g-roū, *a.* Producing many at a birth.
Mūl-tip'gr-tiē, *a.* Divided into many parts.
Mūl-ti-plē, *n.* A number which exactly contains another number several times.
Mūl-ti-pli-g-ble, *a.* That may be multiplied.
Mūl-ti-pli-cānd', *n.* (*Arith.*) The number to be multiplied.
Mūl-ti-pli-cā'tion, *n.* The act of multiplying.
Mūl-ti-pli-g-i-ty, *n.* The state of being many.
Mūl-ti-pli-er, *a.* (*Arith.*) That number by which the multiplicand is multiplied.
Mūl-ti-pli-f, *v. a. & v. n.* To increase in number.
Mūl-tip'o-tēnt, *a.* Having manifold power.
Mūl-ti-tūde, *n.* Many; a crowd; the populace.
Mūl-ti-tū'di-nōū, *a.* Numerous; manifold.
Mūl-ti-vālvē, or **Mūl-ti-vālv'ū-lar**, *a.* Having several valves, or shells. [*ing.*]
Mūl'tare (mūl'tyū), *n.* A grist; toll for grind-mill, *interj.* Silence; hush.—2, *a.* Silent.—3, *n.* A kind of German ale.
Mūm'ble (mūm'bl), *v. n. & v. a.* To speak inwardly; to mutter. [*disguise.*]
Mūmm, *v. n.* To mask one's self; to frolic in.
Mūm'mer, *n.* A masker; a jester; a player.
Mūm'mē-ry, *n.* A masking; a farcical show.
Mūm'mi-fy, *v. a.* To change into a mummy.
Mūm'my, *n.* A dead body embalmed.
Mūmp'ish, *a.* Sullen; obstinate.
Mūmps, *n. pl.* Sullenness;—a contagious disease.
Mūnch, *v. a. & v. n.* To chew eagerly and greedily.
Mūn'dāne, *a.* Belonging to this world.
Mū-ni-g'i-pal, *a.* Belonging to a municipality, city, or corporation.
Mū-ni-g-i-pāl'i-ty, *n.* A district or its people:—the government of a city, &c.
Mū-ni-f'i-cēnce, *n.* Liberality; the act of giving.
Mū-ni-f'i-cēnt, *a.* Liberal; generous; bountiful.
Mū-ni-f'i-cēnt-ly, *ad.* Liberally; generously.
Mū-ni-mēnt, *n.* A fortification; a stronghold:—a support; a defence.
Mū-n'i'tion (mū-nish'un), *n.* Material for war.
Mū'ral, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a wall.
Mūr'der, *n.* The act of killing a man unlawfully and with premeditated malice.—2, *v. a.* To kill unlawfully, as a man.
Mūr'der-er, *n.* One who is guilty of murder.
Mūr'der-ōū, *a.* Bloody;—guilty of murder.
Mū'rj-ate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A chloride.
Mū-rj-ā'tic, *a.* Noting the acid called hydrochloric, *a.* Of, or relating to, mice. [*chloric.*]
Mūrk'y, *a.* Dark; cloudy; wanting light.
Mūrmur, *n.* A low noise; a complaint.—2, *v. n.* To make a complaining noise; to grumble.
Mūrmur-er, *n.* A grumbler; a repiner.
Mūr-rajn (mū'rj'n), *n.* A plague among cattle.
Mūs'cā-dōl, { *n.* A kind of sweet grape; a
Mūs'cā-dīne, } sweet wine.

Mūs'cle (mūs'al), *n.* A fleshy fibre:—a mollusk.
Mūs'cō-vā'dō, *n.* A sort of unrefined sugar.
Mūs'cō-lar, *a.* Relating to the muscles; strong.
Mūs'cō-lār'i-ty, *n.* The state of being muscular.
Mūse, *n.* One of the nine goddesses who presided over painting, poetry, and the liberal arts in general:—the spirit of poetry;—deep thought.—2, *v. n.* To think intensely.—3, *v. a.* To think on. [*repository of curiosities.*]
Mūs'gūm, *n.*; *pl.* **Mūs'gūms**, or **Mūs'gū's**, *a.* A mush, *n.* Maize-meal and water boiled.
Mūsh'rōōm, *n.* A spongy plant:—an upstart.
Mū'sic, *n.* The science of sounds:—harmony:—melody:—a concourse of harmonious sounds.
Mū'si-cāl, *a.* Harmonious; melodious.
Mū'si-cāl-ly, *ad.* Harmoniously. [*music.*]
Mūs'g'cian (mū-zh'ān), *n.* One skilled in music, *n.* A strong perfume produced by the musk-deer.—2, *v. a.* To perfume with musk.
Mūsk'-dēer, *n.* The animal from which musk is obtained.
Mūs'ket, *n.* A soldier's hand-gun:—a hawk.
Mūs'ket-ry, *n.* Muskets collectively.
Mūsk'i-nēss, *n.* The scent of musk.
Mūsk'mēl-on, *n.* A species of melon. [*ada.*]
Mūsk'-ōx, *n.* A sheep-like ox of Northern Canada.
Mūsk'-rāt, or **Mūs'quash** (mūs'kwōsh), *n.* A fur-bearing aquatic mammal.
Mūsk'y, *a.* Having the perfume of musk.
Mūs'lin, *n.* Fine stuff made of cotton.
Mūs'qu'itō (mūs-kē'tō), *n.* See Mosquito.
Mūs'sul-mān, *n.*; *pl.* **Mūs'sul-māns**, *A* Mahometan.
Mūst, *v. auxiliary & imp.* To be obliged.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* To make or grow mouldy.—3, *n.* New wine unfermented:—mustiness.
Mūs-tāche' (mūs-tāsh' or mūs-tāsh'), *n.* Hair suffered to grow on the upper lip:—moustache.
Mūs'tard, *n.* A plant and its seeds.
Mūs'ter, *v. a. & v. n.* To review; to assemble.—2, *n.* A review or a register of forces.
Mūs'ter-rōll, *n.* A register of forces.
Mūs'ti-nēss, *n.* The state of being musty.
Mūs'ty, *a.* Mouldy; spoiled with damp or age.
Mūs'tā-bil'i-ty, *n.* Changeableness; inconstancy.
Mūs'tā-ble, *a.* Subject to change; inconstant.
Mūs'tā'tion, *n.* Change; alteration.
Mūte, *a.* Silent; not speaking; not vocal.—2, *n.* A dumb person:—a letter not vocal:—the dung of birds.—3, *r. n.* To dung, as birds.
Mūte'ly, *ad.* Silently; not vocally.
Mūte'ness, *n.* Silence; aversion to speak.
Mū'ti-lā'te, *v. a.* To deprive of an essential part.
Mū'ti-lā'tion, *n.* The deprivation of a limb, &c.
Mū'ti-lā'tor, *n.* One who mutilates.
Mū'ti-nēss', *n.* One guilty of mutiny.
Mū'ti-nōū, *a.* Seditious; busy in insurrection.
Mū'ti-ny, *v. n.* To rise against authority.—2, *n.* An insurrection among seamen or soldiers.
Mū'ter, *v. n.* To murmur.—2, *v. a.* To utter indistinctly.—3, *n.* A murmur:—a grumbling noise. [*sheep.*]
Mū'ton (mū't'n), *n.* The flesh of sheep:—a
Mū'tū-āl (mū'tyū-āl), *a.* Reciprocal; each acting in return to the other; interchanged.
Mū'tū-āl'i-ty, *n.* Reciprocity; interchange.
Mū'tū-āl-ly, *ad.* Reciprocally; in return.
Mū'z'le, *n.* The mouth:—a fastening for the mouth.—2, *v. a.* To bind the mouth.

mūn, air; **mūve**, nōr, sōn; **bāll**, būr, rāle, ūse.—**C**, **G**, **g**, **ē**, soft; **p**, **β**, **s**, **ē**, hard; **g** as **z**; **x** as **gz**; **this**

Mý or **Mx**, *pron. poss.* Belonging to me.
Mý-ðg'ra-phx, *n.* A description of the muscles.
Mý-ðl'q-ðx, *n.* The study of the muscles.
Mý'ðpe, *n.* A near-sighted person.
Mý-ð'pi-q, or **Mý'q-py**, *n.* Shortness or near-sightedness. [*ness of sight.*]
Mýr-i-əd, *n.* Ten thousand:—a great number.
Mýr-i-q-grām, or **Mýr-i-q-grāme'**, *n.* (*Metric.*) A weight equal to 10,000 grams, or 22.046 pounds avoirdupois.
Mýr-i-q-me'tre (*-mē'ter* or *-mā'tr*), *n.* (*Metric.*) A linear measure equal to 10,000 metres, or 6,213.7 miles.
Mýr-mi-dōn, *n.* A rough soldier:—a ruffian.
Mý-rōb'q-lān, *n.* A dried fruit used in tanning.
Mýrrh (*mīr*), *n.* A strongly aromatic gum-resin.
Mýr'tle (*mīr'tl*), *n.* A plant of many species.
Mý-sēlf, *pron.* I, and not another.

Mýa-tē'ri-ōūs, *a.* Full of mystery; obscure.
Mýa-tē'ri-ōya-nēs, *n.* Obscurity; perplexity.
Mýs'tē-rx, *n.* Something secret or unexplained.
Mýs'tic, *n.* One of a class of religious enthusiasts.—2, *a.* Mystical:—emblematical.
Mýs'ti-cāl, *a.* Obscure; secret; dark.
Mýs'ti-cāl-ly, *ad.* In a mystical manner.
Mýs'ti-cism, *n.* The doctrine of the mystics.
Mýs'ti-fi-cā'tion, *n.* The act of mystifying.
Mýs'ti-fy, *v. a.* To perplex; to bewilder.
Mýth, *n.* A traditional narrative:—a fable.
Mýth'ic, or **Mýth'i-cāl**, *a.* Fabled:—imaginary:—pertaining to a myth.
Mýth-ō-lōg'i-cāl, *a.* Relating to mythology.
Mý-thōl'ō-gist, *n.* One versed in mythology.
Mý-thōl'ō-gize, *v. n.* To explain mythology.
Mý-thōl'ō-gy, *n.* A system of fables:—the fabulous history of the gods of the heathens.

N.

N, a semivowel, or so-called liquid consonant, and a nasal letter, has in English an almost invariable sound; as in *no*, *name*, *net*.
Nāb, *v. a.* To catch suddenly; to seize.
Nā'bōb, *n.* An Indian prince:—a rich man.
Nā'dir, *n.* The point opposite to the zenith.
Nāg, *n.* A small horse; a horse.—2, *v. n. & v. a.* To scold; to tease. [*water clams.*]
Nā'iad (*nā'yad*), *n.* A water-nymph; *pl.* fresh-water nymphs.
Nā'il, *n.* A horny substance on the ends of the fingers and toes; a claw:—an iron spike; a stud or boss:—two inches and a quarter.—2, *v. a.* To fasten or stick with nails.
Nā'il'er-y, *n.* A manufactory for nails.
Nā'ire (*nā'iv*), *a.* [*Fr. naïf* (*fem. naïve*).] Unaffected; natural.
Naiveté (*nā'iv-tē'*), *n.* [*Fr.*] Native simplicity.
Nā'ked, *a.* Uncovered; bare; open; plain.
Nā'ked-ly, *ad.* Without covering:—simply.
Nā'ked-nēs, *n.* Nudity; want of covering.
Nāme, *n.* An appellation; reputation; fame.—2, *v. a.* To give a name to; to mention.
Nāme'less, *a.* Destitute of a name; obscure.
Nāme'ly, *ad.* Particularly; that is to say.
Nāme'sake, *n.* One who has the same name.
Nān-kōen', *n.* A buff-colored cotton cloth.
Nāp, *n.* Slumber; a short sleep:—the down on cloth.—2, *v. n.* To sleep; to be drowsy or sleepy.
Nāpe, *n.* The back part of the neck. [*cure.*]
Nā'per-y, *n.* Articles of linen.
Nāph'tha (*nāp'thā*), *n.* A bituminous fluid.
Nāp'kin, *n.* A cloth to wipe the hands, &c.
Nāp'py, *a.* Frothy; spumy; hairy; full of down.
Nār-cis'sus, *n.* [*L.*] A daffodil; a flower.
Nār-cō'tic, *n.* A drug producing sleep.—2, *a.* Causing sleep. [*fluence.*]
Nār-cō-tize, *v. a.* To put under a narcotic influence.
Nār'd, *n.* An aromatic plant; spikenard.
Nār'rāte, *v. a.* To relate; to tell; to recite.
Nār-rā'tion, *n.* An account; a relation; a history; a narrative.
Nār-rā'tive, *a.* Relating; apt to relate or tell.—2, *n.* An account; a story.

Nār-rā'tor, *n.* A teller; a relater.
Nār-rōw (*nār'rō*), *a.* Not wide:—near:—covetous.—2, *v. a.* To contract; to limit. [*tively.*]
Nār'qōw-ly, *ad.* Contractedly:—nearly:—attentively.
Nār'qōw-mind'ed, *a.* Illiberal; bigoted.
Nār'qōw-nēs, *n.* Want of extent:—poverty.
Nār'rōw, *n. pl.* A strait; a sound.
Nār'whāl, *n.* A whale with a long tusk.
Nā'zāl (*nā'zā*), *a.* Belonging to the nose.
Nās'cent, *a.* Beginning to exist; increasing.
Nās'ti-nēs, *n.* Dirt; filth; grossness.
Nās'tir-tium, *n.* A plant cultivated for its gayly colored flowers and for its pungent seed-pods.
Nās'ty, *a.* Dirty; filthy; sordid; nauseous.
Nā'tal, *a.* Native; relating to nativity.
Nā'tant, *a.* Swimming; floating.
Nā-tā'tion, *n.* The act of swimming.
Nāt-a-tō'ri-ūm, *n.* A tank for swimming in.
Nā'tion, *n.* A people distinct from others.
Nā'tiōn-āl (*nāsh'un-āl*), *a.* Relating to a nation; general; public; not private.
Nā-tiōn-āl-i-ty (*nāsh-un-āl'tē*), *n.* National character:—the quality of being national.
Nā'tive, *a.* Produced by nature; natural; original.—2, *n.* One born in any place.
Nā-tiv'i-ty, *n.* Birth; time or place of birth:—a horoscope.
Nā'trōn, *n.* A native carbonate of soda.
Nāt'ū-rāl (*nāt'yū-rāl*), *a.* Produced by, or pertaining to, nature; tender; unaffected:—illegitimate.—2, *n.* An idiot; a fool; a simpleton.
Nāt'ū-rāl-ism, *n.* Mere state of nature.
Nāt'ū-rāl-ist, *n.* One versed in natural science.
Nāt'ū-rāl-i-zā'tion, *n.* The act of naturalizing.
Nāt'ū-rāl-ize, *v. a.* To adopt; to invest with the privileges of a native citizen.
Nāt'ū-rāl-ly, *ad.* Unaffectedly; spontaneously.
Nāt'ure (*nāt'yūr*), *n.* The system of the world; the universe; visible creation:—natural affection:—disposition; constitution; sort:—birth.
Naught (*nāwt*), *a.* Bad; corrupt; worthless.—2, *n.* Nothing.
Naught'i-ly (*nāwt'tē-lē*), *ad.* Corruptly; badly.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ē, ī, ö, ŷ, short; æ, ø, ÿ, q, q, x, obscure.—*Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; häir, häir*

Nāugh'ti-nēs (nāw'tē-nēs), *n.* Wickedness.
Nāugh'ty (nāw'tē), *a.* Bad; wicked; corrupt.
Nāu-mā-shy (nāw-mā-kē), *n.* A mock sea-fight.
Nāu-āq-ā (nāw-shē-ā), *n.* [L.] Sickness at the stomach; loathing; disgust.
Nāu-sē-āte (nāw-shē-āt), *v. n.* To feel disgust.
 —2, *v. a.* To loathe:—to cause to loathe.
Nāu-seous (nāw'shē-ō), *a.* Loathsome; disgusting.
Nāu'ti-cal, *a.* Relating to ships, sailors, navy, or navigation:—naval.
Nāu'ti-lūs, *n.*; pl. **Nāu'ti-lī**. [L.] A mollusk or shell-fish furnished with something like oars and a sail.
Nā'val, *a.* Consisting of ships; relating to ships.
Nāve, *n.* The middle part of a wheel, the hub:—the body of a church.
Nā'vel (nā'vl), *n.* The middle point of the belly; the umbilicus.
Nā-vo'ū-lar, *a.* Relating to boats or vessels; boat-shaped:—noting a bone in the foot of a horse:—scaphoid.
Nāv'i-gā-ble, *a.* That may be navigated.
Nāv'i-gāte, *v. a. & v. n.* To traverse or pass by ships or boats:—to direct the course of.
Nāv'i-gā'tion, *n.* The act or art of navigating.
Nāv'i-gā-tor, *n.* One who navigates; a seaman.
Nāv-vy, *n.* A laborer who works at digging and excavating.
Nā'vy, *n.* An assemblage of ships; a fleet.
Nāy (nā), *ad.* No:—not only so, but more.
Nāz-ā-rēne, *n.* One of Nazareth; a Christian.
Nāz-ā-rite, *n.* One devoted to religious duties.
Nēap (nēp), *n.* The draught-pole of a cart, &c.:—
 —a neap tide.—2, *a.* Noting the lowest tides.
Nē-ā-pōl'i-tān, *a.* Relating to Naples.—2, *n.* A native of Naples.
Nēar (nēr), *prep.* Close to; nigh.—2, *ad.* Almost; not far off; within a little.—3, *a.* Not distant; close:—dear; intimate.—4, *v. a. & v. n.* To approach; to draw near.
Nēar'ly, *ad.* At no great distance; closely.
Nēar'nēs, *n.* Closeness; alliance:—avarice.
Nēar'-sight-ed (nēr'sit-ed), *a.* Myopic; not seeing at a distance.
Nēat, *n.* Oxen, cows, &c.; a cow or ox.—2, *a.* Very clean; cleanly; nice; pure.
Nēat'-hērd, *n.* One who has the care of cattle.
Nēat'ly, *ad.* With neatness; cleanly.
Nēat'nēs, *n.* Cleanliness; pureness.
Nēat's'-foot (nēts'fūt), *a.* Noting an oil prepared from cattle's feet.
Nēb, *n.* Nose; mouth; bill of a bird.—See **Nīs**.
Nēb'ū-lā, *n.*; pl. **Nēb'ū-lā**. [L.] A misty or cloudy appearance in the sky:—a film; a spot.
Nēb'ū-lōs'i-ty, *n.* A nebulous appearance; the state of being nebulous. [nebula.
Nēb'ū-lōsa, *a.* Misty; cloudy:—resembling a
Nēp-ēs-sā'ri-an, } *n.* An advocate for the
Nē-ōēs-si-tā'ri-an, } doctrine of philosophical
 necessity.
Nēp-ēs-sā-rī-ēs (nēs'ēs-sā-rī-ēs), *n. pl.* Things necessary or needful.
Nēp-ēs-sā-rī-ly, *ad.* Inevitably; by necessity.
Nēp-ēs-sā-ry, *a.* Needful; essential; inevitable.
Nē-ōēs-si-tāte, *v. a.* To make necessary.
Nē-ōēs-si-tōus, *a.* Pressed with poverty; needy.
Nē-ōēs-si-ty, *n.* Compulsion; fatality; state of being necessary:—want; need; poverty.



Nautilus.

Nēck, *n.* The part between the head and body.
Nēck'er-chief (nēk'gr-chif), *n.* A cravat.
Nēck'lāce, *n.* An ornament for the neck.
Nēck'tie, *n.* A cravat.
Nēc-rō-lōg'i-cal, *a.* Relating to necrology.
Nē-crōl'g-ēx, *n.* A register of deaths.
Nēc-rō-mān-cē, *n.* A conjurer; an enchanter.
Nēc-rō-mān-cy, *n.* Enchantment; conjuration.
Nēc-rō-mān-tic, *a.* Relating to necromancy.
Nēc'tar, *n.* The feigned drink of the gods.
Nēc'tā-re-an, *a.* Like nectar; nectareous.
Nēc'tāred (nēk'tard), *a.* Imbued with nectar.
Nēc'tā-re-ōus, *a.* Resembling nectar; delicious.
Nēc'tar-ine, *a.* Sweet as nectar.—2, *n.* A fruit of the peach kind.
Nēc'tar-ōus, *a.* Sweet as nectar; nectareous.
Nēc'tā-ry, *n.* The honey-bearing part of a flower; a flower-gland supposed to secrete honey.
Nēed, *n.* Exigency; necessity; want; poverty.
 —2, *v. a.* To want.—3, *v. n.* To be wanted.
Nēed'ful, *a.* Necessary; requisite; needed.
Nēe'dle, *n.* A small instrument for sewing:—a steel pointer in the mariner's compass.
Nēe'dle-fūl, *n.*; pl. **Nēe'dle-fūls**. The thread put into a needle at once.
Nēed'less, *a.* Unnecessary; not requisite.
Nēed'less-ly, *ad.* Unnecessarily; without need
Nēeds, *ad.* Necessarily; indispensably.
Nēed'y, *a.* Poor; necessitous; indigent.
Nē'er (nār), *ad.* A contraction for *never*.
Nē-fā'rī-ōus, *a.* Wicked; abominable; vile.
Nē-gā'tion, *a.* A denial; an exclusion.
Nē-gā-tive, *a.* Denying; implying denial.—
 2, *n.* A proposition or word that denies.—
 3, *v. a.* To reject by negation.
Nē-gā-tive-ly, *ad.* With or by denial.
Nēg-lect, *v. a.* To omit; not to do; to slight.—
 2, *n.* Inattention; slight; negligence.
Nēg-lect'ful, *a.* Heedless; careless; inattentive
 negligent.
Nēg-lect'ful-ly, *ad.* With heedless inattention.
Nēgligē (nēg-lezhā'), *n.* A sort of loose wrapper or undress gown.
Nēg'li-gēnce, *n.* Inattention; carelessness.
Nēg'li-gēnt, *a.* Careless; heedless; inattentive.
Nēg'li-gēnt-ly, *ad.* Carelessly; thoughtlessly.
Nē-gō'ti-ā-ble (nē-gō'shē-ā-bl), *a.* That may be negotiated.
Nē-gō'ti-āte (-shē-āt), *v. a. & v. n.* To manage; to traffic; to conclude by treaty or agreement.
Nē-gō'ti-ā'tion (nē-gō'shē-ā'shūn), *n.* The act of negotiating.
Nē-gō'ti-ā-tor (nē-gō'shē-ā-tūr), *n.* One who negotiates.
Nē'gress, *n.* A female negro.
Nē'grō, *n.*; pl. **Nē'grōes**. One of the African or black race.
Nē'gus, *n.* A mixture of wine, water, sugar, &c.:—the title of the king of Abyssinia.
Nēigh (nā), *v. n.* To utter the voice of a horse.
 —2, *n.* The voice of a horse.
Nēigh'bor (nā'bur), *n.* One who lives near.—
 2, *v. a.* To adjoin; to border on.
Nēigh'bor-hood (nā'bur-hūd), *n.* Vicinity.
Nēigh'bor-ing (nā'bur-ing), *a.* Near.
Nēigh'bor-lī-nēs (nā'bur-lē-nēs), *n.* Neighborly civility.
Nēigh'bor-ly (nā'bur-lē), *ad.* As becomes a neighbor.—2, *a.* Becoming a neighbor.

nlen, **air**; **mōve**, **nēr**, **sōn**; **dūll**, **būr**, **rūle**, **ūse**.—**C**, **G**, **g**, **ē**, **oft**; **β**, **z**, **g**, **ē**, **hard**; **g** as **z**; **z** as **g**; **this**

Néi'ther, *conj.* Not either; nor.—2, *pron.* Not either; nor one nor the other.

Né-o-lôg'i-cal, *a.* Relating to neology.

Né-ôl'o-gîsm, *n.* New words, terms, or doctrines; neology.

Né-ôl'o-gîst, *n.* An introducer of new terms, &c.

Né-ôl'o-gîz, *n.* A system of new words or doctrines.—rationalism.

Né-o-phÿte, *n.* A new convert; a tyro.

Né-o-tér'ic, or **Né-o-tér'i-cal**, *a.* Modern; novel.

Néph'ew (nèv'yû or nê'yû), *n.* The son of a brother or of a sister.

Né-phrît'ic, *n.* A medicine for the kidneys.

Né-phrît'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the kidneys:

Né-phrît'i-cal, —relieving disorders of the kidneys.

Nép'o-tîsm, *n.* Undue patronage bestowed upon relatives. [planet.]

Nép'tûne, *n.* The Roman god of the sea:—a

Nép'tûni-an, *a.* Relating to the ocean.

Nér'e-îd, *n.* A sea-nymph:—a sea-centiped.

Nérve (nêrv), *n.* An organ of sensation:—force; courage.—2, *v. a.* To strengthen.

Nérve-less (nêrv'les), *a.* Without strength.

Nérvine, *a.* Good for the nerves.—2, *n.* That which is good for the nerves.

Nérvous, *a.* Relating to the nerves:—strong; vigorous.—having weak nerves.

Nérvous-ly, *ad.* With strength; with force; with nervousness.

Nérvous-nêss, *n.* The state of being nervous, or strong:—weakness of the nerves.

Nêss'ci-ênce (nêsh'êns), *n.* Ignorance. [boxes.]

Nêst, *n.* A bed of birds or insects:—a number of

Nêst-egg, *n.* An egg left in the nest.

Nêst'le (nêst'le), *v. n.* To settle; to lie close.

Nêst'ling (nêst'-), *n.* A young bird in the nest.

Nêt, *n.* A texture woven with meshes:—a snare.—2, *a.* Clear after deductions.—3, *v. a.* To bring as clear produce.—4, *v. n.* To knit; to make a net.

Nêth'er, *a.* Lower; not upper:—infernal.

Nêth'er-môst, *a.* Lowest.

Nêt'ting, *n.* A reticulated piece of work; net-work; a net:—the material of nets.

Nêt'tle, *n.* A well-known stinging herb.—2, *v. a.* To sting; to irritate; to provoke. [netting.]

Nêt'-work (nêt'wûrk), *n.* Reticulated work;

Nêu-râlg'i-a, *n.* A painful disease of the nerves.

Nêu-râlg'ic, *a.* Relating to neuralgia.

Nêu-rôl'o-gÿ, *a.* A description of the nerves.

Nêu'ter (nêu'ter), *a.* Of neither party; neutral.—2, *n.* One indifferent or neutral.

Nêu'tral, *a.* Indifferent; not on either side.—2, *n.* One who is not on either side.

Nêu'tral-i-ty (nêu'trâl'p-ty), *n.* A neutral state.

Nêu'tral-i-zâ'tion, *n.* The act of rendering neutral; the state of being neutralized.

Nêu'tral-ize, *v. a.* To render neutral.

Nêv'er, *ad.* Not ever; at no time; in no degree.

Nêv'er-thê-less, *ad. & conj.* However; yet.

Nêw (nû), *a.* Not old; fresh; novel; modern.

Nêw-fân-gled (nû-fân'gld), *a.* Newly con-

trived. [come into fashion.]

Nêw-fâsh'ioned (nû-fâsh'und), *a.* Recently

Nêw'ish (nû'sh), *a.* Rather new.

Nêw'ly (nû'ly), *ad.* Freshly; lately; recently.

Nêw'nêss, *n.* Freshness; recentness; novelty.

Nêws, *n. sing. & pl.* Fresh accounts; tidings.

Nêws'-môu-ôer, *n.* One who deals in news.

Nêws'-pâ-per, *n.* A print that conveys news.

Nêwt (nû), *n.* An eft; a species of amphibian.

Nêxt, *a.* Nearest in place, time, or order.—2, *ad.*

At the time or turn nearest.

Nib, *n.* The bill of a bird:—the point of a pen.

Nibbed (nibd), *a.* Having a nib.

Nib'ble (nib'bl), *v. a.* To eat slowly, or by nips.

—2, *v. n.* To bite at by nips:—to carp.—3, *n.*

An act of a fish trying the bait.

Nib'bler, *n.* One that nibbles; a carper.

Nice, *a.* Exact; precise; delicate; fastidious.

Nice'ly, *ad.* Exactly; precisely; delicately.

Nice'nêss, *n.* Minute exactness:—delicacy.

Nice'ty, *n.* Minuteness; accuracy; delicacy.

Niche (nich), *n.* A hollow for a statue, &c.

Nick, *n.* The exact point of time; a notch; a score.—2, *v. a.* To hit; to notch; to cut in notches:—to cozen; to deceive; to defraud.

Nick'el, *n.* A metal of whitish color.

Nick'nack, *n.* A trifle; a gewgaw; a kind of sweet biscuit; a knick-knack.

Nick'nâme, *n.* A name given in derision.—2,

v. a. To call by an opprobrious name.

Ni-cô'tian (ni-kô'shan), *a.* Relating to tobacco.

Ni-cô'tine, *n.* A poisonous oily liquid from tobacco; the alkaloid of tobacco.

Ni-cô'tate, or **Ni-cô'ti-tâte**, *v. n.* To wink.

Ni-cô'ti-tion, or **Ni-cô'ti-tâ'tion**, *n.* A winking.

Nid-i-fj-câ'tion, *n.* The act of building a nest.

Nid'or-ôus, *a.* Smelling like roasted meat.

Nid-u-lâ'tion, *n.* The time of remaining in the

Nid'us, *n.* [L.] A nest. [nest.]

Ni-êce (nês), *n.* The daughter of a brother or of a sister. [Sordid; miserly.]

Nig'ard, *n.* A miser; a sordid fellow.—2, *a.*

Nig'ard-li-nêss, *n.* Avarice; sordid parsimony.

Nig'ard-ly, *a.* Avaricious; parsimonious.

Nigh (ni), *prep.* At no great distance from.—

2, *ad.* Not far off; almost; nearly.—3, *a.*

Near; not distant; not remote.

Nigh'nêss (ni'nêss), *n.* Nearness; proximity.

Night (nit), *n.* The time from sunset to sunrise.

Night'-bôrn (nit'bôrn), *a.* Produced in darkness

Night'cap (nit'kâp), *n.* A cap worn in bed.

Night'-dress, *n.* The dress worn at night.

Night'fall, *n.* The close of day; evening.

Night'-gôwn, *n.* A loose gown used in bed or for undress. [night.]

Night'hawk, *n.* A bird which often flies at

Night'in-gale, *n.* A bird that sings at night.

Night'ly (nit'ly), *a.* Done by night; acting by night.—2, *ad.* By night; every night.

Night'mare, *n.* A morbid feeling of oppression during sleep. [night.]

Night'-pi-êce, *n.* A picture to be seen by candle-

Night'shâde, *n.* A plant; the darkness of night.

Night'-watch (nit'wôch), *n.* A watch by night.

Ni-grê's-cent, *a.* Growing black; blackish.

Ni'hil-ism, *n.* The denial of all existence:—the theory of those enthusiasts who would overthrow all existing institutions.

Ni'hil-ist, *n.* One who advocates nihilism.

Ni-hil'i-ty, *n.* Nothingness; non-existence.

Nil, *n.* [L.] Nothing.

Nil, *v. n.* Not to will; to refuse.

Ni-lô't'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the river Nile.

Nim'ble, *a.* Quick; active; ready; speedy.

Nim'ble-nêss, *n.* Quickness; activity.

â, ã, î, ô, ù, j, long; ä, ö, î, ö, ü, y, short; æ, ç, i, q, v, x, obscure.—Fâre, fâr, fîst, fâll; hâir, hêr

Nim'ble, ad. With agility; quickly; speedily; actively; briskly. [light;—a rain-cloud.]
Nim'bus, n. A halo; a glory; an aureole of light.
Nine, a. One more than eight.
Nine-fold, a. Repeated nine times.
Nine-pins, n. A play with nine or ten pieces.
Nine-tēn, a. Nine and ten. [of wood.]
Nine-tēnth, a. The ordinal of nineteen.
Nine-tēth, a. The ordinal of ninety.
Nine-ty, a. Nine times ten.
Nin'ny, n. A fool; a simpleton. [of nine.]
Ninth, a. First after the eighth; the ordinal.
Ninth-ly, ad. In the ninth place.
Nip, v. a. To cut; to pinch; to bite; to blast; to destroy.—2, *n.* A pinch; a small cut; a blast.
Nip'pers (nɪp'pəz), n. pl. Small pin-cers.
Nip'ple (nɪp'pl), n. A teat; a dug; a pap; a projection.
Ni'san, n. A Jewish month of spring.
Nit, n. The egg of a louse or other small insect.
Nit'id, a. Bright; shining; gay; spruce. Nippers.
Nit'rate, n. A salt of nitric acid.
Nit're (nɪ'ter), n. Saltpetre; nitrate of potassa.
Nit'ric, a. Relating to, or containing, nitre.
Nit'ro-gēn, n. A kind of gas; azote.
Nit'rous, a. Impregnated with nitre.—Nitrous oxide, an exhilarating gas; laughing-gas.
Nit'ro-glȳc'er-ine, n. A highly explosive preparation of glycerine.
Nō, ad. The word of refusal or denial.—2, *a.* Not any; none.
Nō-blī'ty, n. Nobleness; excellence; dignity; rank.—people of rank.
Nō'ble, a. Exalted in rank; illustrious; liberal.—2, *n.* One of high rank;—an ancient coin.
Nō'ble-mān, n. One who is ennobled; a peer.
Nō'ble-nēss, n. Greatness; worth; dignity.
Nō-blēssē, n. Nobility; noblemen collectively.
Nō'bly, ad. Greatly; illustriously; liberally.
Nō'bōd-y, n. No one; not any one.
Nō'cent, a. Guilty; hurtful; mischievous.
Nōc-tām-bū-lā'tion, or Nōc-tām'bū-lȳm, n. The act or habit of walking in sleep; somnambulism.
Nōc-tām'bū-lȳst, n. One who walks in sleep.
Nōc-tū-g-ry, n. An account of what passes by night;—opposed to *diary*.
Nōc-tūrn, n. An hour for worship by night, and the service for that hour.
Nōc-tūrn'al, a. Nightly; relating to night.—2, *n.* An instrument formerly used to view the stars.
Nōc-tūrne' (nɒk-tūrn'), n. A play, song, or piece of music for night; a picture of a night-scene.
Nōd, v. n. To bend the head;—to be drowsy.—2, *n.* A quick bend of the head.
Nō'dal, a. Pertaining to a node, or to nodes.
Nō'dle, n. The head. [Colloq.]
Nō'd'y, n. A simpleton; an idiot; a fool;—a sea-bird, the booby.
Nōde, n. A knob; a swelling;—an intersection.
Nō-dōse, or Nō'dous, a. Knotty; full of knots.
Nō-dōs'i-ty, n. Knottiness;—a knot.
Nōd'ū-lar, a. Having the form of a nodule.
Nōd'ūle (nɒd'yul), n. A small lump or knot.
Nōd'ȳn, n. A small mug or cup;—a gill.



Nōise, n. Any kind of sound; outcry; clamor.—2, *v. a.* To spread by rumor or report.
Nōise-less, a. Silent; without sound; still.
Nō'is-nēss, n. Loudness of sound; clamor.
Nō'some (nɒ'sum), a. Noxious; offensive.
Nō'some-nēss (nɒ'sum-nēs), n. Offensiveness.
Nō'sy, a. Sounding aloud; clamorous.
Nōm'ad, or Nōm'ade (nɒm'ad), n. One who leads a wandering life.
Nō-mād'ic, a. Pastoral; rude; wandering.
Nōm'ar-shy, n. A Greek province; a nome.
Nōme, n. A Greek province;—a former Egyptian province.
Nō-men-clā-tor, n. One who names.
Nō'men-clāt-ure (nɒ'men-klāt-yur), n. A glossary; a dictionary; a vocabulary;—a system of terms;—terminology.
Nōm'i-nal, a. Only in name; not real; titular.
Nōm'i-nal-ist, n. One of a certain school of philosophers;—opposed to *realist*.
Nōm'i-nal-ly, ad. By name; only in name.
Nōm'i-nāte, v. a. To propose by name; to name; to mention; to appoint.
Nōm-i-nā'tion, n. The act of nominating.
Nōm'i-nā-tive, a. Noting a case of nouns;—that names or designates.
Nōm-i-nā-tor, n. One who names.
Nōm-i-nēē, n. A person nominated to an office.
Nōn, ad. [L.] In composition, not.
Nōn'age, n. Minority in age; immaturity.
Nōn-āt-tēnd'ance, n. Want of attendance.
Nōn'cha-lānce, n. [Fr.] Indifference; coolness; carelessness. [careless; cool.]
Nonchalant (nɒn'shə-lāŋ), a. Indifferent;—
Nōn-com-pli'ance, n. A failure to comply.
Nōn-con-duct'or, n. A material which will not conduct electricity or heat.
Nōn-con-fōrm'ist, n. One who does not conform to the established religion; a dissenter.
Nōn-con-fōrm'i-ty, n. Want of conformity.
Nōn-de-scrip't, a. Not described;—odd;—indescribable.—2, *n.* A thing not described.
Nōne (nūn), a. & pron. Not one;—not any.
Nōn-ēn'ti-ty, n. Non-existence;—a purely ideal thing;—nothing.
Nōnes, n. pl. The fifth (or seventh) day of an ancient Roman month;—the hour for noon-day prayer.
Nōne'sūch (nūn'sūch), n. An unequalled thing.
Nōn-ex-ist'ence, n. Want of existence.
Nōn-jūr-ing, a. Not swearing allegiance.
Nōn-jū-ror or Nōn-jūr'or, n. One who refused to swear allegiance to successors of James II.
Nōn-pa-rēll' (nɒn-pə-rēl'), n. A printer's letter of a small size;—a noneuch.—2, *a.* Unequalled; peerless.
Nōn'plūs, n. A puzzle; a great difficulty.—2, *v. a.* To confound; to puzzle.
Nōn-rēs'i-dēnce, n. A failure of residence; habitual absence.
Nōn-rēs'i-dēt, n. One who does not reside in the place of his official duty.—2, *a.* Not residing; absent.
Nōn-rē-sist'ance, n. Passive obedience.
Nōn-rē-sist'ant, a. Not resisting; unopposing.—2, *n.* One who declines to resist.
Nōn'sēnse, n. Unmeaning language; folly.
Nōn-sēn'si-cāl, a. Unmeaning; foolish.
Nōn-sēn'si-cāl-nēss, n. Absurdity; folly.

mien, sīr, mōve, nōr, sōn; bāll, būr, rūle, āse.—ŋ, g, q, ȳ, soft; ȳ, ȳ, ȳ, hard; a, ȳ, ȳ, ȳ, ȳ, ȳ.

Nōn'suit (nōn'sūt), *n.* The stoppage of a lawsuit.—2, *v. a.* To quash in a legal process.
Nōō'dle, *n.* A fool; a simpleton. [Vulgar.]
Nook (nōk or nōk), *n.* A corner; a narrow place; a retreat.
Nōōn, *n.* Mid-day; twelve o'clock.
Nōōn'day, or **Nōōn'tide**, *n.* Mid-day; noon.
Nōōn'ing, *n.* Repose or repast at noon.
Nōōse or **Nōōse**, *n.* A running knot.
Nōōse, *v. a.* To tie in a noose; to catch; to ensnare; to entrap. [neither and not]
Nōr, *conj.* A negative particle;—correlative to **Nōrn**, *n.* A model; a pattern;—a rule or precept.
Nōr'mal, *a.* Perpendicular;—regular;—noting a school for training school-teachers. [mans.]
Nōr'man, *a.* Relating to Normandy, or to North, *n.* The point opposite to the south.—2, *a.* Northerly; being in the north.
Nōrth-east, *n.* The point between the north and east.—2, *a.* Pertaining to the north-east.
Nōrth'er-ly, *a.* Being towards or from the north.
Nōrth'err, *a.* Being in or from the north.
Nōrth-star, *n.* The pole-star; the loadstar.
Nōrth'ward, *a.* Being towards the north.
Nōrth'ward, or **Nōrth'wards**, *ad.* Towards the north. [north and west]
Nōrth-west, *n.* A point midway between the north and west.
Nōrth-wind, *n.* The wind from the north.
Nōse (nōz), *n.* The prominence on the face;—scent.—2, *v. a.* To scent; to smell;—to face.
Nōse-gay (nōz'gā), *n.* A bunch of flowers.
Nōs-a-lōg'i-cal, *a.* Relating to nosology.
Nō-sil'i-q-ūz, *n.* The science of diseases.
Nōs'tril, *n.* An aperture of the nose.
Nōs'trum, *n.* [L.] A quack medicine.
Nōt, *ad.* A particle of negation or refusal.
Nōt-a-ble, *a.* Industrious; careful; bustling.
Nōt-a-ble, *a.* Remarkable; memorable.
Nōt-a-ble-nēss, *n.* Carefulness; industry.
Nōt-a-ble-nēss, *n.* Remarkableness.
Nōt-a-blez, *ad.* Carefully; with industry.
Nōt-a-blez, *ad.* Memorably; remarkably;—especially; with show of importance.
Nō-tā-ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a notary.
Nō-tā-ry, *n.* An officer who attests contracts.
Nō-tā-tion, *n.* The act of noting or marking;—a system of signs or marks.
Nōtch, *n.* A nick; a hollow cut in any thing.—2, *v. a.* To cut in small hollows.
Nōte, *n.* A mark; a notice; a remark; an account;—a tone;—a symbol;—a written paper.—2, *v. a.* To observe; to remark; to set down.
Nōte-book (nōt'bk), *n.* A book containing notes.
Nōt'ed, *p. a.* Remarkable; eminent; famous.
Nōte-wor-thy (-wūr-thē), *a.* Worthy of notice.
Nōth'ing (nōth'ing), *n.* Nonentity; negation;—not any thing.
Nōth'ing-nēss, *n.* Nihilism; non-existence.
Nō'tice (nō'tis), *n.* A remark; heed; observation; information.—2, *v. a.* To note; to heed; to observe.
Nō'tice-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of observation.
Nō'ti-fi-cā'tion, *n.* The act of notifying.
Nō'ti-fy, *v. a.* To inform;—to make known.
Nō'tion, *n.* Thought; idea; image; opinion.
Nō'tion-al (nō'thun-al), *a.* Imaginary; ideal; visionary;—whimsical.
Nō-tō-r'i'-ty, *n.* The state of being notorious;—public knowledge; notoriousness.

Nō-tō-r'i'-ōus, *a.* Publicly known;—infamous.
Nō-tō-r'i'-ōus-ly, *ad.* Publicly; evidently;—in a notorious manner.
Nō-tō-r'i'-ōus-nēss, *n.* Public fame; notoriety.
Nōt-with-stānd'ing, *conj.* Nevertheless; however; although.—2, *prep.* In spite of.
Nought (nāwt), *n.* Nothing.—See **NAUGHT**.
Nōūn, *n.* (Gram.) The name of any thing.
Nōūr'ish (nūr'ish), *v. a.* To support by food.
Nōūr'ish-mēt, *n.* Food; sustenance; nutrition.
Nōv'el, *a.* New; not ancient; unusual.—2, *n.* A fictitious tale in prose; a romance.
Nōv'el-ist, *n.* A writer of novels.
Nōv'el-ty, *n.* Newness; innovation.
Nō-vēm'ber, *n.* The eleventh month of the year.
Nō-vē'nē, *n.* (Ecc.) A nine days' devotion.
Nō-vē'nē-al, *a.* Done every ninth year.
Nōv'ice, *n.* One unskilled; a probationer.
Nō-v'ic'ite (nō-vish'it), *n.* The time of being a novice;—a novice.
Nōō (nōō), *ad.* At this time; at one time.—2, *n.* The present time or moment.
Nōō'a-dāy, *ad.* In the present age; now.
Nō'wāy, or **Nō'wāy**, *ad.* Not in any manner.
Nō'wāre, *ad.* Not in any place. [degreve]
Nō'wīse, *ad.* Not in any manner; not in any
Nōx'ious (nōk'hus), *a.* Hurtful; harmful.
Nōx'ious-nēss (nōk'hus-nēss), *n.* Hurtfulness.
Nōz'le, or **Nōz'le** (nōz'z), *n.* The nose; snout.
Nō-b'le, *a.* Bringing or forming clouds.
Nō'bile, *a.* Marriageable; of an age fit for marriage.
Nā-cifer-ōus, *a.* Bearing nuts.
Nā'cle-ūs, *n.*; pl. **Nā'cle-i**. [L.] That about which matter is accumulated.
Nāde, *a.* Bare; naked;—without force; void.
Nā'di-ty, *n.* Nakedness.
Nā'ga-to-ry, *a.* Trifling; futile; insignificant.
Nā'gāt, *n.* A lump of native gold or silver.
Nā'sānce (nā'sāns), *n.* Something offensive.
Nāll, *a.* Void; of no force; ineffectual.
Nāll'i-ty, *a.* To annul; to make void.
Nāll'i-ty, *n.* Want of force or existence.
Nāmb (nūm), *a.* Torpid; chill; motionless.—2, *v. a.* To make torpid; to stupefy.
Nām'ber, *v. a.* To count; to tell; to reckon.—2, *n.* Any aggregate of units; many;—a figure;—pl. Harmony; verses; poetry.
Nām'ber-er, *n.* One who numbers.
Nām'ber-lēss, *a.* More than can be counted.
Nām'bers, *n.* The fourth book in the Bible.
Nāmb'nēss (nūm'nēs), *n.* Torpor; deadness.
Nām'er-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being numbered.
Nām'er-al, *a.* Relating to number.—2, *n.* A numerical character or letter.
Nām'er-al-ly, *ad.* According to number.
Nām'er-a-ry, *a.* Relating to a certain number.
Nām'er-āte, *v. a.* To reckon; to calculate.
Nām'er-ā'tion, *n.* The art or act of numbering.
Nām'er-ā-tor, *n.* One who numbers; a numberer;—one of the terms of a fraction.
Nā-mēr'i'-cal, *a.* Numeral; denoting number;—expressed by numbers or figures.
Nā-mēr'i'-cal-ly, *ad.* With respect to number.
Nām'er-ōus, *a.* Many; not few;—musical.
Nām'er-ōus-ly, *ad.* In, or with, great numbers.
Nām'er-ōus-nēss, *n.* The being numerous.
Nā-mis-māt'ic, or **Nā-mis-māt'ic-cal**, *a.* Relating to numismatics.

ē, ē, ī, ū, ē, ī, ū, long; ē, ē, ī, ū, short; ē, ē, ī, ū, u. v. obscure.—**ēre, ēar, ēat, ēill; ēēr, ēēr;**

Nū-mīg-māt'jes, *n.* The science of coins and medals; numismatology. [and medals.]
Nū-mīg-mā-tū'q-gy, *n.* The science of coins.
Nūm-mā-rx, *a.* Relating to, or resembling,
Nūm-mū-lar, *a.* coin or money.
Nūm'skūll, *n.* A dunce; a dolt; a blockhead.
Nūn, *n.* A woman who lives in a nunnery; a woman set apart to a religious life.
Nūn'ci-ō (nūn'she-ō), *n.*; pl. **Nūn'ci-ōs**. The pope's ambassador at a royal court.
Nūn-cū'pā-tive, *a.* Verbal; verbally pronounced;
Nūn-cū'pā-tō-rx, *n.* pronounced; not written.
Nūn'ner-y, *n.* A house or convent of nuns.
Nūp'tial (nūp'shāl), *a.* Relating to marriage.
Nūp'tialy (nūp'shāly), *n.* pl. Marriage.
Nūree, *n.* A woman who nurses or takes care of a child or sick person.—2, *v. a.* To care for, as a child; to feed;—to promote; to foster.
Nūrs'er-y, *n.* A plantation of young trees;—a place where young children are nursed.
Nūrs'ling, *n.* One nursed up; a fondling.

Nūrt'āre (nūrt'yur), *n.* Food; diet;—education.—2, *v. a.* To educate; to train.
Nūt, *n.* A fruit;—a cylinder with teeth.
Nū-tā'tion, *n.* A kind of vibrating motion.
Nūt-brō'n, *a.* Brown like a nut.
Nūt'gall, *n.* A hard excrescence of an oak.
Nūt'mēg, *n.* A valuable species of spice.
Nūt'ri-g, *n.* The fur of a South American animal resembling the beaver.
Nūt'ri-mēt, *n.* Nourishment; food; aliment.
Nūt-tri-mēt'al, *a.* Nourishing; alimental.
Nūt-tri'tion (nūt-trish'yn), *n.* The act or process of nourishing;—aliment.
Nūt-tri'tious (nūt-trish'us), *a.* Nourishing.
Nūt'tri-tive, *a.* Nourishing; nutritive.
Nūt'shēll, *n.* The shell of a nut.
Nūx-vōm'i-cā, *n.* A poisonous drug, which is the seed of an Asiatic tree.
Nū'cā-lō-px, *n.* The seeing best in the night.
Nūmph, *n.* A female deity;—pupa; nymphs.
Nūm phə, *n.* [L.] The chrysalis of an insect.

O.

O, an English vowel, has several different sounds, as in *note, not, nor, come, more*.
ō, *interj.* Expressing a wish or exclamation.
ōaf (ōf), *n.* A foolish child;—an idiot; a dolt.
ōaf'ish (ōf'ish), *a.* Stupid; dull; doltish.
ōak (ōk), *n.* A forest tree and its wood.
ōak'en (ō'kn), *a.* Made of oak.
ōak'um (ō'kum), *n.* Cords untwisted and reduced to loose hemp.
ōar (ōr), *n.* An instrument to row with.—2, *v. a.* To impel by rowing.—3, *v. u.* To row.
ōary'mān, *n.* One who rows.
ōar'y, *a.* Having the form or use of oars.
ō'a-sis, *n.*; pl. **ō'a-sēs**. A fertile spot in an arid desert.
ōat (ōt), *n.* A grain;—chiefly used in the plural.
ōat'cake, *n.* A cake made of the meal of oats.
ōat'en (ō'tn), *a.* Made of oats or of oat straw.
ōath (ōth), *n.* A solemn declaration, made with an appeal to God as a witness of its truth.
ōat'mēal, *n.* Meal made by grinding oats.
ōats (ōts), *n.* pl. A kind of grain for horses.
ōb'dū-rā-cy or **ōb'dū'rā-cy**, *n.* Inflexible wickedness; impenitence; hardness of heart.
ōb'dū-rate or **ōb'dū'rate**, *a.* Hard of heart; obstinate; stubborn; harsh; unfeeling.
ōb'dū-rate-ness or **ōb'dū'rate-ness**, *n.* Stubbornness; inflexibility; obduracy.
ō-bē'di-ēnce, *n.* The act of obeying; submission to authority; submissiveness;—obsequiousness.
ō-bē'di-ēnt, *a.* Submissive to authority.
ō-bē'sance (ō-bē'sans or ō-bē'sans), *n.* A bow; a courtesy; an act of reverence.
ōb'c-lāk, *n.* A slender column;—a mark [+].
ō-bēse', *a.* Corpulent; very fat; gross.
ō-bēse-ness or **ō-bē'si-ty**, *n.* Corpulence.
ō-bey' (ō-bē'), *v. a.* To submit to; to comply with.
ōb-fū'scate, *v. a.* To darken over; to cloud.
ōb-fus-cā'tion, *n.* The act of darkening.
ōb'it or **ōb'it**, *n.* Decesse;—funeral ceremony.

ō-bī'tū-g-rx, *a.* Relating to deaths.—2, *n.* A register or list of the dead; a notice of a deceased person.
ōb'ject, *n.* Design; end; ultimate purpose.
ōb-jēct', *v. a.* To oppose; to urge against.
ōb-jēct'ion, *n.* An adverse argument or reason; opposition; fault found.
ōb-jēct'ion-a-ble, *a.* Liable to objection.
ōb-jēct'ive, *a.* Relating to the object, or to the object of thought;—opposed to *subjective*.
ōb-jēct'ive-ly, *ad.* In an objective manner.
ōb-jēct'or, *n.* One who offers objections.
ōb-jūr-gate, *v. a.* To chide; to reprove.
ōb-jūr-gā'tion, *n.* A reproof; reprehension.
ōb-jūr-gā-tō-rx, *a.* Reprehensive; chiding.
ōb-lāte, *a.* Flattened at the poles.
ōb'lāte, *n.* A member of a religious order.
ōb-lā'tion, *n.* An offering; a sacrifice;—alma.
ōb-li-gāte, *v. a.* To bind by contract or duty.
ōb-li-gā'tion, *n.* That which obligates; the binding power of an oath, vow, or duty;—a contract; a bond.
ōb-li-gā-tō-rx, *a.* Imposing an obligation.
ōb-lige', *v. a.* To bind; to impose obligations on; to gratify; to accommodate.
ōb-li-gēē', *n.* The person to whom another, called the *obligor*, is bound by a contract.
ōb-lig'ing, *p. a.* Accommodating; friendly.
ōb-li-gōr, *n.* (*Law*.) One who binds himself to another;—opposed to *obligee*.
ōb-lique' (ōb-lēk' or ōb-līk'), *a.* Not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel; indirect.
ōb-lique'ly or **ōb-lique'ly**, *ad.* Not directly.
ōb-līq'ui-ty (ōb-līk'wē-ty), *n.* A deviation from a right line, or from rectitude. [destroy.]
ōb-lit'er-ate, *v. a.* To efface; to rub out; to
ōb-lit'er-ā'tion, *n.* Effacement; extinction.
ōb-liv'i-on, *n.* Forgetfulness; amnesty; pardon.
ōb-liv'i-ōus, *a.* Causing forgetfulness; forgetful.
ōb-lōng, *a.* Longer than broad. [ful]

oien, sir; mōve, nōr, sōn; bāll, būr, rūle, ūse.—**ō, o, ē, soft; ō, o, ē, hard; o a a, x a a, ū a a**

Ob-lo-quy, *n.* Censorious speech; slander.
Ob-nōx'ious (ob-nōk'shūs), *a.* Subject, liable, or exposed to punishment:—unpopular; odious.
Ob-nōx'ious-ly (ob-nōk'shūs-lē), *ad.* Offensively.
Ob-nōx'ious-nēss (ob-nōk'shūs-nēs), *n.* Liable-ness; liability:—unpopularity.
Ob'q-ē, *n.* The hautboy, a musical instrument.
Ob'ō-vāte, *a.* Having the shape of an egg with the smaller end downwards.
Ob-scēne' (ob-sēn'), *a.* Immodest; offensive to decency; impure; disgusting.
Ob-scēne'ly, *ad.* In an obscene manner.
Ob-scēne'ness, or **Ob-scēn'ī-ty** (ob-sēn'ē-tē), *n.* The quality of being obscene; impurity of thought or language; lewdness. [ness.]
Ob-scū-rā'tion, *n.* The act of darkening; dark-
ob-scūre', *a.* Dark; gloomy; abstruse; unknown.—2, *v. a.* To darken; to conceal.
Ob-scūre'ly, *ad.* Not brightly; darkly; dimly.
Ob-scū'ri-ty, *n.* Darkness; privacy; perplexity.
Ob'sē-crāte, *v. a.* To beseech; to entreat.
Ob'sē-crā'tion, *n.* An entreaty; a supplication.
Ob'sē-quiēs (-kwēz), *n. pl.* Funeral solemnities.
Ob'sē-qui-ōus, *a.* Obedient; compliant; submissive:—meanly complying; servile.
Ob'sē-qui-ōus-ly, *ad.* Submissively; servilely.
Ob'sē-qui-ōus-nēss, *n.* Obedience; compliance.
Ob'sērv-a-ble, *a.* That may be observed.
Ob'sērv-a-bley, *ad.* In a manner worthy of note.
Ob'sērv-ance, *n.* Respect; reverence; practice.
Ob'sērv-ant, *a.* Attentive; watchful; respectful.
Ob'sērv-ā'tion, *n.* Observance; note; remark:—attention:—the act of observing.
Ob'sērv-a-tō-ry, *n.* A place for astronomical observations, &c.
Ob'serve', *v. a.* To watch; to regard; to note; to obey.—2, *v. n.* To be attentive; to remark.
Ob'sērv-er, *n.* One who observes; a remarker.
Ob'sēs'sion (ob-sēs'hūn), *n.* The act of besieging; possession; besetment.
Ob'sid'ī-an, *n.* A dark-colored mineral.
Ob'sq-lēs-cent, *a.* Going out of use.
Ob'sq-lēte, *a.* Gone out of use; disused.
Ob'sq-lēte-nēss, *n.* The state of being out of use.
Ob'sta-cle, *n.* A hindrance; an obstruction.
Ob-stēt'ric, *a.* Relating to obstetrics. [wifery.]
Ob-stēt'rica, *n. pl.* The science or art of mid-
ob'sti-na-cy, *n.* Stubbornness; contumacy.
Ob'sti-nāte, *a.* Stubborn; contumacious.
Ob'sti-nāte-ly, *ad.* Stubbornly; inflexibly.
Ob'sti-nāte-nēss, *n.* Stubbornness; obstinacy.
Ob'sti-pā'tion, *n.* The act of stopping up:—the state of being stopped up.
Ob-strēp'er-ōus, *a.* Loud; clamorous; noisy.
Ob-strēp'er-ōus-ly, *ad.* Loudly; clamorously.
Ob-stric'tion, *n.* An obligation; a bond.
Ob-strūct', *v. a.* To block up; to bar; to hinder.
Ob-strūc'tion, *n.* A hindrance; an obstacle.
Ob-strūc'tive, *a.* Causing impediment.—2, *n.* An impediment; an obstacle.
Ob'strū-ent, *a.* Hindering; blocking up.
Ob-tāin' (ob-tān'), *v. a.* To gain; to acquire; to procure.—2, *v. n.* To get into use:—to prevail:—to succeed.
Ob-tāin-a-ble, *a.* That may be obtained.
Ob-tēnd', *v. a.* To oppose; to continue against.
Ob-tēst', *v. a.* To beseech; to supplicate.
Ob-tēst-ā'tion, *n.* A supplication; an entreaty.
Ob-trūde', *v. a.* To thrust into; to urge upon.

Ob-trūd'er, *n.* One who obtrudes.
Ob-trūd'sion (-trū'zhūn), *n.* The act of obtruding.
Ob-trū'sive, *a.* Inclined to obtrude.
Ob-tūnd', *v. a.* To blunt; to dull; to deaden.
Ob-tūse, *a.* Not pointed; not acute:—dull.
Ob-tūse'ly, *ad.* Without a point:—stupidly.
Ob-tūse-ness, *n.* Bluntness:—dullness.
Ob-tū'sion (ob-tū'zhūn), *n.* The act of dulling.
Ob'vērse, *n.* The face of a coin;—opposed to reverse. [smaller end towards the stock.]
Ob'vērse', *a.* Reversed:—noting a leaf with the
Ob'vēr't, *v. a.* To turn towards.
Ob'vī-āte, *v. a.* To remove; to prevent.
Ob'vī-ōus, *a.* Open; exposed; plain; evident.
Ob'vī-ōus-ly, *ad.* Evidently; apparently.
Ob'vī-ōus-nēss, *n.* The state of being evident.
Ob-cā'sion (ob-kā'zhūn), *n.* An occurrence; a casualty; opportunity; need; exigence.—2, *v. a.* To cause; to produce; to effect.
Ob-cā'sion-al, *a.* Incidental; casual; ac-
cidental, produced by some occurrence.
Ob-cā'sion-al-ly, *ad.* Incidentally; at times.
Ob'ci-dēnt, *n.* The west. [posed to orientā.]
Ob'ci-dēnt-al, *a.* In the west; western; op-
ob'ci-pī-tal, *a.* Relating to the occiput.
Ob'ci-pūt (ob'sē-pūt), *n.* The back of the head.
Ob-clū'sion (-zhūn), *n.* The act of shutting up.
Ob-clūt, *a.* Secret; hidden; unknown.
Ob-clū-tā'tion, *n.* The act of concealment.
Ob'cū-pān-cy, *n.* A holding; a possession.
Ob'cū-pānt, *n.* One who takes or has possession; an occupier.
Ob-cū-pā'tion, *n.* Possession; business; trade.
Ob'cū-py, *v. a.* To possess; to keep; to employ.
Ob-cūr, *v. n.* To come to the mind; to present itself; to appear; to happen.
Ob-cūr-rence, *n.* Any thing that occurs; an incident; an accidental event.
Ob'cean (ō'shān), *n.* The vast body of salt water on the globe; the great sea. [ocean.]
Ob'cē-ān'ic (ō'shē-ān'ik), *a.* Relating to the
ob'cē-lat-ed, *a.* Having, or resembling, little
ob'cē-lēt, *n.* A beautiful feline animal. [feyā.]
Ob'cē-lē-rā-cy, *n.* Government by the multitude; mob-rule; mobocracy.
Ob'chre (ō'krē), *n.* A species of colored earth.
Ob'shre-ōus (ō'krē-ūs), *a.* Consisting of ochre.
Ob'shre'y (ō'krē), *a.* Partaking of ochre.
Ob'tā-gōn, *n.* A plane figure of eight sides and eight angles. [sides.]
Ob-tāg'o-nāl, *a.* Having eight angles and eight
ob-tā-hē-dral, *a.* Pertaining to an octahedron.
Ob-tā-hē-drōn, *n.* A solid having eight equal faces.
Ob-tān'gū-lar, *a.* Having eight angles.
Ob'tāve, *n.* An interval of eight sounds:—a period of eight days.
Ob-tā'vō, *n.*; *pl.* **Ob-tā'vōs**. A book having eight leaves to a sheet;—used also as an adjective, but commonly contracted into *8eo*.
Ob-tēn'ī-al, *a.* Happening every eighth year.
Ob-tē'ber, *n.* The tenth month of the year.
Ob-tō-gē-nā'ri-an, *n.* A person eighty years old.
Ob-tō-gē-nā-ry or **Ob'tō-gē-nā-ry**, *a.* Of eighty years of age.—2, *n.* An instrument of eight strings. [white and one-eighth negro blood.]
Ob-tō-rōōn', *n.* A person who is of seven-eighths
Ob'ū-lar, *a.* Relating to, or known by, the eye.
Ob'ū-lar-ly, *ad.* By means of the eye.

ā, ā, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, short; æ, œ, ĩ, q, v, obscure.—Färe, fār, fäst, fäll; häir, hēr:

Ōc'ā-līst, n. A surgeon skilled in diseases of the eyes. [harem.]
Ōd'ā-līk, n. A female slave employed in a harem.
Ōdd, a. Not even:—particular:—singular; eccentric; strange.
Ōdd'ī-ty, n. Singularity:—an odd person or thing.
Ōdd'ly, ad. Not evenly:—strangely.
Ōdd'ness, n. Strangeness; oddity.
Ōdds (ōds), n. sing. & pl. Inequality:—dispute.
Ōde, n. A short song; a lyric poem.
Ō'dious (ō'dyus or ō'dē-us), a. Hateful; detestable; abominable:—invidious. [vidiously.]
Ō'dious-ly or Ō'di-ōus-ly, ad. Hatefully:—invidiously.
Ō'dious-ness, n. Hatefulness.
Ō'di-ūm or Ō'd'ium, n. Invidiousness; hatred.
Ō-dēm'g-ter, n. An instrument attached to a carriage-wheel for measuring distances.
Ōd-on-tāl'gīo, a. Pertaining to the toothache.
Ō'dor, n. Scent; fragrance; perfume.
Ō'dor-ate, a. Scented; having a strong scent.
Ō'dor-if'er-ōus, a. Giving scent; fragrant.
Ō'dor-ōus, a. Fragrant; sweet of scent.
Ōe-t-mōn'ī-cal, a. See ECUMENICAL.
Ōe-dē'mā (ē-dē'mā), n. A swelling.
Ō'er (ōr), ad. & prep. Contracted from *over*.
Ōe-sōph'g-gūs (ē-sōf'g-gūs), n. The gullet.
Ōf (ōv), prep. From; concerning; noting the source, cause, or motion.
Ōf (ōf or ōuf), ad. Noting departure or distance.
Ō-2, interj. Away! begone! depart!—3, *prep.* Not on:—distant from. [refuse.]
Ōf-fal, n. Waste meat; carrion; coarse flesh;
Ōf-fence', n. Any thing that offends; crime; injury; anger; displeasure.
Ōf-fence'less, a. Unoffending; innocent.
Ōf-fend', v. a. To displease; to transgress.—2, *v. n.* To be criminal; to cause anger.
Ōf-fend'er, n. A criminal; a transgressor.
Ōf-fen'sive, a. Displeasing:—making invasion.
Ōf-fen'sive-ly, ad. Injuringly; with offence.
Ōf-fen'sive-ness, n. Mischief:—quality of causing offence or disgust.
Ōf-f'er, v. a. To present; to sacrifice; to propose.—2, *v. n.* To be present; to be at hand.—3, *n.* A proposal; a price bid; a proffer.
Ōf-f'er-ing, n. A sacrifice; any thing offered.
Ōf-f'er-to-ry, n. The offering of alms:—the first part of the mass, and the music for the same.
Ōf-f'hānd, a. & ad. Without delay or deliberation.
Ōf-f'ice, n. A public charge; agency; peculiar use; business; a place of business; a room.
Ōf-f'ic-er, n. A man in office; a commander.
Ōf-f'ī'cīal (ōf-fīsh'al), a. Pertaining to office.—2, *n.* One who holds office.
Ōf-f'ī'cīal-ly (ōf-fīsh'al-ly), ad. By authority.
Ōf-f'ī'cī-āte (ōf-fīsh'g-āt), v. n. To discharge an office; to perform an office for another.
Ōf-f'ī'cī-nal or Ōf-f'ī'gī-nal, a. Used in, or relating to, shops.
Ōf-f'ī'cious (ōf-fīsh'us), a. Kind; doing good offices:—forward; meddlesome; obtrusive.
Ōf-f'ī'cious-ly (ōf-fīsh'us-ly), ad. Obtrusively.
Ōf-f'ī'cious-ness (ōf-fīsh'us-ness), n. Forwardness.
Ōf-f'ing, n. The water off the shore. [nees.]
Ōf-f'ōdūr-ing, n. Rejected matter; refuse.
Ōf-f'ōdūm, n. Refuse; offscouring.
Ōf-f'st, n. A sprout:—a counterbalance.
Ōf-f'ring, n. Propagation; a child; children.

Ōft (ōft or ōft), ad. Often; frequently.
Ōften (ōftn or ōftn), ad. Oft; frequently; many times; not seldom. [ten]
Ōft-en-times (ōftn-tīmz), or Ōft-times, ad. Of-
Ō-gēē', n. A sort of moulding in architecture
Ō-gle (ōgl), v. a. To view with side-glances.
Ō-gre (ō'gur), n. Fabulous man-eating monster.
Ōh (ō), interj. Noting pain, sorrow, or surprise.
Ōhm, n. The unit of electric resistance.
Ōil, n. An unctuous liquid.—2, *v. a.* To smear or lubricate with oil.
Ōil'-clōth, n. A floor-cloth oiled and painted.
Ōil'-col-or (ōil'kūl-ūr), n. Color made by grinding coloring substances in oil.
Ōil'-i-ness, n. Unctuousness; greasiness.
Ōil'-mān, n. One who trades in oils, pickles, &c.
Ōil'-nūt, n. The butternut; the ground-nut, &c.
Ōil'y, a. Like oil; containing oil; greasy.
Ōint'ment, n. An unguent; unctuous matter.
Ō-kā'pī, n. A giraffe-like animal recently discovered in central Africa.
Ō'kra, n. A culinary vegetable.
Ōld, a. Not young; not new or fresh; ancient.
Ōld'en (ōl'dn), a. Old; ancient.
Ōld'-fash-ioned (-und), a. Out of fashion.
Ōld'ness, n. Age; antiquity. [ous.]
Ō-le-āf'ī-noūs (ō-lē-ād'jīn-ūs), a. Oily; unctu-
Ō-le-ān'der, n. A handsome flowering shrub.
Ō-le-ān'ter, n. A plant bearing a soft juicy fruit.
Ō-le-ō-mā'ē-rī-ne, n. An imitation butter.
Ō-līc'itō-ry, a. Having the sense of smell.
Ō-līb'g-nūm, n. True frankincense.
Ō-lī-gārāh'ī-cal, a. Relating to an oligarchy.
Ō-lī-gār-phy, n. A species of aristocracy.
Ō-lī-ō (ō-lē-ō or ōl'yō), n.; pl. Ō-lī-ōs. A medley.
Ō-lī-ō-ry, a. Belonging to a kitchen-garden.
Ō-lī-vā'ceous (ōl-ē-vā'shūs), a. Relating to, or resembling, olives.
Ōl'ive, n. An evergreen tree and its fruit.
Ō-līm'pī-ad, n. A space of four years, from one celebration of the Olympic games to another.
Ō-līm'pīc, a. Relating to certain games in Greece.
Ōm'b're (ōm'būr), n. A game of cards.
Ō-mē'gā, n. The last letter of the Greek alphabet, as *alpha* is the first.
Ōme'let (ōm'-), n. A pancake made with eggs.
Ō'men, n. A sign, good or bad; a prognostic.
Ō-mēn'tum, n. [L.] (*Anat.*) The caul.
Ō'mer, n. A Hebrew measure.
Ōm'ī-noūs, a. Foreboding; inauspicious.
Ō-mis'sion (ō-mish'un), n. Neglect of duty; a failure:—the act of omitting. [lect.]
Ō-mīt', v. a. To leave out; to pass by; to neglect.
Ōm'nī-būs, n. A long public carriage.
Ōm-nī-fā'rī-ōus, a. Of all varieties or kinds.
Ōm-nīp'ō-tēnce, } n. Almighty power; un-
Ōm-nīp'ō-tēn-cy, } limited, infinite power.
Ōm-nīp'ō-tēnt, a. Almighty; all-powerful.—2, *n.* The Almighty; one of the appellations of God.
Ōm-nī-prēs'ence, n. Presence in every place.
Ōm-nī-prēs'ent, a. Present in every place.
Ōm-nī'scī-ēnce (ōm-nish'ē-ens or ōm-nish'ēns), n. Boundless knowledge.



Olives.

plēn, sīr; mōve, nōr, sōn; būll, būr, rāle, ūse.—Ō, ō, ȳ, soft; ō, ō, ē, hard; ȳ as ȳ; ȳ as ȳ; this.

or, *n.* An eloquent speaker:—a petitioner.
 or-i-cal, *a.* Rhetorical; eloquent.
 or-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a rhetorical manner.
 or-i-ō, *n.* [It.] A sacred musical drama.
 o-ry, *n.* Eloquence:—a place for worship.
 a. A sphere; a wheel; a circle; a globe.
 (or-bed or orbd), *a.* Round; circular.
 o-lar, *a.* Spherical; circular; globular.
 o-lat-ed, *a.* Formed into an orb.
 o-, *n.* A line described by a revolving
 et:—the eye-socket.
 tal, *a.* Relating to an orbit.
 ty, or or-bi-tude, *n.* Want or loss of pa-
 or of children.
 rd, *n.* A garden or enclosure of fruit-trees.
 or-tra or or-shes-tra, *n.* [Gr.] A place
 musicians:—a band of musicians.
 d, *n.* An air-plant of many species.
 a, *n.* The proper or generic name of some
 le orchids. [lish.
 n', *v. a.* To appoint; to decree; to estab-
 al, *n.* A trial by fire or water:—a test.
 , *n.* A method; a rule; a mandate:—a
 -2, *v. a.* To regulate; to manage; to
 t:—to ordain.
 -ly, *a.* Methodical; regular; quiet.
 tal, *a.* Noting order; as, *second, third, &c.*
 n. A ritual:—a number denoting order.
 anee, *n.* A law; a rule; an appointment.
 or-ri-ly, *ad.* Commonly; usually.
 or-ry, *a.* Common; usual:—mean; plain.
 n. A Judge:—a place of eating;—in the
 sense pronounced also or-d'na-ry.
 ate, *a.* Regular; methodical; orderly.—
 A geometrical distance or line.
 ate-ly, *ad.* In a regular manner.
 na-tion, *n.* The act of ordaining.
 ince, *n.* Cannon; heavy artillery.
 oe (or'd'yr), *n.* Dung; filth; excrement.
 Metal yet in its mineral state.
 d, *n.* A nymph of the mountains.
 i, *n.* A musical instrument:—a limb, vis-
 or member of an animal.
 o, } *a.* Instrumental; acting as an
 o, } instrument; respecting organs.
 o, } *ad.* By means of organs.
 i-ism, *n.* An organic structure.
 i-ist, *n.* One who plays on the organ.
 i-i-ation, *n.* The state of an organized
 i:—the act of organizing.
 i-ize, *v. a.* To construct; to form.
 i-ist, *n.* The loft where an organ stands.
 i-pipe, *n.* The pipe of a musical organ.
 m, *n.* Immoderate excitement.
 it (or'zhat), *n.* An emulsion of almonds, &c.
 s (jiz) *n. pl.* Frantic revels; bacchanals.
 n. A sort of recess or window.
 it, *a.* Rising, as the sun; eastern; bright.
 n. The east; the part where the sun rises.
 at'al, *a.* Eastern; placed in the east.—
 An inhabitant of the East.
 at'al-ism, *n.* An Eastern mode of speech.
 at'al-ist, *n.* An inhabitant of the East:
 e versed in Oriental learning.
 oe, *n.* Any opening or perforation.
 imb, } (or'p-nām) *n.* The ancient regal
 imme, } standard of France.
 p-nūm, *a.* A fragrant plant; marjoram.
 n, *a.* A beginning; a source.

o-rig'i-nal, *n.* Origin; first copy; an archetype.
 -2, *a.* Pristine; first:—having new ideas.
 o-rig-i-nal'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being origi-
 o-rig-i-nal-ly, *ad.* Primarily; at first. [nal
 o-rig-i-nate, *v. a.* To bring into existence.—
 2, *v. n.* To take existence. [origi-
 o-rig-i-na-tion, *n.* The act of originating:—
 o-rig-i-na-tor, *n.* One who originates.
 o-r-i-ole, *n.* A bird of several species.
 o-r-i-on, *n.* One of the southern constellations.
 o-r-i-son, *n.* A prayer; a supplication.
 o-r-lop, *n.* A war-ship's lower deck.
 o-r-mo-lu, *n.* A kind of brass or bronze.
 or-na-ment, *n.* An embellishment; a decoration.
 -2, *v. a.* To embellish; to adorn.
 or-na-ment'al, *a.* Giving embellishment.
 or-na-ment'al-ly, *ad.* In an ornamental man-
 or-nate, *a.* Bedecked; decorated; fine. [ner.
 or-ni-tho-lōg'i-cal, *a.* Relating to ornithology.
 or-ni-tholō-gist, *n.* One versed in ornithology.
 or-ni-tholō-gy, *n.* The science of birds.
 o-rōg-ra-phy, *n.* The study of mountains.
 or-phan, *n.* A child bereft of parents.
 or-phan-age, *n.* The state of an orphan:—a
 house for orphans.
 or-phane (or'fand), *a.* Bereft of parents.
 or-pi-ment, *n.* Yellow sulphide of arsenic.
 or-re-ry, *n.* An instrument which represents
 the revolutions of the heavenly bodies.
 or-tho-dox, *a.* Sound in opinion and doctrine.
 or-tho-dox-y, *n.* Soundness in doctrine.
 or-tho-ep'i-cal, *a.* Relating to orthoepy.
 or-tho-e-pist, *n.* One versed in orthoepy. [erly
 or-tho-e-py, *n.* The art of pronouncing prop-
 or-tho-g-ra-pher, *n.* One who is versed in or-
 thography. [or spelling
 or-tho-graph'i-cal, *a.* Relating to orthography
 or-tho-g-ra-phy, *n.* The art or mode of spelling.
 or-tholō-gy, *n.* A right description of things.
 or'tive, *a.* Rising, as a star; eastern.
 or-to-lān, *n.* A bird much esteemed for food.
 or'ts, *n. pl.* Fragments; refuse, things left.
 or-cil-late, *v. n.* To move backward and for-
 ward, as a pendulum; to vibrate.
 or-cil-lā-tion, *n.* The moving like a pendulum.
 or-cil-la-to-ry, *a.* Moving like a pendulum.
 or-cil-tān-ox, *n.* The act of yawning; sleepiness.
 or-ci-tant, *a.* Yawning; sleepy; sluggish.
 or-ci-tā-tion, *n.* The act of yawning.
 or-cu-late, *v. a. & v. n.* To kiss:—to touch.
 or-cu-lā-tion, *n.* Kissing; a kiss.
 or-cu-la-to-ry, *a.* Relating to kissing.
 or'cier (or'cher), *n.* A plant of the willow kind.
 or-mōse, or or-mōsis, *n.* The passage of fluids
 through a membrane.
 or-na-burg, *n.* A coarse kind of linen.
 or'p'ry, *n.* A large bird, the fish-hawk.
 or-se-ola, *a.* Bony; resembling bone.
 or'si-ole (or'se-ki), *n.* A small bone.
 or-si'ic, *a.* Having power to ossify. [stance.
 or-si-fi-cā-tion, *n.* Change into a bony sub-
 or-si-frāge, *n.* A name of the sea-eagle.
 or-si-fy, *v. a. & v. n.* To change into bone, or
 into a bony substance.
 or-siv'o-rous, *a.* Devouring bones.
 or'su-a-ry (or'h'u-a-ry), *n.* A charnel-house.
 or-tēn-si-ble, *a.* Held forth to view; apparent;
 specious. [apparently
 or-tēn-si-bly, *ad.* In an ostensible manner:—

afz; mōve, nōr, sōn; būll, būr, rūle, āse.—o, ɔ, ɛ, soft; ɔ, ɛ, ɛ, hard; ɛ as z; ɛ as z; this.

Ös-ten-tä'tion, *n.* Show; ambitious display.
Ös-ten-tä'tious, *a.* Boastful; fond of show.
Ös-ten-tä'tious-ly, *ad.* Vainly; boastfully.
Ös-ten-tä'tious-ness, *n.* Vanity; boastfulness.
Ös-tē-ōl'o-ger, *n.* One versed in osteology.
Ös-tē-ōl'o-gist, *n.* One versed in osteology.
Ös-tē-ōl'o-gy, *n.* A description of the bones.
Öst-ler (**Ös-ler**), *n.* A man who takes care of horses.—See **HÖSTLER**.
Ös-tra-cism, *n.* A mode of banishment by ballot.
Ös-tra-cize, *v. a.* To banish; to expel.
Ös-trich, *n.* A very large old-world bird.
Öth'er (**Öth'er**), *pron. & a.* Not the same.
Öth'er-wise (**Öth'er-wize**), *ad.* In a different manner; by other causes; in other respects.
Ö-täl'o-gy, *n.* A treatise on the ear.
Öt-ter, or **Öt-tö**, *n.* A fine essential oil; an attar.
Öt-ter, *n.* A fur-bearing aquatic animal.
Öt-to-män, *n.*; *pl.* **Öt-to-mäng**. A Turk:—a kind of mat—a seat.
Ötch, *n.* The socket in which a gem is set.
Ought (**äwt**), *n.* Any thing.—See **AUGHT**.—2, *verb defective*. To be obliged.
Önce, *n.* A weight:—a kind of animal.
Önce, or **Öärs**, *pron. poss.* Belonging to us.
Öür-sölves' (**-sölvs'**), *pron. pl.* We, not others.
Öu'zel, or **Öu'zel** (**ö'zl**), *n.* A bird of several kinds; a thrush.
Öüst, *v. a.* To vacate; to deprive; to eject.
Öüst'er, *n.* A dispossession; an ejection.
Öüt, *ad.* Not within; not at home:—loudly.
Öüt-bäl'ance, *v. a.* To outweigh.
Öüt-bäl', *v. a.* To offer more than.
Öüt-böünd, *a.* Bound outward.
Öüt-bräak, *n.* A breaking out; an eruption.
Öüt-bräak-ing, *n.* An outbreak.
Öüt-bürst, *n.* A sudden outbreak.
Öüt-öäst, *p. a.* Thrown away; cast out.—2, *n.* An exile; one rejected or expelled.
Öüt-öröp, *n.* The exposure of a mineral vein on the surface. [—an auction; a vendue.
Öüt-öröy, *n.* A cry of distress; a clamor; a noise:
Öüt-dö, *v. a.* [*imp. t.* outdid; *pp.* outdone.] To surpass; to excel; to exceed.
Öüt'er, *a.* Being without;—opposed to *inner*.
Öüt'er-möst, *a.* Remotest from the midst.
Öüt-fäce', *v. a.* To brave; to stare down.
Öüt-ft, *n.* The equipment of a person or ship.
Öüt-ge'n'er-äl, *v. a.* To exceed in military skill.
Öüt-gö', *v. a.* [*imp. t.* outwent; *pp.* outgone.] To surpass; to go beyond:—to circumvent.
Öüt-gö'ing, *n.* Egress:—expenditure; outlay.
Öüt-gröw' (**-grö'**), *v. a.* To surpass in growth.
Öüt-höäse, *n.* A barn, stable, coach-house, &c.
Öüt-länd'ish, *a.* Not native; foreign:—rude; improper; vulgar:—grotesque.
Öüt-läst', *v. a.* To surpass in duration.
Öüt-läw, *n.* One deprived of the benefit of law.—2, *n. a.* To deprive of the benefit of law:—to deprive of legal force.
Öüt-läw-ry, *n.* An act depriving of benefit of law:—the condition of an outlaw.
Öüt-läy, *n.* Expense; expenditure.
Öüt-lät, *n.* A passage outwards; an egress.
Öüt-line, *n.* Contour; an exterior line; a sketch.
Öüt-liv'e, *v. a.* To live beyond; to survive.
Öüt-möst, *a.* Remotest from the middle.
Öüt-nüm'ber, *v. a.* To exceed in number.
Öüt-pört, *n.* A port at a distance from a city.

Öüt-pöst, *n.* A station at a distance from an army.
Öüt-pour' (**Öüt-pör'**), *v. a.* To effuse; to emit.
Öüt-püt, *n.* The aggregate of mineral taken from a mine or mines.
Öüt-räge, *n.* Open violence; wanton abuse.
Öüt-räge, *v. a.* To injure violently; to abuse.
Öüt-rä'geous (**Öüt-rä'jus**), *a.* Violent; furious.
Öüt-rä'geous-ly (**Öüt-rä'jus-ly**), *ad.* Violently.
Öüt-ride', *v. a. & v. n.* To pass by while riding:—to ride about. [on horseback.
Öüt-rid'er, *n.* A servant who attends a carriage.
Öüt-right' (**Öüt-rit'**), *ad.* Immediately; at once.
Öüt-rün', *v. a.* To leave behind:—to exceed.
Öüt-säl', *v. a.* To leave behind in sailing.
Öüt-säll', *v. a.* To sell at a higher rate.
Öüt-sät, *n.* An opening; a beginning.
Öüt-shine', *v. a.* To excel in lustre.
Öüt-side, *n.* The surface; the external part:—the utmost.—2, *a.* External:—consisting in
Öüt-skirt, *n.* A suburb; a border. [show.
Öüt-ständ'ing, *a.* Unsettled; or unpaid.
Öüt-strip', *v. a.* To outgo; to leave behind.
Öüt-väl'äde (**-väl'v'**), *v. a.* To transcend in price.
Öüt-vie' (**Öüt-vi'**), *v. a.* To exceed; to surpass.
Öüt-vöte, *v. a.* To conquer by suffrages. [ing.
Öüt-wälk' (**Öüt-wäk'**), *v. a.* To exceed in walk.
Öüt-ward, *a.* External; exterior; visible:—foreign. [parts.
Öüt-ward, or **Öüt-wards**, *ad.* Towards the outer
Öüt-ward-ly, *ad.* Externally; in appearance.
Öüt-weight' (**Öüt-wä'**), *v. a.* To exceed in grav-
Öüt-went', *imp. t.* from *outgo*. [ity or value.
Öüt-wirk', *v. a.* To overcome by stratagem.
Öüt-würk (**Öüt-würk**), *n.* An external part of a fortification.
Öu'zel (**ö'zl**), *n.* A blackbird:—a thrush.
Ö'vā, *n.* [L.] The plural of *ovum*.
Ö'vā, *n.* Shaped like an egg.—2, *n.* A figure in the shape of an egg.
Ö'vā-rx, *n.* The seat of eggs or ova.
Ö'vāte, *a.* Of an oval figure; egg-shaped.
Ö-vā'tiō, *n.* In ancient Rome, a lesser tri-
Ö-vā'tiō, *n.* an expression of popular favor.
Ö'ven (**ö'vn**), *n.* An arched cavity to bake in.
Ö'ver, *prep.* Above; across; upon; through.—2, *ad.* Above the top; more; throughout.
Ö-ver-äkt', *v. a. & v. n.* To act more than enough.
Ö-ver-älle, *n. pl.* A kind of loose trousers.
Ö-ver-ärch', *v. a.* To cover as with an arch.
Ö-ver-äwe', *v. a.* To keep in awe; to terrify.
Ö-ver-bäl'ance, *v. a.* To preponderate. [due.
Ö-ver-beär' (**-bär'**), *v. a.* To bear down; to sub-
Ö-ver-beär'ing, *a.* Domineering:—oppressive.
Ö-ver-bärd, *ad.* Off the ship; out of the ship.
Ö-ver-bür'den (**-bür'dn**), *v. a.* To overload.
Ö-ver-öäst, *v. a.* [*imp. t.* & *pp.* overcast.] To cloud; to darken:—to rate too high. [high.
Ö-ver-chärg'e', *v. a.* To oppress; to charge too
Ö-ver-chärg'e', *n.* An excessive charge.
Ö-ver-clö'd', *v. a.* To cover with clouds.
Ö-ver-öäst, *n.* An outside coat; a top coat.
Ö-ver-öäme' (**ö-ver-öüm'**), *v. a.* [*imp. t.* overcame; *pp.* overcome.] To conquer; to surmount:—to excel.—2, *v. n.* To prevail.
Ö-ver-dö', *v. a. & v. n.* To do more than enough.
Ö-ver-döse, *n.* An excessive dose.
Ö-ver-döw', *v. a. & v. n.* To deluge; to inundate.
Ö-ver-döw', *n.* An inundation; a deluge.
Ö-ver-döw'ing, *n.* Exuberance; copiousness.

Ö-ver-freight' (ö-ver-frät'), *v. a.* To overload.
Ö-ver-gröw' (ö-ver-grö'), *n. a. & v. n.* To cover with growth; to grow beyond; to rise above.
Ö-ver-gröwn, *a. or pp.* from *overgrown*. Grown too large.
Ö-ver-gröwn, *n.* Exuberant growth; excessive.
Ö-ver-häng', *v. a. & v. n.* To jut over; to impend over; to be suspended above.
Ö-ver-häul', *v. a.* To spread over; to examine.
Ö-ver-häuf' (ö-ver-häd'), *ad.* Aloft; above.
Ö-ver-höar', *v. a.* To hear privately or by chance.
Ö-ver-höat', *v. a.* To heat too much. [greatly].
Ö-ver-jü', *v. a.* To delight unduly;—to please.
Ö-ver-lade', *v. a.* To overload; to overburden.
Ö-ver-läy', *v. a.* To smother; to crush; to cover.
Ö-ver-läp', *v. a.* To pass over by a jump.
Ö-ver-löad', *v. a.* To burden with too much.
Ö-ver-look' (ö-ver-lök'), *v. a.* To oversee;—to inspect;—to peruse;—to excuse;—to neglect.
Ö-ver-mäth', *v. a.* To be too powerful for.
Ö-ver-mäth, *n.* One of superior powers.
Ö-ver-müch', *a.* Too much; more than enough.
 —2, *ad.* In too great a degree.
Ö-ver-plüs, *n.* A surplus; what remains.
Ö-ver-pöse, *n.* A preponderant weight.
Ö-ver-pöw'er, *v. a.* To vanquish by force.
Ö-ver-räte', *v. a.* To rate at too much.
Ö-ver-räsch', *v. a.* To deceive; to go beyond.
Ö-ver-ride', *v. a.* To ride over; to ride too much.
Ö-ver-rüle', *v. a.* To control; to supersede.
Ö-ver-rün', *v. a.* To ravage; to overspread.
Ö-ver-seh', *v. a.* To superintend; to overlook.
Ö-ver-se'er, *n.* One who oversees; a supervisor.
Ö-ver-set', *v. a. & v. n.* To turn over. [darkness].
Ö-ver-shäde', *v. a.* To overcloud; to cover with shade over;—to shelter; to protect.
Ö-ver-shööt', *v. a. & v. n.* To shoot beyond the mark.
Ö-ver-shö't, *a.* Noting a water-wheel which receives its water from the top.
Ö-ver-sight' (ö-ver-sit'), *n.* Superintendence;—a mistake; an error;—inattention.
Ö-ver-spräd' (ö-ver-spröd'), *v. a.* To cover over.
Ö-ver-stöck', *v. a.* To fill too full; to crowd.
Ö-ver-strain', *v. a. & v. n.* To strain too far.
Ö-vért, *a.* Open; public; apparent; manifest.
Ö-ver-täke', *v. a.* To catch; to come up with;—to take by surprise.



Overshot wheel.

Ö-ver-täak', *v. a.* To overwork. [ruin; to defeat].
Ö-ver-thröw' (ö-ver-thrö'), *v. a.* To overrun; to overthrow (ö-ver-thrö').
Ö-vért-lx, *ad.* Openly; manifestly. [surpass].
Ö-ver-töp', *v. a.* To rise above;—to excel; to surpass.
Ö-ver-türe, *n.* A proposal;—a flourish of music.
Ö-ver-türn', *v. a.* To subvert; to overpower.
Ö-ver-türn, *n.* A subversion; an overthrow.
Ö-ver-wäsn'ing, *a.* Vain; conceited; arrogant.
Ö-ver-weight' (ö-ver-wät'), *v. a.* To preponderate.
Ö-ver-weight' (ö-ver-wät'), *n.* Excess of weight.
Ö-ver-whäl'm', *v. a.* To immerse;—to overcome.
Ö-ver-work' (ö-würk'), *v. a.* To work too much.
Ö-ver-wrought' (ö-ver-räwt'), *pp.* from *overwork*. Labored too much;—worked all over. [ovum].
Ö-vj-düct, *n.* The tube which conducts the fluid.
Ö-vj-förm, *a.* Having the shape of an egg.
Ö-vip'a-roña, *a.* Producing eggs.
Ö-vöid, or **Ö-vöid'al**, *a.* Egg-shaped.
Ö-vüle, *n.* A rudimentary seed.
Ö-vum, *n.*; pl. **Ö-vya**. [L.] An egg.
Öwe (ö), *v. a.* To be indebted to or for. [to].
Ö-w'ing (ö'ing), *p. a.* Due, as a debt;—imputable.
Ööl, *n.* A bird that flies by night.
Ööl'et, *n.* An owl.
Ööl'sh, *a.* Somewhat resembling an owl.
Öwn (ön), *a.* Belonging to; as, my *own*.—2, *v. a.* To possess by right;—to confess.
Öwn'er (ön'er), *n.* The rightful proprietor.
Öwn'er-ship (ön'er-), *n.* Rightful possession.
Öx, *n.*; pl. **Öxen**. An animal of the bovine tribe; specifically, the castrated male.
Öx-äl'ic, *a.* Noting a very poisonous acid.
Öx-eye (öks'i), *n.* A plant of different genera.
Öx-i-däte, or **Öx'id-ize**, *v. a.* To convert into an oxide; to combine with oxygen.
Öx-i-dä'tion, *n.* The process of oxidizing.
Öx'id (öks'id), *n.* A combination of a simple chemical element with oxygen. [England].
Öx-ö'ni-an, *n.* A graduate of Oxford University.
Öx'y-ßen, *n.* A gas which generates acids and forms the respirable or vital part of air.
Öx'y-ßen-äte, } *v. a.* To combine or impregnate
Öx'y-ßen-ize, } with oxygen.
Öx'y-mél, *n.* A mixture of vinegar and honey.
Öx'y-töne, *n.* A word with the acute accent on the last syllable.
Ö'yer, *n.* *Oyer* and *terminer*, in England, the assizes; in the U.S., the highest criminal courts.
Ö-yés' [Fr. *oyez*]. Hear ye;—used by a sheriff or crier as an introduction to a proclamation.
Öy's'ter, *n.* A bivalvular testaceous mollusk.
Ö-zöne, *n.* A gaseous substance supposed to be a form of oxygen.

P.

P is a labial consonant (a mute), and has one uniform sound, as in *pet*, *pull*, *cap*, &c.
Päb'ä-lüm, *n.* [L.] Food; aliment; support.
Päce, *n.* A step;—gait;—a measure varying from 2½ to 5 feet;—a degree of speed.—2, *v. n.* To move with a particular gait; to go.—3, *v. a.* To measure by paces or steps.

Pä'cer, *n.* One that paces; a horse that paces.
Pä-phä', *n.* A Turkish governor; a pasha.
Pä-phä'lic, *n.* See **PARHALIC**.
Pä-cl'ic, *a.* Promoting peace; mild; gentle;—pertaining to, or noting, the ocean which lies west of America.—2, *n.* The Pacific Ocean.
Pä-j-i-f-cä'tion, *n.* The act of making peace.

mien, **air**; **möve**, **nür**, **sön**; **häll**, **bür**, **rüle**, **äse**.—**ö**, **g**, **q**, **ä**, soft; **ö**, **g**, **q**, **ä**, hard; **ä** as **ä**; **ä** as **ä**; **ä** as **ä**.

Pāc-i-fī-cā-tor or **Pā-cif-i-cā-tor**, *n.* A peace-maker.

Pā-cif-i-cā-to-ry, *a.* Tending to make peace.

Pāc-i-fy, *v. a.* To appease; to quiet; to compose.

Pāck, *n.* A bundle:—a number of cards or of hounds.—2, *v. a.* To bind up: to send:—to

Pāck'age, *n.* A bale:—goods packed. [sort.]

Pāck'et, *n.* A small pack; a mail of letters:—a vessel for despatches or passengers.

Pāck'-hōrse, *n.* A horse of burden.

Pāck'-sā-d-die, *n.* A saddle to carry burdens.

Pāck'thrēad (**pāck'thrēd**), *n.* Thread to tie up packs; strong twine.

Pāct, or **Pāct'ion**, *n.* A bargain or covenant.

Pād, *n.* An easy-paced horse:—a robber:—a sort of cushion or saddle.—2, *v. u.* To travel gently:—to rob on foot.—3, *v. a.* To walk in or on:—to stuff or furnish with a pad.

Pād'die, *v. n.* To row:—to play in the water.—2, *v. a.* To touch gently:—to row.—3, *n.* A short oar with a broad blade.

Pād'dock, *n.* A toad:—a small enclosure.

Pād'lock, *n.* A pendent or hanging lock.

Pād-ya-sūy' (**pād-y-sūi'**), *n.* A kind of silk.

Pā'an (**pā'an**), *n.* A song of triumph or praise.

Pā'q-nx, *n.* See **PEONY**.

Pā'gan, *n.* A heathen; one not a Christian.—2, *a.* Relating to pagans; heathenish.

Pā'gan-ism, *n.* Pagan worship; heathenism.

Pā'gan-ize, *v. a.* To render heathenish.

Pāge, *n.* One side of a leaf:—a boy-servant.—2, *v. a.* To number the pages of a book.

Pā'gent (**pā'ent**) or **Pā'gent** (**pā'ent**), *n.* A statue or figure in a show:—a showy exhibition; a pompous show; a spectacle.—2, *a.* Showy; pompous; ostentatious.

Pā'gent-ry, *n.* Pomp; show; a spectacle.

Pā'i-jāi, *a.* Consisting of, or relating to, pages.

Pā'gōd, *n.* An East Indian idol; a temple.

Pā-gō'da, *n.* An East Indian temple; an idol:—an Indian coin.

Pāid (**pād**), *imp. t. & pp.* from **pay**.

Pāil (**pāl**), *n.* An open vessel with a bail; a bucket.

Pāil'fūl, *n.* pl. **Pāil'fūls**. The quantity that a pail will hold.

Pāin, *n.* Penalty:—uneasy sensation; distress:—*pl.* Travail; throes of child-birth.—2, *v. a.* To afflict; to torment; to make uneasy. [laborious.]

Pāin'fūl, *a.* Full of pain; afflictive:—difficult.

Pāin'fūl-ly, *ad.* With great pain or affliction.

Pāin'fūl-ness, *n.* Affliction; suffering; distress.

Pāin'less, *a.* Free from pain; void of trouble.

Pāins, *n. sing. & pl.* Labor or care; trouble.

Pāins'tāk-ing, *a.* Laborious; careful.

Pāint (**pānt**), *v. a.* To represent; to describe:—to color.—2, *v. n.* To lay colors on any thing.—3, *n.* Color; a coloring substance.

Pāint'er, *n.* One who practices painting:—a boat's rope:—a panther.

Pāint'ing, *n.* The art of representing objects by delineation and colors:—a picture.

Pāir (**pār**), *n.* Two things mated, or suited to each other; two of a sort; a couple; a brace:—a set.—2, *v. n.* To be joined in pairs; to couple:—to correspond; to suit.—3, *v. a.* To join in couples; to unite:—to fit together.

Pā'ice, *n.* A royal or splendid house.

Pāi'a-dīn, *n.* A chieftain in Charlemagne's army:—a knight-errant.

Pāi-an-quīn' (**pāi-qu-kēn'**), *n.* A covered carriage in the East, borne by men.

Pāi'a-tā-ble, *a.* Pleasing to the taste.

Pāi'a-tāi, *a.* Relating to the palate.—2, *n.* A letter pronounced chiefly by the palate.

Pāi'ate, *n.* The organ of taste:—mental relish.

Pā-lā'tial (**-shāl**) *a.* Like a palace; magnificent.

Pāi'a-tine, *n.* One invested with regal rights.—2, *a.* Possessing royal privileges.

Pā-lā'yer, *n.* Superfluous talk; flattery:—a conference.—2, *v. n. & v. a.* To flatter; to talk idly; to deceive by words.

Pāle, *a.* Not ruddy; wan; whitish; pallid; dim.—2, *n.* A pointed stake:—an enclosure; a district.—3, *v. a.* To enclose with pales:—to make pale.—4, *v. n.* To grow pale.

Pāle'-faced (**pāl'fist**), *a.* Having the face wan or white.

Pāle'ness, *n.* A sickly whiteness.

Pā-le-ōg'ra-phy, *n.* An ancient mode of writing:—ancient writings collectively:—the study of old inscriptions.

Pā-le-ōl'g-ist, *n.* One versed in paleology.

Pā-le-ōl'g-ist, *n.* The science of antiquities.

Pā-le-on-tōl'g-ist, *n.* The science that treats of fossil plants and animals.

Pāi'ette (**pāl'et**), *n.* A painter's board.

Pāi'fey or **Pāi'fey**, *n.* A gentle horse for ladies. [twice used for writing.]

Pāi'imp-āst, *n.* A parchment which has been

Pāi'ing, *n.* A fence made of pales.

Pāi-in-tēn'e-āis, *n.* Regeneration; new birth.

Pāi-i-sāde, *n.* A fence or enclosure of pales.—2, *v. a.* To enclose with palisades.

Pāil, *n.* A cloak:—a covering for the dead.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* To cloak:—to cloiy:—to grow rapid.

Pā-lā'dj-ūm, *n.* [L.] A statue of Pallas:—a safeguard; a protection:—a whitish metal.

Pāi'let, *n.* A small bed:—part of a watch, &c.

Pāi'li-āte, *v. a.* To extenuate; to soften; to ease; to mitigate; to allay.

Pāi-li-ā'tion, *n.* An extenuation; a mitigation.

Pāi'li-a-tive, *n.* Something mitigating.—2, *a.* Noting that which allays.

Pāi'lid, *a.* Pale; not high-colored; not bright.

Pāi'lor, *n.* Paleness.

Pālm (**pām**), *n.* A tree of many species:—victory; triumph:—the inner part of the hand:—a measure of three inches.—2, *v. a.* To conceal in the palm; to impose by fraud.

Pāi'mar, *a.* Pertaining to the palm of the hand.

Pāi'mate, or **Pāi'māt-ed**, *a.* Hand-shaped.

Pāi'm'er (**pā'm'r**), *n.* A pilgrim; a crusader.

Pāi'm'er-worm (**-wūrm**), *n.* A caterpillar.

Pāi-mēt-tē, *n.* A palm of several kinds.

Pāi'mj-pēd, *a.* Web-footed; fin-footed.

Pāi'mis-ter, *n.* One who deals in palmistry.

Pāi'mis-try, *n.* Fortune-telling by the palm.

Pāi'm'y (**pām'y**), *a.* Bearing palms:—flourishing.

Pāi-m'y-ra, *n.* A noble Asiatic palm-tree.

Pāi-pā-bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being palpable, or perceptible by the touch.

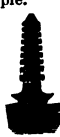
Pāi-pā-ble, *a.* That may be felt; gross; plain.

Pāi-pā-bly, *ad.* In a palpable manner.

Pāi-pi-tāte, *v. n.* To beat, as the heart; to flutter.

Pāi-pi-tā'tion, *n.* A throbbing of the heart.

Pāis'grāve, *n.* A count of the palace.



Pál'sied (pál'sjéd), *a.* Diseased with palsy.
Pál'sx, *n.* A privation of motion; paralysis.
Pál'ter, *v. n.* To shift; to dodge; to play tricks.
Pál'tri-néss, *n.* The state of being paltry.
Pál'try, *a.* Sorry; worthless; despicable; mean.
Pám'per, *v. a.* To glut; to feed luxuriously.
Pám'phlet (pám'flet), *n.* A small stitched book.
Pám-phlet-éer', *n.* A writer of pamphlets.
Pán, *n.* A vessel broad and shallow:—a hollow.
Pán-a-ó's, *n.* A universal remedy.
Pa-ná'da, or **Pa-ná'dó**, *n.* Bread boiled in water.
Pán-cáke, *n.* A cake fried in a pan; a fritter.
Pán-cre-ás (páng'kre-ás), *n.* The sweetbread.
Pán-cre-át'ic, *a.* Relating to the pancreas.
Pán-déct, *n.* A treatise:—a digest of law.
Pán-dém'ic, *a.* Incident to a whole people.
Pán-de-mó'ní-úm, *n.* The hall or abode of all evil spirits.
Pán'der, *n.* A pimp; a male bawd; a procurer.
 —2, *v. n.* To minister to or be subservient to.
Pán'dit, *n.* The same as PUNDIT.
Pán-dóor, or **Pán-dóur**, *n.* An Austrian light-infantry soldier.
Pán-dóre, *n.* A musical instrument; a bandore.
Páne, *n.* A square of glass; a piece.
Pán-e-gýr'ic, or **Pán-e-gýr'i-cal**, *a.* Encomiastic; highly commendatory.
Pán-e-gýr'ic, *n.* A eulogy; an encomium.
Pán-e-gýr'ist, *n.* A eulogist; an encomiast.
Pán-e-gýr-ize, *v. a.* To commend highly.
Pán'el, *n.* A square of wainscot:—a jury-roll.—2, *v. a.* To form into or with panels.
Páng, *n.* Extreme pain; sudden anguish.
Pán'ic, *n.* A sudden fright; an alarm; a kind of grass.—2, *a.* Extreme:—sudden:—applied to fear.
Pán'jer (pán'yur or pán'ní-er), *n.* A basket carried on a horse, &c.
Pán'q-ply, *n.* Complete armor for defence.
Pán-q-rá'ma or **Pán-q-rá'ma**, *n.* A large painting of a landscape, &c.
Pán-q-rám'ic, *a.* Like a panorama.
Pán'sy, *n.* A flower; garden violet.
Pánt, *v. n.* To beat as the heart:—to long:—to breathe quickly.—2, *n.* Palpitation; a motion of the heart:—short and quick breath.
Pán-tá-lóón, *n.* A buffoon:—*pl.* Trousers.
Pán'the-ísm, *n.* The doctrine that nature or the universe is God.
Pán'the-íst, *n.* A believer in pantheism.
Pán'the-íst'ic, *a.* Relating to pantheism.
Pán-thé-on or **Pán'the-ón**, *n.* A temple dedicated to all the gods.
Pán'ther, *n.* A spotted wild beast.
Pán'tile, *n.* A tile with a hollow or incurvated surface; a pentile.
Pán'to-gráph, *n.* A machine for copying.
Pán-tó-q-ýx, *n.* A universal view of knowledge; a cyclopædia.
Pán'to-mime, *n.* A buffoon:—a show:—a drama exhibited only in gesture and dumb show.
Pán'to-mím'ic, *a.* Represented only by.
Pán'to-mím'i-cal, *a.* gesture or dumb show by.
Pán'try, *n.* An apartment for provisions.
Páp, *n.* A nipple:—food for infants.
Pa-pá', *n.* A fond name for father.
Pá'pá-ox, *n.* The popedom; papal authority.
Pá'pal, *a.* Pertaining to the pope.
Pa-páv'er-óus, *a.* Pertaining to poppies.

Pa-páw', *n.* A tropical tree and its fruit.
Pá'per, *n.* A thin substance to write on, &c.—2, *a.* Made of paper; slight or thin.—3, *v. a.* To cover with paper.
Pá'per-háng'ings, *n. pl.* Colored paper for covering the walls of rooms.
Pá'per-mill, *n.* A mill for making paper.
Papier-maché (páp'yá-má'shá), *n.* A material prepared from paper or rags and used for making small wares.
Pa-píl-ic-ná'ceous (pa-píl-yó-ná'shys), *a.* Resembling a butterfly:—butterfly-shaped.
Páp'il-lá-rx, *a.* Having, or pertaining to, nipples:—resembling the nipple.
Pá'pist, *n.* An adherent of the pope.
Pa-pis'tic, or **Pa-pis'ti-cal**, *a.* Roman Catholic.
Pá'pis-try, *n.* Roman Catholic doctrine.
Páp-póse', *n.* An Indian word for a child.
Páp'pous, *a.* Having soft, light down.
Páp'pus, *n.* Soft, light down.
Páp'px, *a.* Soft; succulent; resembling pap.
Páp-ú-lóse, or **Páp-ú-loús**, *a.* Having pimples.
Pa-pý'rus, *n.*; *pl.* **Pa-pý'ri**. A species of rush, formerly used for making paper:—a written scroll of ancient paper.
Pár, *n.* The state of equality; equal value.
Pár-a-ble, *n.* A similitude; an allegorical fable.
Pa-ráb'q-la, *n.* [L.] One of the conic sections.
Pár-a-ból'ic, *a.* Relating to a parable, or
Pár-a-ból'i-cal, *a.* to a parabola.
Pár-a-cén'tric, *a.* Deviating from circularity.
Pár-a-cén'tri-cal, *a.* larity.
Pár-a-chúte, *n.* A machine to enable an aeronaut to descend safely from his balloon.
Pár-a-clète, *n.* An advocate:—the Holy Spirit.
Pa-ráde', *n.* Show; ostentation; a procession; military order; a place where troops assemble.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To assemble; to exhibit.
Pár-a-dígm (pár'a-dím), *n.* An example.
Pár-a-dise, *n.* Eden; the abode of the blest.
Pár-a-dí-sí'a-cal, *a.* Suiting, or like, paradise.
Pár-a-dóx, *n.* An opinion or assertion apparently false or absurd, but not really so.
Pár-a-dóx'i-cal, *a.* Partaking of paradox.
Pár-af-fin, or **Pár-af-fine**, *n.* A white waxy product of petroleum.
Pár-a-gó'ge, *n.* A figure whereby a letter or a syllable is added at the end of a word.
Pár-a-gón, *n.* A perfect model; a pattern.
Pár-a-grám, *n.* A pun; a play upon words.
Pár-a-gráph, *n.* A distinct part of a discourse.
Pár-a-gráph'i-cal, *a.* Relating to paragraphs.
Pár-al-láct'ic, *a.* Relating to a parallax.
Pár-al-láct'i-cal, *a.* Relating to a parallax.
Pár-al-láx, *n.* (Astron.) Apparent change of place; apparent displacement.
Pár-al-lél, *a.* In the same direction; like.—2, *n.* A line equidistant throughout from another line; a line of latitude; likeness.—3, *v. a.* To make parallel; to compare.
Pár-al-lél-ísm, *n.* The state of being parallel.
Pár-al-lél'q-grám, *n.* A quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.
Pár-al-lél-q-pí'ped, *n.* A prism whose base
Pár-al-lél-q-píp'e-dón, *n.* is a parallelogram.



Parachute

ácien, sír; **móvo**, nór, sôn; **báll**, búr, rúle, úse.—**q**, **g**, **g**, **soft**; **p**, **ph**, **p**, **h**, **hard**; **g** as **g**; **x** as **gs**; **th**'

Par-tic-u-lar-i-ty, *n.* Something particular:—minute exactness:—a detail.
Par-tic-u-lar-ise, *v. a.* To mention in detail.
Par-tic-u-lar-ly, *ad.* Distinctly; singly:—especially; chiefly.
Part-ing, *n.* A division; a separation.
Part-i-sân, *n.* An adherent to a party:—a kind of pike.—2, *v. a.* Partaking of party spirit:—(M^{ul}) Desultory; irregular.
Part-i-tion (par-tish'un), *n.* A division; a parting.—2, *v. a.* To divide into distinct parts.
Part-i-tive, *a.* (Gram.) Noting a part; distributive.
Part-ly, *ad.* In some measure; in part. [tive].
Part-ner, *n.* A partaker; a sharer; an associate.
Part-ner-ship, *n.* A joint interest or property.
Part-ook' (par-tûk'), *imp. t.* from *partake*.
Part-ridge, *n.* A game-bird.
Part-ri-ent, *a.* Bringing forth, or about to bring forth, young. [forth young].
Part-ri-tion (par-ti-rish'un), *n.* A bringing forth.
Part-ty, *n.* A number of persons confederated:—an assembly:—a faction; a cause; a set:—one of two litigants. [colors].
Part-ty-col-ored (kûl'urd), *a.* Having different colors.
Part-ty-wall, *n.* A wall separating two houses.
Part-ve-nô', *n.* [Fr.] An upstart.
Part-shal (pâr'shâl), *a.* Relating to the passover or to Easter.
Pa-shâ, *n.* A Turkish governor; a bashaw.
Pa-shâ'lic, *n.* A province under a pasha.
Pa-quin-ade, *n.* A lampoon; personal satire.—2, *v. a.* To lampoon; to satirize.
Pass, *v. n.* To go; to proceed:—to vanish:—to die:—to occur:—to be current:—to be enacted.—2, *v. a.* To go beyond:—to spend:—to omit:—to enact:—to utter; to deliver:—to palm off.—3, *n.* A passage; a license to go:—a push:—a condition. [tolerable; admissible].
Pass-a-ble, *a.* That may be passed; receivable; tolerably; moderately.
Pass-a-ble, *ad.* Tolerably; moderately.
Pass-age, *n.* The act of passing; a journey; a road; a way:—an occurrence; an incident:—a part of a book.
Pass-book (bûk), *n.* A small book in which a current account is kept between a dealer and a customer.
Passé (pâs-sâ'), *a.* [Fr.] Out of use:—past.
Pass-en-ger, *n.* A traveller; a wayfarer.
Pass-er, *n.* One who passes; a passenger.
Pass-i-bil-i-ty, *n.* The quality of suffering.
Pass-i-ble, *a.* That may feel or suffer.
Pass-ive, *ad.* [L.] Here and there; everywhere.
Pass-ing, *p. a.* Surpassing.—2, *ad.* Exceedingly.
Pass-ing-bell, *n.* The death-bell.
Pass-ion (pâsh'un), *n.* Anger; ardor; suffering.
Pass-ion-ate (pâsh'un-at), *a.* Moved by passion; irascible; angry; hasty. [sion; vehemently].
Pass-ion-ate-ly (pâsh'un-at-le), *ad.* With passion.
Pass-ion-ate-ness, *n.* Vehemence of mind.
Pass-ion-â-ge, *n.* A flower, and the vine on which it grows.
Pass-ion-less, *a.* Cool; undisturbed; calm.
Pass-ion-weak, *n.* The week next before Easter.
Pass-ive, *a.* Unresisting; suffering; not active.
Pass-ive-ly, *ad.* In a passive manner; inactive.
Pass-ive-ness, *n.* Passibility; patience. [ly].
Pass-ô-ver, *n.* A solemn festival of the Jews.
Pass-pârt, *n.* A permission of passage from one place to another granted by a public officer.

Pass'word (-wûrd), *n.* A countersign or watch word.
Past, *p. a.* from *pass*. Not present; gone by.—2, *n.* The time gone by; past time.—3, *prep.* Beyond or above.
Paste, *n.* A viscous, tenacious mixture; cement.—2, *v. a.* To cement or fasten with paste.
Paste-board (pâst'bôrd), *n.* A thick, stiff paper.
Pâst-ern, *n.* The lowest part of a horse's leg.
Pâst-il, *n.* [Fr. *pastille*.] A roll of paste for crayons or for fumigation:—a lozenge.
Pâst-time, *n.* Sport; amusement; diversion.
Pâst-ôr, *n.* A shepherd:—a clergyman.
Pâst-ô-ral, *a.* Rural:—relating to a pastor.—2, *n.* A rural poem; an idyl; a bucolic.
Pâst-ôr-ate, or **Pâst-ôr-ship**, *n.* The office or rank of pastor.
Pâst-ry, *n.* Pies or baked paste. [pies, &c].
Pâst-ry-cook (pâst'ry-kûk), *n.* One who makes.
Pâst-û-ra-ble (pâst'yu-râ-bl), *a.* Fit for pasture.
Pâst-û-ra-ge, *n.* Feed for cattle; grazing land.
Pâst-ure (pâst'yur), *n.* Land on which cattle feed.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* To feed on grass.
Pâst-ty or **Pâst-ty**, *n.* A pie of meat enclosed in paste and baked without a dish.
Pât, *a.* Fit; convenient.—2, *ad.* Fitly.—3, *v. a.* To strike lightly.—4, *n.* light blow.
Patch, *n.* A piece; a small spot; a parcel.—2, *v. a.* To put patches on; to mend.
Patch-work (pâtch'wûrk), *n.* Work composed of pieces.
Pâte, *n.* The head. [of pieces].
Pât-e-o-fic-tion, *n.* The act of opening; the state of being open; a declaration; a relation.
Pa-têl-la, *n.* The knee-pan:—a species of mollusk; the limpet.
Pât-en, *n.* A plate:—the eucharistic plate.
Pât-ent or **Pât-ent**, *a.* Open; public.—2, *n.* An exclusive right or privilege.—3, *v. a.* To secure, or grant, by letters patent.
Pât-en-tée, *n.* One who has a patent.
Pa-tér-nal, *a.* Fatherly; kind:—hereditary.
Pa-tér-ni-ty, *n.* The relation of a father.
Pa-tér-nô-ter, *n.* [L.] The Lord's prayer.
Pâth, *n.* pl. **Pâths**. A way; a road; a track.
Pa-thê'tic, *a.* Affecting the passions; ten.
Pa-thê'ti-cal, *der*; touching; moving.
Pa-thê'ti-cal-ness, *n.* The being pathetic.
Pâth-less, *a.* Untrodden; having no path.
Pâth-o-lô-gi-cal, *a.* Relating to pathology, or to disease.
Pa-thôlô-gi-cal, *n.* That part of medicine which relates to diseases, their causes, nature, &c.
Pât'hô-s, *n.* [Gr.] That quality which excites tender emotions.
Pâth-wâ-y, *n.* A road; a narrow foot-way.
Pât'ience (pâ'shens), *n.* A suffering without complaint; calm endurance; perseverance.
Pât'ient (pâ'shent), *a.* Calm; not hasty; diligent.—2, *n.* A sick person.
Pât'ient-ly (pâ'shent-le), *ad.* With patience.
Patois (pât-wâ'), *n.* [Fr.] An uncultivated or local dialect.
Pâ'tri-ârch, *n.* A head of a family or church.
Pâ'tri-ârch-al, *a.* Belonging to patriarchs.
Pâ'tri-ârch-ate, *n.* The office, rank, or jurisdiction of a patriarch:—patriarchy.
Pâ'tri-ârch-y, *n.* The jurisdiction of a patriarch.
Pa-tri'cian (pâ-trish'an), *a.* Noble; not plebeian.—2, *n.* A nobleman.

men, **st**; **môve**, **nôr**, **sên**; **bâll**, **bûr**, **rûle**, **ûse**.—**Q**, **g**, **g**, **soft**; **ô**, **ô**, **g**, **hard**; **g** as **z**; **z** as **g**; **this**.

Pát-ri-mó-ni-ál, *a.* Possessed by inheritance.
Pát-ri-mó-ni-ál-ly, *ad.* By inheritance.
Pát-ri-mó-ný, *n.* A patrimonial, paternal, or hereditary estate:—a church estate.
Pá-tri-ót, *n.* A lover of his country.
Pá-tri-ót-ic or **Pát-ri-ót-ic**, *a.* Relating to, or actuated by, patriotism.
Pá-tri-ót-ism, *n.* Love of one's country.
Pá-tris-tic, *a.* Relating to the church fathers.
Pá-tról, *n.* A guard; a night-watch:—a round.—2, *v. n.* To go the rounds in a camp, &c.
Pá-tron, *n.* A supporter; a guardian; protector.
Pá-tron-áge, *n.* Support; protection; favor.
Pá-tron-ál, *a.* Protecting; supporting; guarding.
Pá-tron-éss, *a.* A female patron.
Pá-tron-ize, *v. a.* To protect; to support; to defend; to encourage:—to assume the manner of a patron.
Pá-tron-iz-er, *n.* One who patronizes; a supporter; an encourager.
Pát-rý-ným-ic, *n.* A name from a father.
Pát-ten, *n.* A shoe of wood with an iron ring.
Pát-ter, *v. n.* To make a noise like hail.—2, *v. a.* To repeat hastily:—to mutter.—3, *n.* A patterning noise:—a slang.
Pát-tern, *n.* An archetype; an exemplar; a specimen:—a model.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To make in imitation:—to copy.
Pát-ty, *n.* A pasty:—a small pan.
Pát-ty-pán, *n.* A pan to bake patties in.
Pát-ý-lóss, *a.* Open; somewhat expanded.
Páw-ó-ty, *n.* Smallness of number or quantity.
Páw-uch or **Páw-uch**, *n.* The belly; the stomach.
Páw-per, *n.* A poor person who receives alms.
Páw-per-ism, *n.* The state of poverty.
Páwse (**páwz**), *n.* A stop:—suspense; doubt:—a break.—2, *v. n.* To wait; to stop; to deliberate.
Páw, *v. a.* To lay with stone, brick, &c.
Páw-ment, *n.* A floor of stone, brick, &c.
Páw-er (**páw-er**) or **Páw-er** (**páw-er**), *n.* One who paves.
Pá-wíl-ion (**pá-wíl-yon**), *n.* A tent; a house.
Páw, *n.* The foot of a beast:—the hand.—2, *v. n.* To draw the foot along the ground.—3, *v. a.* To handle roughly:—to fawn upon.
Páwn, *n.* Something given as security; a pledge:—a piece of lowest rank in chess.—2, *v. a.* To pledge; to give in pledge; to impawn.
Páwn-brúk-er, *n.* One who lends money on pawns, or on goods pledged.
Páwn-ss, *n.* The receiver of a pawn.
Páy (**pá**), *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp. paid.*] To discharge, as a debt; to reward.—2, *v. n.* To suffer.—3, *n.* Wages; hire; money for service.
Páy-a-ble, *a.* Due; that is to be paid.
Páy-dá-y (**pá-dá**), *n.* The day for payment.
Páy-ss, *n.* One to whom money is due.
Páy-má-ter, *n.* One who is to pay.
Páy-ment, *n.* The act of paying; money paid.
Pá (**pá**), *n.*; pl. **Pás**, or **Péase**. A plant and its seed; a kind of pulse.
Péase (**pé**), *n.* A respite from war; quiet; rest.—2, *interj.* Silence! hush!
Péase-a-ble, *a.* Free from war; quiet; mild.
Péase-a-ble-néss, *n.* Quietness; tranquillity.
Péase-a-bly, *ad.* Without war or tumult.
Péase-fúl, *a.* Quiet; pacific; mild; still.
Péase-fúl-ly, *ad.* Without war; quietly.
Péase-fúl-néss, *n.* Quiet; freedom from war.

Péase'-mák-er, *n.* A promoter of peace.
Péase'-óf-fér-ing, *n.* An offering to procure peace:—an atoning sacrifice.
Péase'-óf-fér-er, *n.* An officer to keep the peace.
Péach (**péch**), *n.* A kind of tree and its fruit.
Péa-chick (**pé-chik**), *n.* The chick of a peacock.
Péa-cock (**pé-kók**), *n.* A beautiful fowl.
Péa-hén, *n.* The female of the peacock.
Péa'-jáck-ét, *n.* A seaman's loose jacket.
Péak, *n.* The top of a hill or mountain:—a point:—the upper extremity of a gulf.
Péal, *n.* A loud sound, as of bells, thunder, &c.—2, *v. n.* To play loudly.—3, *v. a.* To cause to sound.
Pé-an, *n.* See **PÉAN**.
Péar (**pár**), *n.* A fruit of many varieties.
Péarl (**pérl**), *n.* A precious substance or gem.
Péarl-kah, *n.* Purified potato.
Péarled (**pérl-d**), *a.* Adorned or set with pearls.
Péarl-y (**pérl-y**), *a.* Abounding with pearls.
Péar'-tréss (**pár-tréss**), *n.* A tree that bears pears.
Péas-ánt (**péas-ánt**), *n.* A laboring man; a rustic.
Péas-ánt-ry (**péas-ánt-ry**), *n.* Peasants collectively; rustics:—the rural laboring class.
Péase (**pé**), *n.* pl. **Peas** collectively.
Péat (**pát**), *n.* A species of turf used for fuel.
Péb'-ble (**péb-bl**), *n.* A small stone.
Péb'-bled (**péb-bl-d**), *a.* Abounding with pebbles:—having a pebbly surface.
Péb'-bly, *a.* Full of, or resembling, pebbles.
Pé-ókn, *n.* An American tree and its nut.
Pé-ca-bíl-i-ty, *n.* The state of being subject to sin:—liability to sin.
Pé-ca-ble, *a.* Liable to sin.
Pé-ca-bíl-ity, *n.*; pl. **Pé-ca-bíl-í-tés**. A petty fault; a slight crime.
Pé-ca-cy, *n.* Guilt:—crime:—a bad quality.
Pé-cánt, *a.* Guilty; criminal; corrupt; bad.
Pé-ca-ry, *n.* A wild swine-like animal.
Pé-ék, *n.* The fourth part of a bushel.—2, *v. a.* To strike with the beak, as a bird; to pick.
Pé-ti-náte, or **Pé-ti-ná-ted**, *a.* Formed like a comb; having narrow and close divisions.
Pé-to-rál, *a.* Belonging to the breast.—2, *n.* A medicine for the breast:—a breastplate.
Pé-tá-láte, *v. n.* To rob or defraud the public.
Pé-tá-lá-tion, *n.* The theft of public money.
Pé-tá-lá-tor, *n.* A robber of the public.
Pé-cúl-i-ar or **Pé-cúl-i-ar**, *a.* Belonging to one only; particular; appropriate:—singular.
Pé-cúl-i-ár-i-ty (**pé-kúl-y-ár-e-ty**), *n.* Something peculiar:—the quality of being peculiar.
Pé-cúl-i-ar-ize, *v. a.* To make peculiar.
Pé-cúl-i-ar-ly, *ad.* In a peculiar way:—singularly.
Pé-cún-i-a-ry (**pé-kún-yá-ry** or **pé-kún-é-ry**), *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, money.
Péd-a-góg-i-cal, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, a schoolmaster.
Péd-a-góg (**péd-a-góg**), *n.* A schoolmaster.
Péd'al, *a.* Belonging to a foot.
Péd'al, *n.* A key, as of an organ or other musical instrument, moved by the foot.
Péd-ánt, *n.* A vain pretender to learning.
Pé-dán'tic, *a.* Full of pedantry; ostentatious.
Pé-dán'tic-al, *a.* Tious of learning.
Pé-dán'tic-al-ly, *ad.* With pedantry.
Péd-an-try, *n.* The characteristics of a pedant; vain ostentation of learning.

á, é, í, ó, ú, long; ä, ê, î, ö, ü, short; ç, q, i, y, x, obscure.—**Fáro, fír, físt, fáll; hár, hár:**

Pēd'dle, *n.* & *v. a.* To sell as a peddler.
Pēd'dler, *n.* See **PEDLER**.
Pēd'ē-tai, *n.* The basis of a pillar or statue.
Pē-dēs'tri-ān, *a.* Going on foot:—*prosy*.—2, *n.* One who journeys on foot; one noted for walking.
Pē-dēs'tri-ān-ism, *n.* The act, or occupation, of a pedestrian.
Pēd'j-cle, *n.* The footstalk of a flower.
Pēd'j-grēs, *n.* Genealogy; lineage; descent; ancestry.
Pēd'j-mēnt, *n.* (*Arch.*) A triangular ornament.
Pēd'ler, *n.* One who peddles; a travelling trader;—written also **peddler** and **pedlar**.
Pēd'ler-y, *n.* The business, or the wares, of peddlers.
Pē-dō-bāp'tizm, *n.* Infant baptism.
Pē-dō-bāp'tist, *n.* One that holds to infant baptism. [tances].
Pē-dōm'e-ter, *n.* A machine for measuring distance.
Pē-dūn'cle (*pē-dūng'kl*), *n.* The stem of a fruit or flower.
Pēsk, *v. n.* To peep.—2, *n.* A peep. [*Colloq.*]
Pēsl, *v. a.* To decorticate; to flay:—to plunder.—2, *n.* A rind:—a baker's shovel:—a castle.
Pēsp, *v. n.* To begin to appear; to look slyly:—to chirp, as a bird.—2, *n.* The first appearance; a sly look:—a chirping noise.
Pēsr, *n.* An equal; an associate:—a nobleman.—2, *v. n.* To look sharply.
Pēsr'age, *n.* The state, rank, or dignity of a peer:—the whole body of peers, or nobles.
Pēsr'ess, *n.* The wife of a peer; a noble lady.
Pēsr'less, *a.* Unequalled; having no peer.
Pēsr'viah, *a.* Petulant; easily offended; fretful.
Pēsr'viah-nēs, *n.* Querulousness; fretfulness.
Pēg, *n.* A wooden pin.—2, *v. a.* To fasten with a peg, or with pegs.
Pē-lāg'ic, *a.* Belonging to the sea; marine.
Pēlf, *n.* Money; riches;—*in a bad sense*.
Pēl'i-can, *n.* A large bird:—a chemical vessel.
Pē-līssō' (*pē-lēs'*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A kind of coat or robe.
Pēl'let, *n.* A little ball:—a bullet. [*robe*].
Pēl'li-cle, *n.* A thin skin:—a saline crust.
Pēl'li-to-ry, *n.* A plant of several kinds.
Pēll-mēll', *ad.* Confusedly; tumultuously.
Pēl-lū'cid, *a.* Clear; transparent; not opaque.
Pēlt, *v. a.* To strike with something thrown.—2, *n.* A skin; a hide:—a blow; a stroke.
Pēl'try, *n.* Pelts or skins in general.
Pēl'vic, *a.* Pertaining to the pelvis.
Pēl'vīs, *n.* The lower part of the body.
Pēm'i-cān, or **Pēm'mi-cān**, *n.* A dried compound of meat, fruits, and fat.
Pēn, *n.* An instrument for writing:—an enclosure.—2, *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp. penned*]. To write:—[*imp. t. & pp. pent or penned*] to shut up; to incage.
Pēnal, *a.* Inflicting or incurring punishment.
Pēn'al-ty, *n.* Punishment; censure; forfeiture.
Pēn'ance, *n.* An infliction suffered for sin.
Pēnce, *n.* The plural of **penny**.
Pēnchant (*pān-shāng'*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A strong inclination, bent, or disposition.
Pēn'cij, *n.* A tool for painting, drawing, &c.—2, *v. a.* To paint; to draw; to write.
Pēn'dant, *n.* An ear-ring; a hanging ornament:—a flag:—any thing which hangs.



Pēn'dence, *n.* Slopeness; inclination.
Pēn'den-cy, *n.* Suspense; delay of decision.
Pēn'dent, *a.* Hanging; projecting; jutting over; overhanging; pendulous.
Pēnd'ing, *a.* Depending; yet undecided.—2, *prep.* During:—until.
Pēn'dū-lōs'i-ty, [*n.*] The state of hanging;
Pēn'dū-loys-nēs, [*suspension*].
Pēn'dū-loūs, *a.* Hanging; pendent; suspended.
Pēn'dū-lūm, *n.* A suspended, vibrating body.
Pēn'ē-tra-bīl'i-ty, *n.* The being penetrable.
Pēn'ē-tra-ble, *a.* That may be penetrated.
Pēn'ē-trān-cy, *n.* The power of penetrating.
Pēn'ē-trānt, *a.* Penetrating; sharp; subtle.
Pēn'ē-trāte, *v. a.* To pierce; to perforate:—to discern; to understand.—2, *v. n.* To make way; to pass.
Pēn'ē-trā'tion, *n.* The act of entering:—discernment; sagacity.
Pēn'ē-trā'tive, *a.* Piercing; acute; sagacious.
Pēn'guin (*pēng'win*), *n.* A large bird:—a fruit.
Pēn-in'sū-lā, *n.* A piece of land almost surrounded by water. [*peninsula*].
Pēn-in'sū-lār, *a.* Having the character of a
Pēn'j-tēnce, *n.* Sorrow; contrition.
Pēn'j-tēnt, *a.* Repentant; contrite for sin.—2, *n.* One contrite or sorrowful for sin.
Pēn'j-tēn'tial, *a.* Expressing penitence.
Pēn'j-tēn'tia-ry (*pēn'ē-tēn'shā-rē*), *n.* One who does penance:—a house of correction:—one who absolves.—2, *a.* Relating to penance.
Pēn'j-tēnt-ly, *ad.* With repentance or sorrow.
Pēn'knife (*pēn'nif*), *n.* A knife to cut pens.
Pēn'mān, *n.* One who writes:—an author.
Pēn'mān-shīp, *n.* The act or art of writing.
Pēn'nant, *n.* A small flag or ensign.
Pēn'nate, or **Pēn'nāt-ēd**, *a.* Winged.
Pēn'ni-lēsā, *a.* Moneyless; poor; destitute.
Pēn'non, *n.* A flag; a banner; a streamer.
Pēn'ny, *n.*; *pl.* **Pēnce**, or **Pēn'nes**. An English coin worth the twelfth part of a shilling, or about 2 cents.
Pēn'ny-rō'y'al, *n.* An aromatic herb.
Pēn'ny-weight (*pēn'ne-wāt*), *n.* A weight containing twenty-four grains troy.
Pēn'ny-wise, *a.* Saving small sums; niggardly.
Pēn'ny-worth (*pēn'ne-wūrth*), *n.* As much as is sold for a penny.
Pēn'sile, *a.* Hanging; suspended.
Pēn'sion (*pēn'shun*), *n.* A yearly allowance:—a French boarding-school or boarding-house.—2, *v. a.* To support by an allowance.
Pēn'sion-ē-ry, *a.* Maintained by a pension.—2, *n.* A Dutch magistrate.
Pēn'sion-er, *n.* One who receives a pension.
Pēn'sive, *a.* Sorrowfully thoughtful; serious.
Pēn'sive-ly, *ad.* With melancholy; seriously.
Pēn'sive-nēs, *n.* Melancholy; sorrowfulness.
Pēn'stōck, *n.* A sort of trough; a sluice.
Pēnt, *imp. t. & pp.* from **pen**. Shut up.
Pēn'tā-gōn, *n.* A figure with five angles.
Pēn'tāg'ōnāl, *a.* Having five angles.
Pēn'tā-grāph, *n.* See **PANTOGRAPH**.
Pēn'tā-hē'dron, *n.* A solid with five equal faces.
Pēn'tām'ē-ter, *n.* A verse of five feet.
Pēnt-ān'gū-lār, *a.* Having five angles.
Pēnt-ā-pēt-ā-loūs, *a.* Having five petals.
Pēnt-ā-stylē, *n.* A portico or building with five columns in front.

mlen, *sir*; **mōve**, *nōr*; **sōn**; **bāll**, *būr*; **rāle**, *ūse*.—**G**, *g*; **ē**, *soft*; **ē**, *h*; **ē**, *hard*; **ē** *as ē*; **ē** *as ē*; **ē** *as ē*

Pén'te-tēsh (-tsh), *n.* The five books of Moses.
Pén't-ōst, *n.* A religious festival:—Whit-Sunday. [Whitsunday.]

Pén'te-ōs'tal, *a.* Belonging to Pentecost, or to Pén't-hōsē, *n.* A sloping shed; a lean-to.

Pén'tile, *n.* A tile with a hollow surface.

Pēn'it, *n.* The last syllable but one of **Pēn'it-tj-mā**, *a.* word.

Pēn'it-tj-mā, *a.* Noting the last syllable but one of a word.—2, *n.* A penultima.

Pē-nūm'brā, *n.* An imperfect shadow.

Pē-nū'rj-ōūs, *a.* Niggardly; not liberal; scant.

Pē-nū'rj-ōūs-ly, *ad.* Sparingly; parsimoniously.

Pē-nū'rj-ōūs-nēss, *n.* Niggardliness; parsimony.

Pēn'ū-rx, *n.* Extreme poverty; indigence.

Pē'on, *n.* A serf, or enlaved debtor; a servant; a foot-soldier.

Pē'on-āge, *n.* The enslavement of debtors; the condition of a peon; serfdom.

Pē'ō-nx, *n.* A plant with showy flowers.

Pē'ple (pē'pl), *n.* A nation; a body of persons.—2, *v. a.* To stock with inhabitants.

Pē'per, *n.* An aromatic, pungent spice.—2, *v. a.* To sprinkle with pepper:—to hit often; to beat.

Pē'per-bōx, *n.* A box for holding pepper.

Pē'per-mīnt, *n.* An aromatic, pungent plant.

Pē'pāl, *n.* An animal ferment causing diges-

Pē'tjō, *a.* Promoting digestion. [tion.]

Pē-ād-vēnt'ūre (-yur), *ad.* Perhaps. [vey.]

Pē-ām'bū-lāte, *v. a.* To walk through; to sur-

Pē-ām'bū-lā'tjōn, *n.* A travelling survey.

Pē-ām'bū-lā-tōr, *n.* A measuring wheel:—one

who surveys:—a low carriage for a child.

Pē-ōsiv'a-ble (pē-sēv'a-bl), *a.* Perceptible.

Pē-ōsiv'a-ble (pē-sēv'a-bl), *ad.* Perceptibly.

Pē-ōsiv'e (pē-sēv'), *v. a.* To see; to know.

Pē-ōs'tj-ble, *a.* That may be perceived.

Pē-ōs'tj-ble, *ad.* In a perceptible manner.

Pē-ōs'tjōn, *n.* The power of perceiving; discernment; understanding.

Pē-ōs'tjō, *a.* Able to perceive; perceiving.

Pērch, *n.* A measure of 5½ yards; a pole:—something on which birds roost; a small fish.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To roost or place on a perch.

Pē-ōhānce', *ad.* Perhaps; peradventure.

Pē-ōp'j-ent, *a.* Perceiving; perceptive.—2, *n.* One who is able to perceive. [filter.]

Pē-ōp-lāte, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To strain through; to

Pē-ōp-lā'tjōn, *n.* The act of percolating or straining; filtration. [stroke.]

Pē-ōs'siōn (pē-kūsh'un), *n.* A striking; a

Pē-ōs'siōn-cāp, *n.* A detonating copper cap, used in discharging small-arms.

Pē-ōs'siō, or **Pē-ōū'tjēnt** (pē-kūsh'ent), *a.* Striking against. [death.]

Pē-d'jōn (pē-dish'un), *n.* Destruction; ruin;

Pē-ē-grī-nāte, *v. n.* To travel; to live abroad.

Pē-ē-grī-nā'tjōn, *n.* Travel; foreign abode.

Pē-ē-grīne, *a.* Foreign; not native.

Pē-ēmp-tō-rj-ly, *ad.* Absolutely; positively.

Pē-ēmp-tō-rj-nēss, *n.* Positiveness; decision.

Pē-ēmp-tō-rx, *a.* Absolute; decisive.

Pē-ēn-nj-āl, *a.* Lasting through the year:—perpetual.—2, *n.* A long-lived plant.

Pē-ēct, *a.* Possessing perfection; faultless.—2, *v. a.* To make perfect; to finish.

Pē-ēct-er, *n.* One that makes perfect.

Pē-ēō-tj-bī'lj-ty, *n.* Capacity of becoming perfect; capability of attaining perfection.

Pē-ēō'tj-ble, *a.* That may be made perfect.

Pē-ēō'tjōn, *n.* The state of being perfect.

Pē-ēō'tjō, *a.* Conducting to perfection.

Pē-ēct-ly, *ad.* Totally; completely; exactly.

Pē-ēct-nēss, *n.* Completeness; perfection.

Pē-fid'j-ōūs or **Pē-fid'jōūs** (-fid'yūs), *a.* Guilty of perjury; treacherous; faithless. [fidious.]

Pē-fid'j-ōūs-nēss, *n.* The quality of being per-

Pē-fj-dy, *n.* Treachery; breach of faith.

Pē-fō-rāte, *v. a.* To pierce through; to bore.

Pē-fō-rā'tjōn, *n.* The act of piercing:—a hole.

Pē-fō-rā-tōr, *n.* An instrument for boring.

Pē-fōrce', *ad.* By violence or compulsion.

Pē-fōrm, *v. a.* To execute; to do; to accom-

plish; to effect; to discharge.

Pē-fōrm'a-ble, *a.* That may be done. [tion.]

Pē-fōrm'ānce, *n.* Execution; a work; an ac-

Pē-fōrm'er, *n.* One who performs; an actor.

Pē-fūme or **Pē-fūme'**, *n.* A sweet odor; fragrance:—a fragrant substance.

Pē-fūme', *v. a.* To impregnate with odor.

Pē-fūm'er, *n.* One who deals in perfumes.

Pē-fūm'er-x, *n.* Perfumes in general.

Pē-fūnc'tō-rx, *a.* Slight; careless; indifferent.

Pē-fūse', *v. a.* To tincture; to overspread.

Pē-hāps, *ad.* Peradventure; it may be.

Pē'ri, *n.* A fairy-like spirit.

Pē-rj-ānth, *n.* The leaves of a flower.

Pē-rj-cār'dj-ūm, *n.* A membranous sack enclosing the heart.

Pē-rj-cārp, *n.* The seed-vessel of a plant.

Pē-rj-crā'nj-ūm, *n.* A membrane covering the skull.

Pē-rj-gēē, *n.* That point in the orbit of a planet wherein it is nearest the earth.

Pē-rj-hē'li-ōn, *n.* That point of a planet's orbit wherein it is nearest the sun.

Pē-rj-l, *n.* Danger; hazard; risk; denunciation.

—2, *v. a.* To imperil; to endanger.

Pē-rj-ōūs, *a.* Dangerous; hazardous.

Pē-rj-ōūs-ly, *ad.* Dangerously. [figure.]

Pē-rim'ē-tōr, *n.* The line which bounds a plane

Pē-rj-ōd, *n.* A circuit; an epoch; a series of years:—a full stop; the end:—a complete sentence.

Pē-rj-ōd'j-cāl, *a.* Stated; regular; relating to periods.—2, *n.* A periodical publication.

Pē-rj-ōd'j-cāl-ly, *ad.* At stated periods.

Pē-rj-pā-tē'tjō, *n.* A follower of Aristotle.—2, *a.* Belonging to the Peripatetics:—walking about; pedestrian.

Pē-rjph'ē-rx, *n.* The circumference of a circle, ellipse, or other curvilinear figure. [tion.]

Pē-rj-phrāse, *v. a.* To express by circumlocu-

Pē-rjph'rā-sis, *n.* A roundabout expression.

Pē-rj-phrās'tjō, or **Pē-rj-phrās'tj-ōāl**, *a.* Using many words; circumlocutory.

Pē-rj-sōpe, *n.* A general view or survey.

Pē-rjsh, *v. n.* To die; to be destroyed; to decay.

Pē-rjsh-a-ble, *a.* Liable to perish or decay.

Pē-rj-stāl'tjō, *a.* Worm-like; spiral.

Pē-rj-style, *n.* A circular range of pillars.

Pē-rj-wig, *n.* A wig; a covering for the head.

Pē-rj-wīn-kle (pē-ēwīng-kl), *n.* A small mol-

lusk:—a twining plant.

Pē-rjūre, *v. a.* To forswear; to swear falsely.

Pē-rjū-rx, *n.* One who swears falsely.

Pē-rjū-rx, *n.* The crime of swearing falsely.

Pērk, *v. n.* & *v. a.* To hold up the head proudly.

ā, ē, ī, ē, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ē, ī, ū, ŷ, short; æ, ē, ī, ū, ŷ, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; häir, häir;

Pär-mä-nänce, } n. The state of being perma-
Pär-mä-nä-ox, } nent; durability; duration.
Pär-mä-nänt, a. Durable; lasting; abiding;
 not decaying.

Pär-mä-nänt-ly, ad. Durably; lastingly.
Pär-mä-ä-bl'i-ty, n. The being permeable.
Pär-mä-ä-ble, a. That may be passed through.
Pär-mä-äte, v. a. To pass through, as a liquid
 through pores.

Per-mis-si-ble, a. That may be permitted.
Per-mis-sion (-mish'un), n. Allowance; leave.
Per-mis-sive, a. Granting liberty; allowing.
Per-mis-sive-ly, ad. By bare allowance.

Per-mit, v. a. To allow; to suffer:—to give up.
Pär-mit or **Per-mit'**, n. License; permission.
Per-mit-tance, n. Allowance; permission.
Per-müt-ti-on, n. Exchange; change.

Per-n'ci-ous (-nish'us), a. Very mischievous.
Per-n'ci-ous-näss, n. The being pernicious.
Pär-o-rä-ti-on, n. The conclusion of an oration.

Pär-pen-di-ö-lär, a. Being at right angles.—
 2, n. A line crossing the plane of the horizon
 at right angles; a plumb-line. [dicular.

Pär-pen-di-ö-lär'i-ty, n. The being perpen-
Pär-pen-di-ö-lär-ly, ad. At right angles.
Pär-pe-träte, v. a. To do or commit, as a crime.

Pär-pe-trä-ti-on, n. The act of perpetrating; the
 commission, as of a crime.

Per-pët-ü-al (per-pët'yü-al), a. Never ceasing.
Per-pët-ü-al-ly, ad. Constantly; continually.
Per-pët-ü-äte, v. a. To make perpetual.

Per-pët-ü-ä-ti-on, n. The act of perpetuating.
Pär-pe-tü'i-ty, n. Duration to all futurity:—
 continued existence.

Per-plëx', v. a. To make anxious; to embarrass;
 to distract; to distress.
Per-plëx-ed-ly, ad. Intricately; with involution.

Per-plëx-i-ty, n. Anxiety; distraction of mind;
 disturbance:—intricacy.

Pär-qui-si-te, n. A fee or gift of office, &c.
Pär-ry, n. A drink made of pears.

Pär-se-cüte, v. a. To harass; to pursue with
 malice; to afflict; to distress.

Pär-se-cüt-ti-on, n. The act of persecuting.
Pär-se-cüt-or, n. One who persecutes.

Pär-se-vër-ance, n. Persistence; constancy.
Pär-se-vëre, v. n. To persist; to be steadfast.

Per-siflage (pär-se-fläzh'), n. [Fr.] Idle talk;
 levity; mockery; banter.

Per-sim-mön, n. A tree and its fruit.

Per-sist, v. n. To persevere; to continue firm.

Per-sist-ence, or **Per-sist-ent-ty**, n. Persever-
 ance; constancy:—obstinacy; contumacy.

Per-sist-ent, a. Constant; steady; unyielding.

Pär-son (pär'sn), n. An individual; a human
 being; one:—the body; exterior appearance.

Pär-son-a-ble, a. Handsome; graceful.

Pär-son-äge, n. A person of distinction.

Pär-son-al, a. Relating to a person; peculiar.

Pär-son-äl'i-ty, n. Individuality; a reflection.

Pär-son-al-ly, ad. In person; in presence.

Pär-son-al-ty, n. Personal property.

Pär-son-äte, v. a. To represent; to counterfeit.

Pär-son-ä-ti-on, n. The act of personating.

Pär-son-ä-tör, n. One who personates.

Pär-sön-i-f-i-cä-ti-on, n. (*Rhet.*) The change of
 things to persons; prosopopeia.

Pär-sön'i-fy, v. a. To change from a thing to a
 person:—to endow with personal qualities.

Per-specti-ve, n. A prospect:—the art of rep-
 resenting things on a plane surface; repre-
 sentation.—2, a. Relating to vision; optical.

Per-specti-ve-ly, ad. Optically.

Pär-spi-cä-cious (pär-spi-kä'shus), a. Sharp of
 sight; quick-sighted; discerning; acute.

Pär-spi-cä-i-ty, n. Quickness of discernment.

Pär-spi-cü'i-ty, n. Easiness to be understood.

Per-spic'u-ous, a. Clear; easily understood.

Per-spi-rä-ti-on, n. Excretion by the pores:—
 matter perspired; sweat.

Per-spi-rä-ti-ve, a. Performing perspiration.

Per-spi-rä-to-ry, a. Perspirative. [to sweat.

Per-spi-re, v. n. & v. a. To emit by the pores:—

Per-suad'a-ble (per-swäd'ä-bl), a. Persuadable.

Per-suäde' (per-swäd'), v. a. To bring to a par-
 ticular opinion; to influence by argument.

Per-suä-si-bl'i-ty, n. The being persuadable.

Per-suä-si-ble, a. That may be persuaded.

Per-suä-sion (per-swä'zhun), n. The act or art
 of persuading:—opinion; creed; belief.

Per-suä-sive, a. Having power to persuade.—
 2, n. An exhortation; an argument.

Per-suä-sive-ly, ad. In a persuasive manner.

Pärt, a. Lively:—saucy; impudent. [cern.

Per-täin', v. n. & v. a. To belong:—to relate; to con-

Pär-ti-nä-cious (-tä-nä'shus), a. Persevering;
 resolute; stubborn; obstinate; inflexible.

Pär-ti-nä-cious-ly, ad. Obtinately; resolutely.

Pär-ti-nä-i-ty, n. Obtinacy; constancy.

Pär-ti-nänce, } n. Appositeness; fitness; pro-

Pär-ti-nën-cy, } priety; relevancy.

Pär-ti-nënt, a. Apt to the purpose; apposite;
 appropriate; relevant.

Pär-ti-nënt-ly, ad. To the purpose.

Pärt-ly, ad. Smartly:—saucily.

Pärt-ness, n. Smartness:—sauciness.

Per-türb', v. a. To disquiet; to disturb.

Pär-tür-bä-ti-on, n. Disquiet of mind; con-
 fusion; commotion:—an irregularity in mo-

Per-tü-sion (-tü'zhun), n. A perforation. [tion.

Pär-üke, n. A cap of false hair; a perwig.

Pe-rü-sal, n. The act of perusing or reading:—
 examination.

Pe-rü-ge, v. a. To read:—to observe; to examine.

Per-väde', v. a. To pass through; to permeate:—
 to be diffused through.

Per-vä-sion (per-vä'zhun), n. The act of per-
 vading, or state of being pervaded.

Per-vä-sive, a. Pervading; that pervades.

Per-vërse, a. Obtinate; ill disposed.

Per-vërse-ly, ad. Stubbornly; vexatiously.

Per-vërse-näss, n. Obtinacy; petulance.

Per-vër-sion, n. The act of perverting; the state
 of being perverted.

Per-vër-si-ty, n. Perverseness; ill disposition,
 frowardness:—crossness; petulance.

Per-vër-sive, a. Tending to pervert. [right.

Per-vért', v. a. To distort; to turn from the

Pär-vert, n. One who is perverted.

Per-vért-i-ble, a. That may be perverted.

Pär-vi-ous, a. Admitting passage; permeable.

Pär-vi-ous-näss, n. The quality of being per-

vicious.

Pëst, n. A plague; pestilence; mischief.

Pës'ter, v. a. To disturb; to harass; to annoy.

Pës't'-hüäse, n. A hospital for infected persons.

Pes-tif'er-ous, a. Destructive; pestilential:—
 bringing the plague, or some other pest.

Pēs'ti-lēnce, *n.* A contagious or infectious distemper; a plague; a pest.
Pēs'ti-lēnt, *a.* Producing plagues; malignant.
Pēs'ti-lēn'tiāl (pēs'tē-lēn'shāl), *a.* Pestilential; infectious; pernicious; destructive.
Pēs'tile (pēs'al), *n.* A tool to use with a mortar.
Pēt, *n.* A fit of slight anger;—a favorite; a fondling.—2, *v. a.* To treat as a pet; to fondle;
Pēt'al or **Pēt'al**, *n.* A flower-leaf. [to indulge].
Pēt'a-loās, *a.* Having petals. [mortar].
Pē-tār' or **Pē-tārd'**, *n.* A kind of bell-shaped.
Pē-tē-shi-āl, *a.* Spotted;—characterized by spots.
Pē'ter-pēnce, *n.* A tax paid to the pope.
Pēt'i-ōle, *n.* A leaf-stalk; a footstalk of a leaf.
Petit (pēt'e or pēt'it), *a.* [Fr.] Small; little; petty;—of minor importance.
Pē-t'ion (pē-tish'un), *n.* A request; an entreaty.—2, *v. a.* To solicit; to supplicate.
Pē-t'ion-a-ry, *a.* Supplicatory; petitioning.
Pē-t'ion-er, *n.* One who offers a petition.
Pē'trel or **Pē'trel**, *n.* A sea-bird of many kinds.
Pē-trēs'cence, *n.* The act of becoming stone.
Pē-trēs'cent, *a.* Turning to stone; petrifying; hardening.
Pēt-ri-fac'tion, *n.* The act of turning to stone.
Pēt-ri-fac'tive, *a.* Having power to petrify;—pertaining to petrification.
Pē-trif'ic, *a.* Having power to change to stone.
Pēt-ri-fy, *v. a.* To change to stone; to harden.—2, *v. n.* To become stone.
Pē-trō'le-ūm, *n.* A brown bitumen; rock-oil.
Pēt'i-cōat, *n.* A woman's under garment.
Pēt'ti-fōg-ger, *n.* A petty lawyer.
Pēt'ti-fōg-ger-y, *n.* The business of a pettifogger.
Pēt'ti-nēss, *n.* Smallness; littleness.
Pēt'tiāh, *a.* Fretful; peevish; testy.
Pēt'tiāh-ly, *ad.* In a pet; fretfully.
Pēt'tiāh-nēss, *n.* Fretfulness; peevishness.
Pēt'tis, *n.* [It.] The breast;—*figuratively*, privacy.
Pēt'ty, *a.* Small; inconsiderable; little.
Pēt'ū-lance, *n.* Peevishness; fretfulness.
Pēt'ū-lant, *a.* Fretful; saucy; froward.
Pēt'ū-lant-ly, *ad.* With petulance.
Pē-tū'ni-ā, *n.* A plant and its flower.
Pēw (pū), *n.* An enclosed seat in a church.
Pēwit, *n.* A bird; the lapwing.
Pēw'ter (pū'ter), *n.* An alloy of tin and lead or of tin and zinc.
Phā'e-ton (fā'e-ton), *n.* A sort of carriage.
Phā'lānx or **Phā'lānx**, *n.* A troop of armed men.
Phā'n'tasm, or **Phā'n-tā's-mā**, *n.* A spectre; a vision; an unreal appearance.
Phā'n'tom, *n.* A spectre; an apparition; a vision.
Phār'i-sā'ic, *a.* Relating to Pharisees; externally religious.
Phār'i-sā'ism, or **Phār'i-see'ism**, *n.* The conduct of a Pharisee;—hypocrisy.
Phār'i-sē'an, *a.* Resembling the Pharisees.
Phār'i-see, *n.* One of a strict Jewish sect.
Phār-mā-ceu'tic, *a.* Relating to pharmacy.
Phār-mā-ciat, or **Phār-mā-ceu'tist**, *n.* An apothecary; a druggist.
Phār-mā-cō'i-q-ist, *n.* A writer upon drugs.
Phār-mā-cō'i-q-ry, *n.* The knowledge of drugs; pharmacy.
Phār-mā-cō-pē'ia (fār-mā-kō-pē'yā), *n.* A dispensary.
Phār-mā-cy, *n.* The trade of an apothecary or druggist;—an apothecary's shop.

Phā'rūs, *n.* A light-house.
Phār'yāx, *n.* The passage by which the mouth, nostrils, and oesophagus all communicate.
Phāse (fāz), *n.* An appearance, as of a planet.
Phās'ant (fās'ant), *n.* A sort of fowl.
Phā'nix, or **Phō'nix**, *n.* A bird which was supposed to rise again from its own ashes.
Phē-nōm'e-nūn, *n.*; pl. **Phē-nōm'e-nā**. An unaccountable appearance; any thing remarkable.
Phī'al, *n.* A small bottle; a vial. [able].
Phī-an-thrōp'ic, *a.* Humane; benevolent;
Phī-an-thrōp'i-cal, *a.* loving mankind.
Phī-lān'thrō-pist, *n.* One who loves mankind.
Phī-lān'thrō-phy, *n.* Love of mankind.
Phī'l-i-bag, *n.* A kind of short petticoat;—a kilt.
Phī-lip'ic, *n.* A discourse full of invective.
Phī-lō-q-ger, or **Phī-lō-q-ist**, *n.* One versed in philology; an etymologist.
Phī-lō-q-ist'ic, *a.* Relating to philology;
Phī-lō-q-ist'ic-cal, *a.* grammatical; critical.
Phī-lō-q-ize, *v. n.* To make criticisms.
Phī-lō-q-ry, *n.* The critical knowledge of languages; criticism; grammatical learning.
Phī'lō-māth, *n.* A lover of learning. [gale].
Phī'lō-mēl, or **Phī'lō-mē'lā**, *n.* The nightingale.
Phī-lō-s'pher, *n.* A man versed in philosophy.
Phī-lō-s'ph'ic, *a.* Relating to philosophy;
Phī-lō-s'ph'ic-cal, *a.* rational; calm.
Phī-lō-s'ph'ic-cal-ly, *ad.* Rationally.
Phī-lō-s'phism, *n.* Sophistry; false philosophy or reasoning.
Phī-lō-s'phist, *n.* A pretender to philosophy.
Phī-lō-s'phize, *v. n.* To reason; to moralize.
Phī-lō-s'phy, *n.* Knowledge, natural or moral; an explanation of the reason of things.
Phī'l'ter, *n.* A potion or charm to excite love.—2, *v. a.* To charm to love.
Phiz, *n.* The face; the visage.
Phlē-bō't-q-mist, *n.* One who lets blood.
Phlē-bō't-q-my, *n.* The act or art of blood-letting; venesection.
Phlēgm (flēm), *n.* A watery humor;—coolness.
Phlēg-māt'ic or **Phlēg-mā-tic**, *a.* Abounding in, or generating, phlegm;—dull; cold; frigid.
Phlēg'mon, *n.* An inflamed tumor.
Phlē-gī'tic, *a.* Inflammatory.
Phlōx, *n.* A flowering herb of several species.
Phōe'nix (fē'njks), *n.* See PHENIX.
Phō-nē't'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or representing, articulate sounds.
Phō-nē't'ics, *n.* The science of articulate sounds.
Phō'n'ics, *n. pl.* The doctrine of sounds.
Phō-nō-grāph, *n.* An instrument for recording sounds;—a type or character for expressing a sound.
Phō-nō'ra-pher, *n.* A short-hand writer.
Phō-nō-grāph'ic, *a.* Relating to phonography.
Phō-nō'ra-phy, *n.* A kind of short-hand writing.
Phō-nō'ry, *n.* The doctrine of sounds. [ing].
Phōs'phate, *n.* A salt containing phosphoric acid.
Phōs'phide (fōs'fid), *n.* A compound containing phosphorus. [phorus acid].
Phōs'phite (fōs'fit), *n.* A salt containing phosphorus.
Phōs'pho-rāt-ed, *a.* Combined with phosphorus.
Phōs'pho-rēscē' (fōs-fō-rēs'), *v. n.* To shine as phosphorus; to emit phosphorescence.
Phōs'pho-rēs'cence, *n.* A faint light without heat. [ting light without heat].
Phōs'pho-rēs'cent, *a.* Shining; luminous; emit-

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ä, ê, î, ô, ȳ, short; æ, ę, ĭ, ȳ, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; häir, här;

Pil'grim-age, *n.* A journey to a holy place.
Pill, *n.* A small ball or mass of medicine.—2, *v. a.* To strip; to rob; to plunder:—to peel.
Pil'lage, *n.* Plunder.—2, *v. a.* To plunder; to pillage.
Pil'lager, *n.* A plunderer; a spoiler. [despoil.
Pillar, *n.* A column:—a supporter.
Pillared (pil'lard), *a.* Supported by columns.
Pil'lau, *n.* A dish of boiled rice, &c.
Pil'liou (pil'yun), *n.* A woman's saddle; a pad.
Pil'lo-ry, *n.* A frame which confines the head and hands of a culprit.—2, *v. a.* To punish with the pillory.
Pil'lōw (pil'lō), *n.* A bag of feathers to lay the head on.—2, *v. a.* To place on a pillow.
Pil'low-bēer, *n.* The case or cover of a pillow.
Pil'low-cāse, *n.* The case or cover of a pillow.
Pil'lot, *n.* One who steers a ship:—a guide.—2, *v. a.* To steer; to direct in the course.
Pil'lot-age, *n.* The office or the pay of a pilot.
Pil'lous, or **Pil'lose**, *a.* Hairy; full of hairs.
Pil'mēn'te, or **Pil'mēn'tō**, *n.* A kind of spice;
Pimp, *n.* A procurer; a pander. [allspice.
Pim'per-nēl, *n.* A trailing plant.
Pim'ple, *n.* A small red pustule; a blotch.
Pim'pled (pim'pld), *a.* Full of pimples.
Pin, *n.* A short, pointed wire; a peg; a bolt.—2, *v. a.* To make fast; to join; to fix; to fasten.
Pin'a-fōre, *n.* A child's apron; an apron.
Pin'cers, *n. pl.* An instrument to draw nails, &c.
Pinch, *v. a.* To squeeze; to gripe; to straiten.—2, *v. n.* To bear hard:—to be frugal.—3, *n.* A grip; a difficulty:—distress; pressure.
Pinch'beck, *n.* A mixed, gold-colored metal.
Pinch'ers, *n. pl.* Pincers.—See **PINCERS**.
Pin'-ofish-ion (pin'k'ush-ion), *n.* A pad for pins.
Pin-dā'ic, *a.* After the manner of Pindar; lofty.
Pine, *n.* An evergreen tree:—a pineapple.—2, *v. n.* To languish; to waste away.
Pine'ap-ple, *n.* A tropical plant and its fruit.
Pine-ey, *n.* A place where pineapples are raised.
Pin'feath-er, *n.* A feather not fully grown.
Pin'fold, *n.* A place for confining beasts.
Pin'hōle, *n.* A small hole or perforation.
Pin'ion (pin'yūn), *n.* A wing:—a toothed wheel.—2, *v. a.* To bind; to fasten; to shackle.
Pink (pīngk), *n.* A small, fragrant flower:—any thing very choice or excellent:—a color:—a fish.—2, *v. a.* To work in eyelet-holes; to pierce.
Pin'-mōn-ey (pin'mūn-ey), *n.* A wife's pocket-money.
Pin'nāce, *n.* A small vessel:—a barge.
Pin'nā-cle, *n.* A pointed turret:—a summit.
Pin'nāte, or **Pin'nāt-ed**, *a.* Feather-shaped.
Pin'ner, *n.* Part of a head-dress requiring to be pinned:—a maker of pins.
Pint, *n.* Half a quart; one-eighth of a gallon.
Pin'tle (pin'tl), *n.* A long iron pin:—a bolt.
Pi'ny, *a.* Abounding with pine-trees.
Pi'-o-nēer, *n.* A soldier who clears roads, &c.:—one who goes before to remove obstructions.
Pi'q-ny, *n.* A large flower.—See **PEONY**.
Pi'ous, *a.* Revering God; godly; religious:—dutiful to parents or other relatives; filial.
Pi'ous-ly, *ad.* In a pious manner; religiously.
Pip, *n.* A disease of fowls:—a seed of a fruit.—2, *v. n.* To chirp or cry as a bird; to peep.



Pinion.

Pipe, *n.* A tube:—a tube for smoking:—an instrument of music:—a cask for liquids.—2, *v. n. & v. a.* To play on the pipe; to whistle.
Pip'er, *n.* One who plays on the pipe.
Pip'ing, *a.* Weak; feeble:—hot; boiling.
Pip'kin, *n.* A vessel; a small earthen boiler.
Pip'pin, *n.* A kind of tart apple.
Pi'quan-cy (pi'k-an-sy), *n.* Sharpness; tartness.
Pi'quant (pi'k'ant), *a.* Sharp; pungent; severe.
Pi'quant-ly (pi'k'ant-ly), *ad.* Sharply; tartly.
Pique (pēk), *n.* Ill will; slight anger; grudge.—2, *v. a.* To offend; to irritate:—to plume.
Pi-quēt' (pē-kēt'), *n.* A game at cards.
Pi'ra-cy, *n.* Robbery on the sea:—literary theft.
Pi'rāte, *n.* A sea-robber:—a literary robber.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* To rob; to take by robbery.
Pi-rāt'i-cal, *a.* Predatory; practising robbery.
Pi-rōgue (pē-rōg), *n.* A canoe made of a tree.
Pir'-du-ette, *n.* A kind of step in dancing.
Pis-ca-to-ry, *a.* Relating to fishes. [the zodiac.
Pis'ces, *n. pl.* [L.] The Fishes; the 12th sign in the zodiac.
Pis'-ci-cult-ure, *n.* The rearing of fishes.
Pis-civ'o-rous, *a.* Fish-eating; living on fish.
Pish, *interj.* A contemptuous exclamation.
Pis'mire or **Pis'mire**, *n.* An ant; an emmet.
Pis-tā-chie (pis-tā-shō), *n.* An oblong nut.
Pis-tā-rēen, *n.* A silver coin, value 17 cents.
Pis'til, *n.* An organ of a flower.
Pis'tol, *n.* A small fire-arm for the hand.
Pis-tōle, *n.* A gold coin of Spain, France, &c.
Pis'ton, *n.* A cylinder used in pumps, &c.
Pit, *n.* A hole; an abyss; the grave:—a hollow part.—2, *v. a.* To indent; to press into hollows.—3, *v. n.* To assume the form of a pit.
Pit'a-pāt, *n.* A flutter.—2, *ad.* In a flutter.
Pitch, *n.* The residuum from boiling tar:—turpentine:—height:—the angle of a roof.—2, *v. a.* To fix; to plant; to cast:—to smear.—3, *v. n.* To alight; to drop; to fall headlong.
Pitch'er, *n.* A vessel for liquids:—one who pitches:—an instrument for piercing the ground.
Pitch'fork, *n.* A fork for pitching hay, corn, &c.
Pitch'-pipe, *n.* An instrument to give the key.
Pitch'y, *a.* Smeared with pitch; black; dark.
Pit'-coal (pit'kōl), *n.* Mineral coal.
Pit'e-ous, *a.* Sorrowful; mournful; compassionate; tender:—deserving pity.
Pit'e-ous-ly, *ad.* In a piteous manner.
Pit'e-ous-ness, *n.* Sorrowfulness; tenderness.
Pit'fall, *n.* A covered or concealed pit.
Pith, *n.* A soft substance in plants:—marrow.—the chief part:—force; energy; strength.
Pith'y, *ad.* With strength; with force.
Pith'-ness, *n.* Energy; strength; force.
Pith'less, *a.* Wanting pith; wanting force.
Pith'y, *a.* Abounding with pith:—strong.
Pit'i-a-ble, *a.* Deserving pity; pitiful.
Pit'i-ful, *a.* Tender:—pitiable:—mean; paltry.
Pit'i-ful-ly, *ad.* With pity:—contemptibly.
Pit'i-ful-ness, *n.* Compassion:—patrianness.
Pit'i-less, *a.* Wanting pity; merciless.
Pit'i-less-ly, *ad.* Without pity; mercilessly.
Pit'mān, *n.* One who works in a pit.
Pit'saw, *n.* A large saw used by two men, of whom one works in a pit.
Pit'tance, *n.* An allowance; a small portion.
Pi-tū'i-ty-ry, *a.* (Anal. & Physiol.) Conducting or containing phlegm or mucus.

Pi-tū'i-tōūa, *a.* Consisting of phlegm.
Pit'y, *n.* Compassion; sympathy with misery.
 —2, *v. a. & v. n.* To compassionate; to sympathize; to commiserate.
Piv'ot, *n.* A pin on which any thing turns.
Pix'y, *n.* A kind of fairy.
Pla-ca-bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being placable.
Pla-ca-ble, *a.* That may be appeased.
Pla-card', *n.* A paper posted up; a card.—2, *v. a.* To publish by posting; to post.
Pla-cate, *v. a.* To appease; to reconcile.
Place, *n.* Space; locality; room; rank; office.
 —2, *v. a.* To put in place; to settle.
Place'man, *n.* One who fills a public station.
Place'id, *a.* Gentle; quiet; soft; kind; mild.
Pla-cid'i-ty, or **Pla'id-nēss**, *n.* Mildness; quiet.
Pla'id-ly, *ad.* Mildly; gently; with quietness.
Pla-i-a-rism, *n.* The act of purloining the writings of another; literary theft.
Pla'i-a-rist, *n.* A thief in literature.
Pla'i-a-rize, *v. a. & v. n.* To commit plagiarism; to steal from another's writings.
Pla'i-a-ry, or **Pla'i-a-ry**, *n.* One who commits plagiarism;—plagiarism; literary theft.
Plague (plag), *n.* Pestilence; a disease;—trouble.
 —2, *v. a.* To infest; to tease; to vex.
Plaice (plas), *n.* A species of flat-fish.
Plaid (plad), *n.* A striped or variegated cloth.
Plain (plān), *a.* Smooth; flat; clear—artless; homely.—2, *ad.* Not obscurely; distinctly; simply.—3, *n.* Level ground; an open or flat expanse.—4, *v. a.* To level; to make plane or smooth.—See **PLANE**.
Plain-dēal-ing, *n.* Management void of art;
Plain'ly, *ad.* Levelly;—evidently; clearly.
Plain-nēss, *n.* Flatness;—want of show.
Plain-spō-ken (spō-ken), *a.* Speaking frankly.
Plain't, *n.* Lamentation; complaint; lament.
Plain'tif, *n.* One who commences a lawsuit.
Plain'tive, *a.* Lamenting; complaining.
Plain'tive-ly, *ad.* In a plaintive manner.
Plait, *n.* A fold; a double; a tress.—2, *v. a.* To fold; to double; to braid.
Plan, *n.* A draught; a representation; a sketch; a scheme; a form; a model; a plot.—2, *v. a.* To scheme; to form in design.
Plane, *n.* A level surface;—a joiner's tool;—a plane-tree.—2, *v. a.* To level; to make smooth.
Plan'er, *n.* One who smooths with a plane;—a planing-machine;—a kind of tree.
Plan'et, *n.* A celestial body that revolves about another and larger body.
Plan-et-ā-ri-um, *n.* An orrery.
Plan-et-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to the planets.
Plan-et-ōid, *n.* An asteroid.
Plane-trēss, *n.* A tree of several species.
Plan-i-mē't-ri-cal, *a.* Relating to planimetry.
Plan-i-mē't-ry, *n.* (*Geom.*) Mensuration of plane surfaces.
Plan'ish, *v. a.* To polish; to smooth.
Plan'i-sphere, *n.* A sphere projected on a plane.
Plan'k (plāngk), *n.* A thick, strong board.—2, *v. a.* To cover or lay with planks.
Pla'ng-cōn'vex, *a.* Flat on the one side and convex on the other.
Plant, *n.* Any vegetable production;—the machinery or fixtures of a business.—2, *v. a.* To set; to cultivate; to fix; to settle.—3, *v. n.* To perform the act of planting.

Plan'tain (plān'tin), *n.* An herb;—a tropical plant or tree and its fruit.
Plan-tā'tion, *n.* A planting; a large farm;—a settlement; a colony.
Plant'er, *n.* One who plants; a cultivator.
Plan'ti-grāde, *a.* Walking on the soles of the feet.
Pla'que (plāk), *n.* A painted plate of china or glass, *n.* A small lake or puddle; a branch.—2, *v. a.* To dash with water;—to interweave.
Plash'y, *a.* Watery; filled with puddles.
Plasm, *n.* A mould; a matrix.
Plas'ter, *n.* A substance to cover walls; mortar; cement; stucco;—any adhesive application.—2, *v. a.* To overlay as with plaster;—to smooth.
Plas'ter-er, *n.* One who plasters.
Plas'ter-ing, *n.* Work done in, or with, plaster.
Plas'tic, *a.* Giving form; fertile; soft.
Plas'tic'i-ty, *n.* Plastic quality.
Plas'tron, *n.* A piece of leather stuffed.
Plat, *v. a.* To weave; to plait; to braid.—2, *n.* Work done by plating;—a small piece or plot of ground;—a plan.
Plat'ane (plāt'an), *n.* The plane-tree.
Plate, *n.* Wrought silver or gold;—a dish.—2, *v. a.* To cover with a coat of metal.
Plā-teau' (plā-tō'), *n.* [Fr.] An elevated plain.
Plat'en, *n.* The flat part of a printing-press.
Plat'form, *n.* A horizontal surface; a scheme.
Plat'i-na, or **Plāt'i-nūm**, *n.* A very heavy, hard, and valuable metal.
Plat'ing, *n.* A coating of metal.
Plāt'i-tūde, *n.* A flat or insipid expression.
Pla-tō'n'ic, *a.* Relating to Plato;—pure.
Pla-tōn', *n.* A small body of soldiers.
Plat'ter, *n.* A large dish;—one who plats.
Plāt'y-pūa, *n.* A singular animal of Australasia; the duck-bill.
Plau'dit, *n.* Applause; loud praise;—a shout of
Plau-si-bil'i-ty, *n.* Appearance of right.
Plau-si-ble, *a.* Specious; right in appearance.
Plau-si-ble-nēss, *n.* Appearance of right.
Plau-si-bly, *ad.* With fair show; speciously.
Play (plā), *v. n.* To sport; to game; to act.—2, *v. a.* To use; to perform; to exhibit; to act.—3, *n.* Amusement; sport;—a drama.
Play'-day, *n.* A day exempt from tasks or work.
Play'er, *n.* One who plays;—an actor.
Play'ful-lōw, *n.* A companion in amusement.
Play'ful, *a.* Sportive; full of play or levity.
Play'ful-nēss, *n.* Sportiveness; levity.
Play'hōuse, *n.* A house for dramatic performances; a theatre.
Play'māte, *n.* A companion in amusement.
Play'thing, *n.* A toy; a thing to play with.
Play'wright (plā'rit), *n.* A maker of plays.
Plēa (plē), *n.* An act of pleading; a defence; an apology;—an allegation.
Plēad (plēd), *v. n.* To argue; to urge;—to pray.—2, *v. a.* To discuss; to allege in pleading.
Plēad'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being alleged in plea.
Plēad'er, *n.* One who pleads or argues.
Plēad'ing, *n.* The act of one who pleads;—a plea;—an urgent prayer;—an allegation.
Plēas'ant (plēz'ant), *a.* That pleases; giving pleasure; delightful; grateful; gay; lively.
Plēas'ant-ly, *ad.* In a pleasant manner.
Plēas'ant-nēss, *n.* Agreeableness; gayety.
Plēas'ant-ry, *n.* Gayety; merriment; humor.

mlen, sūr; mōve, nūr, sōn; bāll, būr, rāle, ūse.—C. G. g, g, soft; p, p, s, hard; a as e; x as z; thia

Pléase, *v. a.* To delight; to gratify; to humor—
 —2, *v. n.* To choose; to like; to comply.
Pléas'ing, *a.* Giving pleasure; agreeable.
Pléas'ur-a-ble (plézh'ur-a-bl), *a.* Delightful.
Pléas'ur-a-bly, *ad.* With delight.
Pléas'ure (plézh'ur), *n.* Delight; gratification.
Plé-bé'an (plé-bé'yan), *a.* Vulgar; common—
 —2, *n.* One of the lower people.
Pléage (pléj), *n.* A pawn; a gage; a surety; a bail—
 —2, *v. a.* To pawn; to give as security.
Pléa'et, *n.* A small mass of lint.
Plé'ia-dés (plé'ya-déz), *n. pl.* The Seven Stars; the Hyades; the pleiads.
Plé'iads (plé'yadz), *n. pl.* The Seven Stars.
Plén'a-ri-ly, *ad.* Fully; completely.
Plén'a-ry or **Plén'a-ry**, *a.* Full; complete.
Plén-i-lú-na-ry, *ad.* Relating to the full moon.
Plé-nip'o-tence, *n.* Fullness of power.
Plé-nip'o-tént, *a.* Invested with full power.
Plén-i-po-tén'ti-a-ry (plén-o-po-tén'sh'e-a-ry), *n.* A negotiator invested with full powers—
 —2, *a.* Invested with full powers.
Plén-i-túde, *n.* Fullness; repletion; abundance.
Plén'te-óus, *a.* Copious; abundant; fertile.
Plén'te-óus-ly, *ad.* Copiously; abundantly.
Plén'ti-fúl, *a.* Copious; abundant; exuberant.
Plén'ti-fúl-ly, *ad.* Copiously; abundantly.
Plén'ty, *n.* Abundance; exuberance—
 —2, *a.* Plentiful; abundant.
Plé'o-násm, *n.* A redundancy of words.
Plé-o-nás'tic, *a.* Partaking of pleonasm;
Plé-o-nás'ti-cal, *a.* redundant.
Pléth'o-ra, *n.* A fulness of blood.
Plé-thó'ric or **Pléth'o-ric**, *a.* Of full habit.
Pléu'ra, *n.* [L.] A membrane within the thorax.
Pléu'ri-ty, *n.* An inflammation of the pleura.
Pléu-ri'tic, *a.* Relating to, or diseased
Pléu-ri'ti-cal, *a.* with, pleurisy.
Pléu-ri-pneú-mó-ni-a (nū-), *n.* Inflammation of the pleura and the lungs.
Pléx'us, *n.* [L.] A network.
Plé-xi-bí-lí-ty, *n.* Flexibility; pliability.
Plé'x-ble, *a.* Easy to be bent; flexible; pliant.
Plé'an-ex, or **Plé'x-ble-néss**, *n.* Flexibility.
Plé'ant, *a.* Bending; flexible; flexible; complying—
 —easily persuaded; compliant.
Plé-cá'tion, or **Plé'o-a-türe**, *n.* A fold; a double.
Plé'ers, *n. pl.* Pincers for bending wire, &c.
Pléight (pléit), *v. a.* To pledge—
 —2, *n.* Condition; state—
 —a pledge.
Pléinth, *n.* The lowermost part of a pillar.
Plé'd, *v. n.* To toil; to drudge; to study closely.
Plé'd'ér, *n.* A dull, heavy, laborious person.
Plé't, *n.* A small extent of ground; a plat—
 —a scheme; a plan; a conspiracy; an intrigue—
 —2, *v. n.* To devise mischief; to contrive.
Plé'sh (plésh), *n.* An instrument of husbandry—
 —2, *v. n.* & *v. a.* To turn up the ground.
Plé'sh'bóy (plésh'bóy), *n.* A boy who ploughs.
Plé'sh'mán (plésh'mán), *n.* One who ploughs.
Plé'sh'share (plésh'share), *n.* A part of a plough.
Plé'v'er (plé'v'er), *n.* A bird of several species.
Plé'v, *v. & n.* See **Plough**.
Plé'v, *v. a.* To snatch; to pull; to draw; to strip—
 —2, *n.* A pull—spirit; courage—the liver, lights, &c., of an animal.
Plé'v'x, *a.* Courageous; spirited.
Plé'g, *n.* A stopple—
 —2, *v. a.* To stop with a
Plé'm, *n.* A fruit—a raisin. [plug.]

Plé'mage, *n.* Feathers; a suit of feathers.
Plé'mb (plém), *n.* A plummet; a leaden weight—
 —2, *ad.* Perpendicularly; directly—
 —3, *v. a.* To sound—to adjust by a plumb-line.
Plé'm-bá'g, *n.* Graphite, or black-lead.
Plé'mb'er (plém'er), *n.* One who works in lead.
Plé'mb'er-x (plém'er-x), *n.* The art of working in lead; the work done by plumbers.
Plé'mb'-line (plém'-), *n.* A perpendicular line—
 —a cord with a weight attached.
Plé'm'-cáke, *n.* A cake made with raisins.
Plé'm, *n.* A feather—to a token of honor—
 —2, *v. a.* To strip—to feather—to adorn; to value.
Plé'mi-péd, *a.* Having feet covered with feathers. [line—a pencil of lead.
Plé'm'et, *n.* A weight of lead attached to a
Plé'm'ous, *a.* Feathery; resembling feathers.
Plé'mp, *a.* Somewhat fat; not lean; sleek—
 —2, *v. a.* To fatten; to swell; to make large—
 —3, *ad.* With a sudden or heavy fall.
Plé'mp'ly, *ad.* Roundly; fully; unreservedly.
Plé'mp'néss, *n.* Fullness; distention.
Plé'm-púd-ding, *n.* Pudding made with plums.
Plé'm-tréé, *n.* A tree that bears plums.
Plé'my, *a.* Feathered; covered with feathers.
Plé'm'ér, *v. a.* To pillage; to rob; to strip—
 —2, *n.* Pillage; spoils obtained in war.
Plé'm'ér-ér, *n.* A hostile pillager; a robber.
Plé'm'ge (plémj), *v. a.* To thrust; to immerse—
 —2, *v. n.* To sink suddenly—to rush—
 —3, *n.* The act of plunging.
Plé'pér-fect, *a.* Noting a tense of the verb expressing an action completed in the past.
Plé'ral, *a.* Implying more than one.
Plé'ral-ist, *n.* A clergyman who holds more than one benefice, with cure of souls.
Plé-rál-i-ty, *n.* A number more than one—
 —more cures of souls than one—the greater
Plé'ral-ly, *ad.* In a plural sense. [number.
Plé's, *n.* The sign +, indicating addition.
Plé'sh, *n.* A kind of cloth with a nap or shag.
Plé-tón'ic, or **Plé-tó-ni-an**, *a.* (Geol.) Due to heat, or to fire.
Plé'vi-al, *a.* Rainy; relating to rain.
Plé'v, *n.* A bent; a turn; a bias; a cast; a form; a fold; a plait—
 —2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To work closely; to employ; to bend.
Pléu-mát'ic (nū-mát'ik), *a.* Relating to
Pléu-mát'ic-al (nū-mát'ik-al), *a.* air. [air.
Pléu-mát'ic (nū-), *n. pl.* The science of the
Pléu-mát'ic-ó-gy (nū-mát'ik-ó-j), *n.* The doctrine of spiritual existence.
Pléu-mó-ni-a (nū-mó-né-a), *n.* An inflammation of the lungs. [lungs.
Pléu-món'ic (nū-món'ik), *a.* Relating to the
Póach (póch), *v. a.* & *v. n.* To boil slightly, as eggs—to steal, as game.
Póach'er (póch'er), *n.* One who steals game.
Póach'ard, *n.* A kind of wild duck.
Pó'ck, *n.* A pustule of the small-pox, &c.
Pó'ck'et, *n.* A small bag or pouch in a garment—
 —2, *v. a.* To put in the pocket.
Pó'ck'et-book (bók), *n.* A book for the pocket.
Pó'ck'et-glass, *n.* A glass for the pocket.
Pó'ck'-márk, *n.* A scar made by the small-pox.
Pó'd, *n.* A capsule of legumes; a case of seeds.
Pó-dá'g-ri-cal, *a.* Relating to the gout.
Pó'em, *n.* The work of a poet; a metrical composition; a piece of poetry.

ä, é, i, ö, ü, ð, ð, long; ä, é, i, ö, ü, ð, short; q, q, i, q, v, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; häir, här


Po'e-ty, *n.* The art of writing poems; poetry.
Po'et, *n.* An author of poetry; a writer of poems.
Po'et-ess, *n.* A female poet.
Po'et-ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or expressed in, poetry; or partaking of, poetry.
Po'et-ic-ly, *ad.* In the manner of poetry.
Po'et-lau-re-ate, *n.* A court-poet.
Po'e-try, *n.* A composition in metre:—metrical composition; verse; poems.
Po'ig-nan-ty (pōi'nan-ty), *n.* Point; asperity.
Po'ig-nant (pōi'nant), *a.* Sharp; severe; keen.
Po'ig-nant-ly (pōi'nant-ly), *ad.* Sharply.
Po'int, *n.* A sharp end:—a sting; a stop; an aim; a degree:—a cape.—2, *v. a.* To sharpen; to direct; to distinguish; to punctuate.—3, *v. n.* To note with the finger; to indicate.
Po'int-al, *n.* The pistil of a plant.
Po'int-blank, *n.* The centre of a target.—2, *a. & ad.* In a direct line.
Po'int-ed, *p. a.* Sharp; poignant; epigrammatic.
Po'int-ed-ly, *ad.* In a pointed manner.
Po'int-ed-ness, *n.* Sharpness; smartness; keenness.
Po'int-er, *n.* Any thing that points:—a dog.
Po'int-less, *a.* Having no point; without point.
Po'ise, *n.* Weight; balance; equipose.—2, *v. a.* To balance; to weigh; to examine.
Po'i-son (pōi'zn), *n.* What destroys life; venom; virus.—2, *v. a.* To infect; to corrupt.
Po'i-son-er (pōi'zn-er), *n.* One who poisons.
Po'i-son-ous (pōi'zn-ūs), *a.* Containing poison.
Po'i-son-ous-ness (pōi'zn-ūs-nēs), *n.* The quality of being poisonous.
Po'ke, *n.* A bag; a sack; a pouch:—a poisonous plant:—a push; a thrust.—2, *v. a.* To feel in the dark:—to push or thrust forward.
Po'k-er, *n.* An iron bar to stir the fire with:—a game at cards.
Po-lar-ice, or **Po-lar-ice** (pō-lā'ker), *n.* A kind of ice.
Po-lar-ic, *a.* Relating to, or near, the pole.
Po-lar-ity, *n.* Tendency to the poles.
Po-lar-ize, *v. a.* To develop polarity in.
Pole, *n.* The extremity of the earth's axis:—a staff; a slender piece of wood:—5½ yards; a rod:—a native of Poland.—2, *v. a.* To furnish with poles for support.
Pole'-axe, *n.* A battle-axe fixed to a long pole.
Pole'-cat, *n.* An animal; the fitchet.
Po-lém'-ic, *n.* A disputant; a controversialist.—2, *a.* Controversial.
Pole'-star, *n.* A star near the pole:—any guide.
Po'-lice (pō-lēs'), *n.* The control of a city:—the body of civic officers.
Po'-lice-man, *n.* A member of a police force.
Po-lit'-ic, *n.* Art of government:—system of management:—art; prudence:—prudent conduct:—a warrant for money, &c.; a ticket; a vote.
Po-lit'-ic, *a.* Relating to Poland, or to the Poles.
Po-lit'-ic, *v. a.* To smooth; to brighten; to refine.—2, *n.* Artificial gloss:—elegance of manners; refinement.
Po-lit'-ic-ble, *a.* Capable of being polished.
Po-lit'-ic, *a.* Refined or polished in manners; well-bred; civil; courteous; genteel.
Po-lit'-ic-ly, *ad.* With refinement; genteelly.
Po-lit'-ness, *n.* Gentility; good breeding.



Pole-axe.

Po-lit'-tice, *a.* Wise; prudent; artful; political.
Po-lit'-ic-ally, *ad.* Relating to politics; civil.
Po-lit'-ic-ly, *ad.* With relation to politics.
Po-lit'-ician (pō-lē-tish'an), *n.* One versed in the science of government; one devoted to politics.
Po-lit'-ics, *n. pl.* The science of government.
Po-lit'-ix, *n.* A form of government; policy.
Po-lit'-ka, *n.* A kind of dance.
Poll, *n.* The head:—a list of persons:—an election.—2, *v. a.* To lop the tops of trees; to clip short; to shear; to crop:—to take a list of.
Poll'-ard, *n.* A tree lopped:—a sort of bran.
Poll'-en, *n. (Bot.)* The farina or dust of a flower.
Poll'-lock, or **Poll'-lack**, *n.* A fish of the cod kind.
Poll'-tax, *n.* A tax levied on heads.
Poll'-ute, *v. a.* To defile; to taint; to corrupt.
Poll'-ution, *n.* The act of defiling; defilement.
Poll'-u-ness (pō-lō-nēs'), *n.* A dance.
Poll'-ward, *n.* A coward; a scoundrel.
Poly, in compound words, signifies many.
Poly'-an-dry, *n.* A plurality of husbands.
Poly'-an-thus, *n.* A plant; a flower.
Poly'-g-a-mist, *n.* An advocate for polygamy; a practiser of polygamy.
Poly'-g-a-my, *n.* A plurality of wives or of husbands.
Poly'-glot, *n.* A book containing many languages:—a person who understands many languages.—2, *a.* Containing many languages.
Poly'-gon, *n.* A figure of many angles.
Poly'-gon-al, *a.* Having many angles.
Poly'-graph, *n.* An instrument for multiplying copies of a writing; a manifold writer.
Poly'-gra-phy, *n.* The art of writing with ciphers or with a polygraph.
Poly'-hedron, *n.* A solid having many sides or faces; a solid bounded by polygons.
Poly'-no-mi-al, *n.* In algebra, an expression containing several terms.
Poly'-p, **Poly'-pe** (pōl'ip), or **Poly'-pe**, *n.* A marine animal of many kinds.
Poly'-p-i-dom, *n.* An organism composed of many parts.
Poly'-p-tic, *n. pl.* A disease or swelling in the nostrils, &c.:—an animal; a polyp.
Poly'-scope, *n.* A multiplying glass.
Poly'-spér-mous, *a.* Having many seeds.
Poly'-syl-lāb'-ic, *a.* Having many syllables.
Poly'-syl-lā-ble, *n.* A word of many syllables.
Poly'-tēsh'-n-ic, *a.* Comprehending many arts.
Poly'-thē-ism, *n.* The doctrine, or the worship, of a plurality of gods.
Poly'-thē-ist, *n.* A believer in a plurality of gods.
Poly'-thē-ist-ic, *a.* Relating to polytheism.
Pom'-ace, *n.* The substance of apples ground.
Pom'-ade, *n.* An ointment; pomatum.
Pom'-at-um, *n. [L.]* An ointment for the hair.
Pomē-grān-ate (pōm-) *n.* A tree and its fruit.
Pom-made, *n.* The same as Pomade.
Pom'-mel (pūm'), *n.* A knob on a sword or saddle.—2, *v. a.* To beat; to bruise; to punch.
Pom'-pō-ty, *n.* A treatise on fruit.
Pom'-pō-na, *n. (Roman.)* The goddess of fruits.
Pomp, *n.* A grand procession; show; parade.
Pom'-pi-on (pūm'pē-un), *n.* A pumpkin.
Pom'-pōs-i-ty, *n.* Ostentation; boastfulness.
Pom'-pous, *a.* Splendid; showy:—inflated.
Pom'-pous-ness, *n.* Ostentatiousness; display.
Pon'-chō, *n.* An overgarment, often water-proof.
Pond, *n.* A small pool or lake; a basin.
Pon'-der, *v. a.* To weigh mentally; to consider.

men, air; mōve, nūr, sōn; bāll, būr, rāle, ūse.—C, G, g, ē, soft; P, b, s, ē, hard; q as x; x as g; th as

Pën'dér-ä-ble, *a.* Capable of being weighed.
Pën'dér-ös'i-té, *n.* Weight; heaviness.
Pën'dér-ös, *a.* Heavy; weighty; important.
Pën'dér-ös-ly, *ad.* With great weight.
Pën-gö, *n.* A cheap and inferior silk. [stab.
Pën'iard (pön'yärd), *n.* A dagger.—2, *v. a.* To
Pën'tage, *n.* A duty for repairing bridges.
Pën'tiff, *n.* A priest; a high priest; the pope.
Pën'tiff, *a.* Relating to a high priest.
Pën'tiff, *n.* pontiff, or pope.
Pën'tiff, *n.* A book of ecclesiastical rites.—
pl. The dress of a bishop or priest.
Pën'tiff, *n.* The dignity of a high priest,
 pontiff, or pope; papacy.
Pën-tön, or **Pön-töön**, *n.* A floating vessel for
 supporting a bridge; a lighter.
Pë'ny, *n.* A small horse.—a
 translation. [Cant.] 
Pödd, *n.* A Russian weight of
 36 pounds. Pontoons.
Pö'dle (pö'dl), *n.* A variety of dog.
Pööl, *n.* A small collection of water; a pond.
Pööp, *n.* The hindmost part of a ship.
Pöör, *a.* Not rich.—not good.—paltry.—lean.
Pöör-ly, *ad.* Without wealth or spirit; meanly.
 —2, *a.* Somewhat ill; indisposed.
Pöör-näss, *n.* Poverty; meanness; sterility.
Pöör-spir-it-éd, *a.* Mean; cowardly; base.
Pöp, *n.* A small, smart, quick sound.—2, *v. n.*
 To move or enter quickly or slyly.—3, *v. a.* To
 put out or in suddenly; to shift.—4, *ad.* Sudden-
 ly; unexpectedly. [fish.]
Pöpe, *n.* The bishop of Rome;—a fresh-water
Pöpe'dom, *n.* The papacy; papal jurisdiction.
Pöp'er-y, *n.* The religion of the church of Rome.
Pöp-gün, *n.* A tube for shooting pellets.
Pöp'in-jäy, *n.* A parrot; a woodpecker.—a fop.
Pöp'ish, *a.* Relating to the pope or popery.
Pöp'lar, *n.* A tree, the aspen;—also, the tulip-
 tree or white-wood.
Pöp'lin, *n.* A stuff made of silk and worsted.
Pöp'py, *n.* A saporiferous plant and its flower.
Pöp'u-läce, *n.* The vulgar; the multitude.
Pöp'u-lär, *a.* Beloved by the people; pleasing
 to the people; familiar; not critical; plain.
Pöp'u-lär-i-ty, *n.* The favor of the people.
Pöp'u-lär-ly, *ad.* In a popular manner.
Pöp'u-läte, *v. a.* To furnish with people.
Pöp'u-lä'tion, *n.* Inhabitants of a country, &c.
Pöp'u-löüs, *a.* Full of inhabitants or people.
Pöp'u-löüs-näss, *n.* The state of being populous.
Pör'ce-läin or **Pör'ce-läin**, *n.* Fine earthen-
 ware; china-ware; china.
Pörch, *n.* An entrance with a roof; a portico.
Pör'cine, *a.* Pertaining to swine.
Pör'ou-pine, *n.* A spiny rodent animal.
Pöre, *n.* A spracle of the skin; a small hole.—
 2, *v. n.* To look or examine carefully.
Pör'i-näss, *n.* Fullness of pores.
Pörk, *n.* Swine's flesh used for food.
Pör'pö'i-ty, *n.* The quality of having pores.
Pör'rous, *a.* Having small spiracles or passages.
Pör'rous-näss, *n.* The quality of having pores.
Pör'phy-rit, *a.* Relating to porphyry.
Pör'phy-ry, *n.* A hard stone or mineral.
Pör'pyise (pör'püise), or **Pör'pus**, *n.* The sea-hog,
 a small cetaceous marine animal.
Pör'rijäge, *n.* A kind of broth.
Pör'rijä-ger, *n.* A vessel in which children eat.

Pört, *n.* A harbor; a haven;—a gate;—car-
 riage; air; mien;—a red wine.—(Naut.) The
Pört-ä-ble, *a.* That may be carried. [left side.
Pört-ä-ble-näss, *n.* The quality of being portable.
Pört-äge, *n.* Carriage;—a carrying-place.
Pört-äl, *n.* A gate; the arch of a gate; a door.
Pört-öül'lis, *n.* A movable frame over a gate-
 way, to be let down at pleasure.
Pörte, *n.* The Turkish or Ottoman court.
Pörte-mön-näie, *n.* A purse or wallet for
 money. [forebode; to presage.
Pör-tënd', *v. a.* To foretoken; to foreshow; to
Pör-tënt', *n.* An omen of ill; ill-boding prodigy.
Pör-tén'tous, *a.* Foretokening ill; ominous.
Pör'ter, *n.* A door-keeper; a carrier;—a liquor.
Pör'ter-äge, *n.* The hire of a porter; carriage.
Pör't-fire, *n.* A kind of slow-match.
Pört-fö'li-ö or **Pört-fö'l'is**, *n.*; pl. **Pört-fö'li-ö**.
 A case like a book, for loose papers, &c.
Pört-höle, *n.* A hole to point cannon through.
Pört-i-ös, *n.*; pl. **Pört-ti-öög**. A covered walk.
Pört-ion (pör'shun), *n.* A part;—an allotment:
 —a wife's fortune.—2, *v. a.* To divide; to
 parcel;—to endow.
Pört-ion-läss, *a.* Destitute of a dowry or dower.
Pört'li-näss, *n.* Dignity of mien; compulency.
Pört'ly, *a.* Grand of mien;—bulky; swelling.
Pört-män'teau (-tö), *n.* A bag for clothes.
Pört-träit, *n.* A picture drawn from life.
Pört-träit-türe (pört-trä-tür), *n.* A picture; a por-
 trait; portraiture.
Pört-träy (pör-trä'), *v. a.* To paint;—to describe.
Pört-träy'al, *n.* The act of portraying; a repre-
 sentation.
Pört-röeve, *n.* The bailiff of a port-town.
Pört-tress, *n.* A female guardian of a gate.
Pör'ry, *a.* Full of pores; porous.
Pöze, *v. a.* To puzzle; to perplex;—to assume an
 attitude.—2, *n.* An attitude. [puzzles.
Pös'er, *n.* One who poses;—a puzzle; that which
Pös'it-ion (pö-zish'un), *n.* Situation; attitude.
Pös'i-tive (pö-z'e-tiv), *a.* Real; absolute;—di-
 rect;—certain;—not negative. [emptorily.
Pös'i-tive-ly, *ad.* Absolutely; certainly; per-
Pös'i-tive-näss, *n.* Actualness;—confidence.
Pös-säs' (pö-z-zes'), *v. a.* To have; to enjoy; to
 obtain;—to have influence over, as a spirit.
Pös-säs-ion (pö-z-zesh'un), *n.* The state of pos-
 sessing or having in one's power; property.
Pös-säs-sive, *a.* Having or denoting possession.
Pös-säs'ör, *n.* An owner; an occupant; a
 master; a proprietor.
Pös-säs-sq-ry, *a.* Having possession.
Pös'set, *n.* Milk curdled with wine, &c.
Pös-si-bil'i-ty, *n.* The power of being;—the
 state of being possible;—a contingency.
Pös'si-ble, *a.* That may be, or may be done.
Pös'si-bly, *ad.* By any power existing; perhaps.
Pös'sum, *n.* See OROSSUM.
Pöst, *n.* A messenger; a courier;—station; of
 fice;—a piece of upright timber.—2, *v. n.* To
 travel with speed.—3, *v. a.* To fix on a post;
 to place; to station; to put.—4, *ad.* Swiftly.
Pöst-äge, *n.* Money paid for conveying letters.
Pöst-äl, *a.* Relating to the post-office or its busi-
 ness. [small.
Pöst-äl-kärd, *n.* A card to be transmitted by
Pöst-böy, *n.* A courier; a boy that rides post.
Pöst-chäisse (-shäz), *n.* A travelling carriage.

ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ö, i, ü, y, short; ä, ö, i, ü, y, oblique.—Färe, fär, fäst, fall; häir, här.

- Pōst'dāte**, *v. a.* To date later than the real time.
Pōst-dī-lī'vī-ān, *a.* Posterior to the flood.—
 2, *n.* One who has lived since the flood.
Pōst'er, *n.* A courier; one who travels hastily:
 —a placard or printed hand-bill.
Pōst-ē-rī-ōr, *a.* Subsequent; later; placed after.
Pōst-ē-rī-ōr-i-tā, *n.* The state of being after.
Pōst-ē-rī-tā, *n.* Succeeding generations; descendants.
Pōst'ern, *n.* A small gate or door.
Pōst'fix, *n.* A suffix; a letter or syllable added.
 —2, *v. a.* To add or annex at the end.
Pōst-hāste', *n.* Haste like that of a courier.
Pōst-hūrse, *n.* A horse for the use of couriers.
Pōst-hū-mōnā-ly, *a.* Being after one's death.
Pōst-hū-mōnā-ly, *ad.* After one's death.
Pōst-til'ion (pōst-tī'yūn), *n.* One who guides the
 first pair of a set of horses in a coach.
Pōst'mān, *n.* A courier; a letter-carrier.
Pōst'mārk, *n.* The mark or stamp of a post-
 office.—2, *v. a.* To stamp with a post-mark.
Pōst'māster, *n.* An officer who has charge of
 a post-office.
Pōst-mē-rīd'i-ān, *a.* Being in the afternoon.
Pōst-nōte, *n.* A bank-note payable to order.
Pōst-ōf-fīce, *n.* An office for letters.
Pōst-pāid, *a.* Having the postage paid.
Pōst-pōne', *v. a.* To put off; to delay; to defer.
Pōst-pōnē'mēt, *n.* A delay; the act of putting
 off;—the condition of being put off.
Pōst'script, *n.* A paragraph added to a letter.
Pōst-tōwn, *n.* A town having a post-office.
Pōt'h-lāt, *n.* A candidate; one who seeks or
 requests.
Pōt't-lāte (pōt'yū-lāt), *v. a.* To beg; to invite.
 —2, *n.* A position assumed without a proof.
Pōt't-lā'tion, *n.* Supposition without proof;—
 the act of postulating;—intercession.
Pōt't-lā-to-ry, *a.* Assumed without proof;—
 assuming without proof. [tion; position.
Pōt't're (pōt'yūr), *n.* State.—attitude.—situa-
 Pō'tx, *n.* A motto on a ring;—a nosegay.
Pōt, *n.* A vessel to hold meats or liquids; a cup.
 —2, *v. a.* To preserve or enclose in pots.
Pō'ta-ble, *a.* Such as may be drunk; drinkable.
Pō'tāsh, *n.* An alkali;—potassium oxide.
Pō'tā'sij-ūm, *n.* A very inflammable metal.
Pō'tā'tion, *n.* A drinking-bout; a draught.
Pō'tā'tō, *n.*; pl. **Pō'tā'tōes**, *a.* A plant and its
 esculent tuber. [efficacy; strength.
Pō'tēn-ōx, *n.* Power; authority; influence;—
Pō'tēnt, *a.* Powerful; forcible; strong.
Pō'tēn-tāte, *n.* A monarch; a sovereign.
Pō'tēn'tial (pō'tēn'shāl), *a.* Existing in possi-
 bility, not in act;—implying possibility, lib-
 erty, power, or obligation. [actuality.
Pō'tēn-tī-āl-i-tā (shē-āl'), *n.* Possibility; not
Pō'tēn'tī-āl-ly, *ad.* In possibility; in efficacy.
Pō'tēnt-ly, *ad.* Powerfully; forcibly.
Pō'th'er, *n.* Bustle; tumult; bluster.
Pō'th'erb (pō't'ərb), *n.* An herb fit for the pot.
Pō't'hook (pō't'hōk), *n.* A hook to hang pots on.
Pō't'hōuse, *n.* An ale-house; a drinking-house.
Pō'tion, *n.* A draught; a medicinal draught.
Pō'tsh'rd, *n.* A fragment of a broken pot.
Pō'ttāge, *n.* Any thing boiled for food.
Pō'tter, *n.* A maker of earthen vessels.—2, *v. a.*
 To trifle. [the manufactory of a potter.
Pō'tterx, *n.* The work, or wares, of a potter;
- Pō'tle**, *n.* A measure of four pints;—a basket.
Pōt-vāl'iant (-vāl'yant), *a.* Valiant by drink.
Pōtōch, *n.* A bag; a pocket.—2, *v. a.* To pocket.
Pōul'ter-er, *n.* One who sells fowls.
Pōul'tice (pōl'tis), *n.* A cataplasm.—2, *v. a.* To
 apply a poultice to.
Pōul'try (pōl'tre), *n.* Domestic fowls.
Pōūnce, *n.* The talon of a bird;—a powder;—
 a sudden dash.—2, *v. a.* To pierce; to sprinkle;
 to seize.—3, *v. n.* To seize;—to come suddenly.
Pōūnd, *n.* A weight of 16 ounces avoirdupois, or
 of 12 ounces troy;—in money, 20 shillings ster-
 ling;—a pinfold.—2, *v. a.* To beat; to grind;
 —to shut up in a pound; to impound.
Pōūnd'age, *n.* A sum deducted from a pound.
Pōūnd'gr, *n.* A gun of a certain bore;—a pestle.
Pōur (pōr), *v. a.* To send forth; to let out.—
 2, *v. n.* To stream; to flow; to rush.
Pōūt, *v. n.* To look sullen; to shoot out.—2, *n.*
 A fit of sullenness;—a fash.
Pōv'er-ty, *n.* Indigence; barrenness; defect.
Pōw'd'r, *n.* Dust; gunpowder; hair-powder.—
 2, *v. a.* To reduce to dust;—to sprinkle.
Pōw'd'r-ālak, *n.* A case or horn in which
Pōw'd'r-hörn, *n.* Gunpowder is kept or carried
Pōw'd'r-x, *a.* Like powder; dusty; friable.
Pōw'er, *n.* Command; authority; dominion;—
 ability; force; strength;—an army;—a ruler;—
 —a state.
Pōw'er-fūl, *a.* Having power; strong; potent;
 mighty; forcible; efficacious.
Pōw'er-fūl-ly, *ad.* Mightily; forcibly.
Pōw'er-fūl-nēss, *n.* Power; efficacy; might.
Pōw'er-lēss, *a.* Weak; impotent; feeble.
Pōw'er-lōōm, *n.* A loom worked by steam, &c.
Pōw'wō (pōw'wō), *n.* An Indian dance or
 Pōx, *n.* An eruptive disease. [priest
Prāc'ti-cā-bil-i-tā, *n.* Possibility to be per-
Prāc'ti-cā-ble-nēss, *n.* formed; feasibility.
Prāc'ti-cā-ble, *a.* That may be done or effected
Prāc'ti-cā-bly, *ad.* In a practicable manner.
Prāc'ti-cā-l, *a.* Relating to practice or use;—
 skilled in practice.
Prāc'ti-cā-l-i-tā, or **Prāc'ti-cā-l-nēss**, *n.* The
 quality of being practical.
Prāc'ti-cā-l-ly, *ad.* By practice; in real fact.
Prāc'tice, *n.* Habit; use; performance; method.
Prāc'tise, *v. a.* To do habitually; to exercise.—
 2, *v. n.* To act; to exercise a profession.
Prāc'ti'tion-er (prāk'tish'un-er), *n.* A practiser
 of any art or profession.
Prā'tor, *n.* See PRATOR. [ace.
Prā'tō'rī-ūm, *n.* [L.] A general's tent;—a pal-
Prāg-māt-ic, *a.* Impertinently busy; in-
Prāg-māt'i-cā-l, *a.* termeddling; pedantic.
Prāg-māt'i-cā-l-nēss, *n.* The quality of meddling.
Prā'rīe (prā'rē), *n.* [Fr.] A large natural
 meadow, or tract of country, bare of trees.
Prāise (prāz), *n.* Renown; commendation;
 honor.—2, *v. a.* To commend; to applaud.
Prāise-wor'th (prāz'wūr-the), *a.* Deserving
 praise; commendable; laudable.
Prānce, *v. n.* To spring or bound, as a horse.
Prānk (prāngk), *v. a.* To decorate; to dress show-
 ily.—2, *n.* A frolic; a wild flight; a trick.
Prāge, *n.* A kind of green stone.
Prāte, *v. n.* To talk carelessly; to chatter.—
 2, *n.* Tattle; idle talk; loquacity.
Prāt'er, *n.* An idle talker; a chatterer.

mten, sīr; mōve, nār; sōn; bāll, bār, rāle, hse.—G, g, ġ, soft; p, q, s, ġ, hard; q as x; x as q; this

Prät'ic, or **Prät'ique'** (prät-täk' or prät'ik), *n.* A discharge from quarantine, and a permit to trade. [2, *n.* Empty talk; loquacity.

Prät'ile, *v. n.* To talk lightly; to chatter.—

Prät'ier, *n.* One who prattles.

Prät'i-tz, *n.* Corruption; badness; malignity.

Präw, *n.* A small crustaceous animal.

Präx'is, *n.* Use; practice;—an example for practice.

Präy (prä), *v. n.* To make petitions; to entreat.—2, *v. a.*

To supplicate; to implore.

Präy'er (prä'er), *n.* A petition to God; entreaty.

Präy'er-book (-bük), *n.* A book of devotion.

Präy'er-fül, *a.* Much inclined to prayer.

Präy'er-läss, *a.* Undevout; negligent of prayer.

Präsch, *v. n.* To discourse on the gospel, &c.—

2, *v. a.* To proclaim or publish;—to teach.

Präsch'er, *n.* One who preaches. [preacher.

Präsch'ing, *n.* The act or employment of a

Präsch-män'sh, *v. a.* To admonish beforehand.

Prä'm-ble, *n.* An introduction; a preface.

Prä'm'bül-lä-to-ry, *a.* Going before.

Prä'm'di-šence, *n.* Previous audience.

Prä'm'd, *n.* A stipend in a cathedral church.

Prä'bënd'al, *a.* Of or belonging to a prebend.

Prä'b'en-da-ry, *n.* A stipendiary of a cathedral.

Prä'ri-ōs, *a.* Dependent; uncertain.

Prä'ri-ōs-nēs, *n.* Doubt; dependence.

Prä'e-tive, or **Prä'e-a-to-ry**, *a.* Suppliant.

Prä'cau'tion, *n.* A caution beforehand.

Prä'cau'tion-a-ry, *a.* Partaking of precaution;

preventive; preservative.

Prä-cēd'e, *v. a.* To go before in rank or time.

Prä-cē'dence, } *n.* The act of going before;

Prä-cē'den-cy, } priority;—the foremost place.

Prä-cē'dent, *a.* Former; going before.

Prä'e-dēnt, *n.* An authority to be followed; an

example; a thing done before.

Prä'e-dēnt-ed, *a.* Having a precedent.

Prä'e-dēnt-ly, *ad.* Beforehand; antecedently.

Prä-cēn'tor, *n.* A leader of a choir; a chanter.

Prä'cept, *n.* A command; an order; a mandate;

—a doctrine; a teaching.

Prä-cēp'tive, *a.* Containing or giving precepts;

preceptory; instructive.

Prä-cēp'tor, *n.* A head master;—a tutor.

Prä-cēp'tō-ri-al, *a.* Relating to a preceptor.

Prä-cēp'tō-ry, *a.* Giving precepts; preceptive.

Prä-cēp'tress, *a.* A female preceptor.

Prä-cē'sion (prä-cēsh'ün), *n.* A going before.

Prä'fict, *n.* A limit; a boundary;—a district.

Prä'cious (präsh'us), *a.* Of great price or value;

very valuable; costly. [great value.

Prä'cious-nēs (präsh'us-), *n.* Great worth;

Prä'i-pice, *n.* A headlong steep; a cliff.

Prä'cip-i-tance, } *n.* Rash haste; precipita-

Prä'cip-i-tan-cy, } tion; rashness. [rash.

Prä'cip-i-tant, *a.* Falling headlong; hasty;

Prä'cip-i-tant-ly, *ad.* In headlong haste.

Prä'cip-i-täte, *v. a.* To throw down; to hasten.

Prä'cip-i-täte, *a.* Steep; hasty; rash; violent.

—2, *n.* (Chem.) That which is thrown down.

Prä'cip-i-täte-ly, *ad.* Headlong; rashly.

Prä'cip-i-tät'ion, *n.* Rashness; rash haste.

Prä'cip-i-tōis, *a.* Headlong; steep;—hasty.

Prä'cip-i-tōis-ly, *ad.* Very steeply;—hurriedly.

Prä-cise, *a.* Exact; strict; nice; formal.



Prawn.

Prä-cise'ly, *ad.* Exactly; with precision.

Prä-cise-nēs, *n.* Exactness; rigid nicety.

Prä-cis'ian (prä-cis'h'ün), *n.* One very exact.

Prä-cis'ian (prä-cis'h'ün), *n.* The quality of

being precise; exactness; nicety.

Prä-clād'e, *v. a.* To shut out by anticipation.

Prä-clā'sion (prä-clā'zh'ün), *n.* Hindrance.

Prä-clā'sive, *a.* Hindering by some anticipa-

tion; shutting out. [forward; premature.

Prä-cō'cious (prä-kō'sh'us), *a.* Early ripe;—too

Prä-cō'cious-nēs (prä-kō'sh'us-nēs), or **Prä-cō'c-**

i-tz, *n.* Ripeness before the usual time.

Prä-cōg-ni'tion (prä-cōg-nish'ün), *n.* Previous

knowledge; foresight.

Prä-cōn-cē've, *v. a.* To imagine beforehand.

Prä-cōn-cēp'tion, *n.* An opinion previously

formed; a previous conception.

Prä-cōn-cērt, *v. a.* To contrive beforehand.

Prä-cōn'tract, *n.* A previous contract.

Prä-cir'sive, *a.* Forerunning; preceding.

Prä-cir'sor, *n.* A forerunner; a harbinger.

Prä-cir'sō-ry, *a.* Introductory; previous.

Prä-dā'ceous (prä-dā'sh'us), *a.* Living by prey.

Prä'dal, or **Prä'd-a-to-ry**, *a.* Practising rapine;

rapacious; predaceous. [for.

Prä'd-e-cēs'sor, *n.* One going before; an ances-

Prä-dēs-ti-nā'ri-an, *n.* A believer in predesti-

nation.—2, *a.* Relating to predestination.

Prä-dēs'ti-nāte, *v. a.* To predetermine; to fore-

ordain; to predestine.

Prä-dēs'ti-nā'tion, *n.* Foreordination.

Prä-dēs'ti-nā'tor, *n.* One who predestinates.

Prä-dēs'tine, *v. a.* To decree beforehand.

Prä-de-tēr-mi-nā'tion, *n.* A previous decree.

Prä-de-tēr-mine, *v. a.* To determine beforehand.

Prä'di-al, *a.* Consisting of, or relating to, farms.

Prä'di-ca-bil'i-ty, *n.* The being predicable.

Prä'di-ca-ble, *a.* That may be predicated.

Prä'di-cā-mēt, *n.* A class; a state; condition.

Prä'di-cāte, *v. a. & v. n.* To affirm; to declare.

Prä'di-cāte, *n.* What is affirmed or denied.

Prä'di-cā'tion, *n.* An affirmation; a declaration.

Prä'di-cē, *v. a.* To foretell; to foreshow.

Prä'di-cē'tion, *n.* A prophecy; a foretelling.

Prä'di-cē'tive, *a.* Prophetic; foretelling.

Prä'di-cē'r, *n.* One who predicts; a foreteller.

Prä'di-lēc'tion, *n.* A liking beforehand;—a

preference; partiality.

Prä-dis-pō-nent, *n.* That which predisposes.

Prä-dis-pōse, *v. a.* To dispose previously.

Prä-dis-pō-si'tion (prä-dis-pō-zish'ün), *n.* Pre-

vious inclination or adaptation.

Prä-dēm'i-nance, *n.* Prevalence; ascendancy.

Prä-dēm'i-nant, *a.* Prevalent; ascendant.

Prä-dēm'i-nant-ly, *ad.* With superior influ-

ence; preavillingly.

Prä-dēm'i-nāte, *v. n.* To prevail; to abound.

Prä-dēm-i-nā'tion, *n.* Superior influence.

Prä-ēm'i-nēnce, *n.* Superiority;—precedence.

Prä-ēm'i-nēnt, *a.* Excellent above others.

Prä-ēm'i-nēnt-ly, *ad.* In a preëminent manner.

Prä-ēm-p'tion, *n.* The right, or the act, of buy-

ing before others.

Prä'en, *n.* A forked instrument used in dress-

ing cloth.—2, *v. a.* To adjust and dress the

feathers, as birds do.

Prä-en-gāg'e, *v. a.* To engage beforehand.

Prä-en-gāg'e-mēt, *n.* Previous engagement.

Prä-es-tāb'lish, *v. a.* To settle beforehand.

a, ä, i, ö, y, long; ä, ö, i, ü, y, short; q, q, i, q, u, x, obscure.—*Färe, fär, fäst, fällt; häir, här;*

Prē-sā-tāb'lish-mēt, *n.* Settlement beforehand; previous establishment.
Prē-ex-ist' (egz-ist'), *v. n.* To exist beforehand.
Prē-ex-ist'ence, *n.* Previous existence.
Prē-ex-ist'ent, *a.* Existing beforehand.
Prē-foe (prē'fō), *n.* An introduction to a book.
 —2, *v. a.* To introduce by something.
Prē-fō-to-ry, *a.* Introductory. [mander.
Prē-fect, *n.* An officer; a governor; a commander.
Prē-fect'ure, *n.* Command; the office of prefect.
**Prē-fēr', v. a. To regard more; to choose:—to promote; to advance; to raise.
Prē-fēr-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of being preferred.
Prē-fēr-a-ble, *ad.* In preference.
Prē-fēr-ence, *n.* The act of preferring; choice.
Prē-fēr-ment, *n.* Advancement; higher place.
Prē-fig'ū-rā-tion, *n.* The act of prefiguring; an antecedent representation.
Prē-fig'ū-rā-tive, *a.* Foreshowing by figures.
Prē-fig'ū-re (prē'fig'yūr), *v. a.* To exhibit by antecedent representation; to foreshow. [fore.
**Prē-fix', v. a. To appoint; to settle; to put before.
Prē-fix, *n.* A particle placed before a word.
Prē-g'nan-cy, *n.* The state of being with young.
Prē-nant, *a.* Being with young; fruitful; full.
Prē-hēn'sile, } *a.* Coiling around; grasping;
Prē-hēn'so-ry, } taking hold.
Prē-his-tō'ric, or **Prē-his-tō'ri-cāl**, *a.* Preceding the times of history.
**Prē-jūdg'e', v. a. To determine beforehand.
Prē-jūdg'ment, *n.* Previous judgment.
Prē-jū'di-cāte, *v. a. & v. n.* To prejudge.
Prē-jū-dice (prē'djū-dish), *n.* Prepossession; previous bias of the mind; mischief; injury.—
 2, *v. a.* To fill with prejudice:—to hurt, injure, or impair:—to bias. [jurious.
Prē-jū-dī-cial (prē'djū-dish'āl), *a.* Hurtful; injurious.
Prē-lā-cy, *n.* The dignity or office of a prelate:—episcopacy: bishops collectively.
Prē-lāt'e, *n.* A bishop; a high ecclesiastic.
Prē-lāt'ic, } *a.* Relating to prelacy or prelaty.
Prē-lāt'i-cāl, } *ates*—haughty.
Prē-lāt'ist, *n.* An advocate for prelacy.
Prē-lēct'ion, *n.* A reading; a lecture; a discourse.
Prē-lēct'or, *n.* A reader; a lecturer. [course.
Prē-lī-bā-tion, *n.* A previous taste; a foretaste.
Prē-līm'i-nā-ry, *a.* Previous; introductory.—
 2, *n.* A first step; a condition.
Prē-lūde, *n.* A flight or flourish of music before a full concert:—something introductory.
**Prē-lūde', v. n. & v. a. To be previous:—to introduce; to precede.
Prē-lū'sive, or **Prē-lū'so-ry**, *a.* Introductory.
Prē-mā-tūre, *a.* Ripe too soon:—too early.
Prē-mā-tūre'ly, *ad.* Too early; too soon.
Prē-mā-tūre'ness, } *n.* Precocity; unseasonable
Prē-mā-tū'r'i-ty, } earliness.
Prē-mēd'i-tāte, *v. a.* To contrive beforehand.—
 2, *v. n.* To think beforehand.
Prē-mēd-i-tā-tion, *n.* The act of premeditating.
Prē-mi-er or **Prēm'ier**, *n.* A prime minister.
**Prē-mi'se', v. a. To explain previously.—2, *v. n.* To make previous propositions.
Prēm'ise, *n.* pl. **Prēm'is-es**. A thing promised:—pl. (*Logic*). The first two propositions of a syllogism:—(*Law*). Houses or lands:—statements before made. [ward; a bonus.
Prēm'i-um, *n.* A bounty; a recompense; a reward.
Prē-mōn'ish, *v. a.* To admonish beforehand.**********

Prē-mō-nī'tion (-nīsh'un), *n.* Previous warning.
Prē-mōn'i-to-ry, *a.* Previously advising.
Prē-mōn'strant, or **Prē-mōn'strā-tēn'siān (-shān)**, *n.* A member of a certain religious order of canons or priests.
Prēm-ū-nī'te, *n.* [L.] A writ; a penalty.
Prē-ōc-cū-pan-cy, *n.* Previous possession.
Prē-ōc-cū-pā-tion, *n.* Prior occupation.
Prē-ōc-cū-py, *v. a.* To occupy previously.
Prē-or-dāin, *v. a.* To ordain beforehand.
Prē-or-dī-nānce, *n.* An antecedent decree.
Prē-or-dī-nā-tion, *n.* The act of preordaining.
Prē-p-a-rā-tion, *n.* The act of preparing; the state of being prepared; readiness.
Prē-pā-rā-tive, *a.* Tending to prepare.—2, *n.* That which prepares. [preliminary.
Prē-pā-rā-to-ry, *a.* Preparative:—introductory;
**Prē-pā-re', v. a. To make ready; to qualify; to form.—2, *v. n.* To get ready; to put things in
**Prē-pāy', v. a. To pay beforehand. [order.
Prē-pēns'e', *a.* Preconceived; premeditated.
Prē-pōn'der-ance, *n.* Superiority of weight or of influence. [ancing.
Prē-pōn'der-ant, *a.* Outweighing; overbalancing.
Prē-pōn'der-ate, *v. a. & v. n.* To exceed in weight; to outweigh.
Prē-pō-si'tion (prē-pō-zīsh'un), *n.* (*Gram.*) A particle governing a noun or a pronoun.
Prē-pōs'i-tor, *n.* A monitor; an inspector.
Prē-pōs-sēs', *v. a.* To preoccupy:—to prejudice.
Prē-pōs-sēs'ing (prē-pōz-zēs'ing), *a.* Winning favor; pleasing in appearance.
Prē-pōs-sēs'sion (prē-pōz-zēs'h'un), *n.* Preoccupation; prejudice:—preconceived opinion.
Prē-pōs-sēs'sor, *n.* One who prepossesses.
Prē-pōt'er-ōus, *a.* Distorted; reversed; perverted:—wrong; absurd; foolish.
Prē-pōt'er-ōus-ly, *ad.* Absurdly; foolishly.
Prē-rēq'u'i-site (prē-rēk'wē-zīt), *n.* Something previously required; a requirement.—2, *a.* Previously necessary.
Prē-rōg'a-tive, *n.* An exclusive privilege.
Prēs'age, *n.* Something that foreshows; a foreboding; an omen; an indication.
**Prēs'age', v. a. To forebode; to foreshow.
Prēs-by-ter, *n.* A member of a presbytery; a priest; an elder.
Prēs-by-tē-r'i-an, *a.* Relating to Presbyterianism.—2, *n.* One who holds to church government by presbyteries.
Prēs-by-tē-r'i-an-ism, *n.* Ecclesiastical government conducted by presbyters.
Prēs-by-tē-ry, *n.* A body of presbyters.
Prēs-ci-ence (prēs'shē-ēns), *n.* Foreknowledge.
Prēs-ci-ent (prēs'shē-ēnt), *a.* Foreknowing.
**Prēs-scrib'e', v. a. & v. n. To set down; to direct.
Prēs-scrip't, *n.* A direction; a precept; an order.
Prēs-scrip'tion, *n.* A custom long continued till it has the force of law:—a medical recipe.
Prēs-scrip'tive, *a.* Established by custom.
Prēs'sence, *n.* The being present:—port; mien.
Prēs'sent, *a.* At hand; not absent:—now existing; not past; not future.—2, *n.* A gift; a donative; the present time.
**Prēs-sēnt', v. a. To exhibit; to offer; to give.
Prēs-sēnt'a-ble, *a.* That may be presented.
Prēs-sen-tā-tion, *n.* The act of presenting:—a representation; an exhibition; a show.
Prēs-sēnt'a-tive, *a.* Relating to presentations.**********

when, sfr: mōve, nōr, sōn; bōll, būr, rōle, dōe. —C, G, c, ē, soft; ō, a, s, ē, hard; ʒ as z; x as g; this.

Prē-sēnt' /j-mēnt, *n.* A previous notion or idea.
Prē-sēnt' /x, *ad.* Immediately; soon after.
Prē-sēnt'ment, *n.* The act of presenting; a representation; an appearance:—an indictment by a grand jury.
Prē-sēr'v'-ble, *a.* Capable of preservation.
Prē-sēr-vā'tion, *n.* The act of preserving:—the state of being preserved.
Prē-sēr'v'-tive, *n.* That which preserves.—2, *a.* Tending to preserve.
Prē-sēr'v'-to-ry, *a.* Tending to preserve.
Prē-sēr've, *v. a.* To shelter from harm; to save; to keep;—to season, as fruit.—2, *n.* Fruit preserved in sugar; a sweetmeat:—an enclosure.
Prē-sēr'ver, *n.* One who preserves.
Prē-side', *v. n.* To be set over; to direct.
Prē-si-dēn-cy, *n.* The office of president; superintendence; direction:—a district ruled by a president. [poration, or state.
Prē-si-dēnt, *n.* One at the head of a society, corporation, or state.
Prē-si-dēn'tial, *a.* Relating to a president.
Prē-si-d'i'-al, *a.* Relating to a garrison.
Prē-si-d'i'-g-ry, *a.* Of, or relating to, a garrison.
Prēss, *v. a.* To squeeze; to distress; to urge.—2, *v. n.* To urge; to encroach; to crowd.—3, *n.* An instrument for pressing or printing:—the business of printing:—a crowd; a throng:—a case or frame for clothes.
Prēss'-gāng, *n.* A crew that impresses men.
Prēss'mān, *n.* A printer who works at the press.
Prēss'-mōn-ey (prēss'mōn-ē), *n.* Money given to a sailor when he is forced into the service.
Prēss'ure (prēsh'ūr), *n.* Act of pressing; force.
Prēss-ti-dē-i-tā'tion, or **Prēss-ti-g-i-tā'tion**, *n.* Legerdemain; sleight of hand.
Prēss'g'-ble, *a.* That may be presumed. [ure.
Prē-sūm'e, *v. n.* To suppose; to affirm; to vent.
Prē-sūmp'tion (prē-zūm'shun), *n.* Supposition; strong probability:—arrogance; boldness.
Prē-sūmp'tive (-zūm'), *a.* Probable; supposed.
Prē-sūmpt'-u-ōs (prē-zūm't'yū-ōs), *a.* Arrogant; unreasonably confident; too bold.
Prē-sūmpt'-u-ōs-nēss, *n.* Vain confidence.
Prē-sup-pōs'al, *n.* Previous supposition.
Prē-sup-pōse, *v. a.* To suppose beforehand.
Prē-sup-pōs'i-tion, *n.* Previous supposition.
Prē-sur-mise', *n.* A surmise previously formed.
Prē-tēnce', *n.* A pretext; assumption; show.
Prē-tēnd', *v. a. & v. n.* To hold out an appearance of; to simulate; to allege falsely.
Prē-tēnd'ed-ly, *ad.* By false appearance.
Prē-tēnd'er, *n.* One who pretends or claims.
Prē-tēn'sion, *n.* A claim; a false appearance.
Prē-tēn'tious (prē-tēn'shūs), *a.* Making large pretensions; conceited; vain.
Prē'tor, *a.* A particle from the Latin, which signifies *beside* or *beyond*.
Prē'ter-ite, *a.* (Gram.) Past or perfect. [ting.
Prē'ter-mis'sion (-mlsh'un), *n.* The act of omitting.
Prē'ter-mit', *v. a.* To pass by; to neglect.
Prē'ter-nāt'-ral (prē'ter-nāt'yū-rāl), *a.* Different from what is natural; unnatural.
Prē'ter-pēr'fect, *a.* (Gram.) Absolutely or perfectly past. [event.
Prē'ter-plū'pēr'fect, *a.* Past before another [event.
Prē'text or **Prē'text'**, *n.* A pretence; a false show; a pretension; an excuse.
Prē'tor, *n.* A magistrate or chief judge in ancient Rome.

Prē-tō'r'-al, *a.* Relating to a pretor; judicial.
Prē-tō'r'-i-an, *a.* Relating to a Roman body.
Prē'tor'-ship, *n.* The office of pretor. [guard.
Prē'ti-ly (prē'ti-ly), *ad.* Neatly; pleasingly.
Prē'ti-nēss (prē'ti-nēss), *n.* Beauty without dignity; neatness; neat elegance.
Prē'ty (prē'ty), *a.* Neat; elegant; pleasing.—2, *ad.* In some degree; moderately; considerably;—less than very.
Prē'tzel, *n.* A twisted, salty cake.
Prē-vail', *v. n.* To be prevalent:—to overcome.
Prē-vail'ing, *a.* Predominant; efficacious.
Prē-vā-lēnce, *n.* Superiority; influence; force.
Prē-vā-lēnt, *a.* Predominant:—efficacious.
Prē-vār'i-cāce, *v. n.* To evade the truth; to equivocate; to quibble; to shuffle.
Prē-vār'i-cā'tion, *n.* A quibble; a cavil.
Prē-vār'i-cā'tor, *n.* A caviller; a quibbler.
Prē-vē'n-ēnt, *a.* Preceding; preventive.
Prē-vēnt, *v. a.* To hinder; to obviate; to stop:—to go before.
Prē-vēnt'-g'-ble, *a.* That may be prevented.
Prē-vēn'tion, *n.* Hindrance; obstruction.
Prē-vē'tive, *a.* Preservative; hindering.—2, *n.* A preservative; an antidote.
Prē-vē'tive-ly, *ad.* In a preventive manner.
Prē-vi-ōs, *a.* Antecedent; going before; prior.
Prē-vi-ōs-ly, *ad.* Beforehand; antecedently.
Prē-vi-ōs-nēss, *n.* The state of being previous.
Prē-vi'sion (-vish'un), *n.* Prescience; foresight.
Prey (prā), *n.* Rapine; plunder; ravage.—2, *v. n.* To plunder; to rob; to waste;—with *on* or *upon*.
Price, *n.* Value; estimation; rate; reward.
Price'less, *a.* Above all price.
Prick, *v. a.* To pierce; to spur; to mark.—2, *n.* A point; a spur; a puncture; a pain.
Prick'er, *n.* A sharp-pointed instrument.
Prick'et, *n.* A buck in his second year.
Prick'ing, *n.* The sensation of being pricked.
Prick'le (prik'kl), *n.* A small, sharp point.
Prick'ly, *a.* Full of sharp points.
Pride, *n.* Self-esteem; vanity; haughtiness.—2, *v. a.* To make proud; to rate high.
Priest (prēst), *n.* One who officiates in sacred offices; a clergyman; a minister.
Priest'craft, *n.* Religious fraud; artifice practised by priests to gain power.
Priest'ess, *n.* A female priest. [priests.
Priest'hood (-hūd), *n.* The office and order of priests.
Priest'ly, *a.* Becoming a priest; sacerdotal.
Priest'-rid-den (-rid-dēn), *a.* Governed by priests.
Prig, *n.* A pert, conceited little fellow:—a thief.
Prig'ish, *a.* Conceited; pert. [Colloq.]
Prim, *a.* Formal; precise; affectedly nice.—2, *v. a.* To deck up or form precisely.
Prim'-cy, *n.* The office or dignity of a primate.
Prim'age, *n.* A charge in addition to freight.
Prim'-ri-ly, *ad.* Originally; in the first place.
Prim'-ry, *a.* First; original:—chief; principal.
Prime, *n.* The chief ecclesiastic in a church.
Prime, *n.* The dawn:—the best part:—spring.—2, *a.* Early; principal; first-rate; excellent.—3, *v. a.* To put powder in the pan of a gun:—to lay the ground for painting. [of type.
Prim'er, *n.* A small book for children:—a sort of primer.
Prim'val, *a.* Original; first; primitive.
Prim'ing, *n.* Powder in the pan of a gun:—the first coat in painting.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ē, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, short; q, q, i, q, q, x, obscure.—Fare, fār, fāt, fāl; hāir, hār;

Prim'i-tive, *a.* Original; first; primary.
Prim'i-tive-ly, *ad.* Originally; at first.
Prim'ness, *n.* Affected niceness or formality.
Prim-mo'-gen'i-tor, *n.* A forefather; an ancestor.
Prim-mo'-gen'i-ture, *n.* The state of being the first-born; seniority of birth; eldership.
Prim-mo'-di-al, *a.* Original; first in order.—2, *n.* Origin; first principle.
Prim'rose, *n.* A plant and its flower.
Prince, *n.* A sovereign; a ruler; a king's son.
Princedom, *n.* The state and power of a prince.
Prince'ly-ness, *n.* Princely quality.
Prince'ly, *a.* Becoming a prince; grand; royal.
Prin'ce's-feath'er, *n.* A plant and its flower.
Prin'cess, *n.* A sovereign or royal lady.
Prin'ci-pal, *a.* Chief; first:—capital; essential.
 —2, *n.* A head; a chief:—a sum at interest.
Prin'ci-pal'i-ty, *n.* A prince's domain.
Prin'ci-pal-ly, *ad.* Chiefly; above the rest.
Prin'ci-ple, *n.* The constituent part; the cause:—a fundamental truth; an axiom:—the ground of action; a motive:—a doctrine; a tenet:—uprightness; moral rectitude.
Prink (prink), *v. a. & v. n.* To dress for show.
Print, *v. a. & v. n.* To mark any thing; to imprint; to impress words.—2, *n.* A mark made by pressure:—a newspaper.
Print'er, *n.* One who prints books, &c. [raphy.
Print'ing, *n.* The business of a printer; typog-
Print'ing-press, *n.* A press used for printing.
Print'er, *a.* Former; antecedent; anterior.—2, *n.* The head of a priory of monks.
Prin'cess, *n.* A superior of a convent of nuns.
Pr'i-m'i-tive, *n.* The state of being first; precedence in place or rank; antecedence in time.
Pr'i-m'i-tive, *n.* A convent inferior to an abbey.
Prism, *n.* A sort of solid:—a prismatic glass.
Pris-mat'ic, *a.* Formed like a prism.
Pris'moid, *n.* A body somewhat like a prism.
Pris'on (priz'zn), *n.* A place of confinement; a jail.—2, *v. a.* To imprison; to confine.
Pris'on-er (priz'zn-er), *n.* One who is confined in prison; a captive; one taken by an enemy.
Pris'tine, *a.* First; ancient; original; primary.
Pris'tine, *a.* Corruption of *I pray thee*.
Pris'va-cy, *n.* Secrecy; retirement; privacy.
Pris'vate, *a.* Not open; secret; alone; not public.—2, *n.* A common soldier.
Pris'va-tory, *n.* A private armed vessel.—2, *v. n.* To fit out, or cruise in, a privateer.
Pris'vate-ly, *ad.* Secretly; not openly. [tion.
Pris'vation, *n.* The loss of any thing; destitu-
Pris'vative, *a.* Causing privation; not positive.—negative.—2, *n.* A negative property.
Pris'vative-ly, *ad.* By privation; negatively.
Pris'vate, *n.* A certain plant or shrub.
Pris'i-lege, *n.* A peculiar benefit; an immunity; a prerogative.—2, *v. a.* To grant a privilege to; to free from something, as taxes.
Pris'i-ledge (lajd), *p. a.* Having a privilege.
Pris'i-ly, *ad.* Secretly; privately; clandestinely.
Pris'i-ty, *n.* Private concurrence; privacy.
Pris'i-ty, *a.* Secret; private:—privately knowing.
 —2, *n.* A partaker:—a place of retirement.
Pris'e, *n.* A reward gained by contest or competition.—2, *v. a.* To raise with a lever; to pry:—to rate; to esteem; to value highly.
Pris'e-fight-er, *n.* One who fights for a reward.
Pris' [L.] For.—*Pro* and *con*, for and against.

Prob-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* The state of being probable; likelihood; appearance of truth:—that which is probable. [for than against.
Prob'a-ble, *a.* Likely; having more evidence
Prob'a-bly, *ad.* Likely; in likelihood.
Prob'ate, *n.* The proof of a will:—the copy of a will proved.—2, *a.* Relating to proof of wills.
Pro-ba'tion, *n.* Proof; trial:—novitiate.
Pro-ba'tion-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or undergoing, probation.
Pro-ba'tion-er, *n.* One upon probation.
Pro-ba-to-ry, *a.* Serving for trial or proof.
Pro-be, *n.* A surgeon's instrument for searching wounds.—2, *v. a.* To search; to try by a probe.
Prob'i-ty, *n.* Honesty; uprightness; veracity.
Prob'lem, *n.* A question proposed for solution.
Prob'lem-ist'i-cal, *a.* Uncertain; disputable.
Pro-bos'cis, *n.* The trunk of an elephant, &c.
Pro-ced'ure (pro-sed'yur), *n.* The act or method of proceeding; conduct; process.
Pro-ced'e, *v. n.* To go on; to advance; to issue; to arise; to come, as from a source.
Pro-ced'ing, *n.* A transaction; a procedure.
Pro-ced's or Pro-ced's, *n. pl.* Produce; income; receipts; rent.
Pro-c'ess (pros'es), *n.* A progress; an order; operation; conduct:—a course of law; a suit.
Pro-c'ession (pro-sesh'un), *n.* A train marching in ceremonious solemnity:—the act of issuing.
Pro-c'ession-al, or **Pro-c'ession-a-ry** (pro-sesh'un-a-ry), *a.* Relating to procession.
Pro-chron-ism, *n.* The act of antedating, or the dating of a thing too early.
Pro-claim', *v. a.* To promulgate; to publish.
Pro-la-ma'tion, *n.* A public official notice.
Pro-cliv'i-ty, *n.* Tendency; inclination.
Pro-cl'i-vous, *a.* Inclined; tending by nature.
Pro-con'sul, *n.* A Roman governor.
Pro-con'sul-ar, *a.* Belonging to a proconsul.
Pro-con'sul-ate, *n.* The office of a proconsul.
Pro-con'sul-ship, *n.* The office of a proconsul.
Pro-crás'ti-nate, *v. a. & v. n.* To put off from time to time; to postpone; to defer; to delay.
Pro-crás'ti-ná'tion, *n.* Delay; dilatoriness.
Pro-crás'ti-ná'tor, *n.* A dilatory person.
Pro-cr'e-ate, *v. a.* To generate; to produce.
Pro-cr'e-á'tion, *n.* Generation; production.
Pro-cr'e-á'tive, *a.* Generative; productive.
Pro-cr'e-á'tor, *n.* A generator; a begetter.
Pro-ctor, *n.* An advocate; an attorney in a spir-
 itual court:—an officer in a university.
Pro-ctor-ship, *n.* The office or dignity of a pro-
Pro-cum'bent, *a.* Lying down; stooping. [tor.
Pro-cur'a-ble, *a.* Obtainable; acquirable.
Pro-cu-rá'tion, *n.* Procurement; management.
Pro-cu-rá'tor, *n.* A manager; an agent.
Pro-cu-rá'tor-i-al, *a.* Relating to, or done by, a procurator or a proctor.
Pro-cu-rá'tor-ship, *n.* The office of a procurator.
Pro-cu-rá'tor-ry, *a.* Tending to procurement.
Pro-cure', *v. a.* To manage; to obtain; to acquire; to gain; to win; to furnish. [ment.
Pro-cure'ment, *n.* The act of procuring; attain-
Pro-d'i-gal, *a.* Profuse; wasteful; expensive.—2, *n.* A waster; a spendthrift.
Pro-d'i-gal'i-ty, *n.* Extravagance; profusion.
Pro-d'i-gal-ly, *ad.* Profusely; wastefully.
Pro-di-gious (pro-di'us), *a.* Amazing; mon-
 strous; astonishing; extraordinary.

mlen, sñr; móve, nñr, sñn; bíll, bír, ríle, úse.—C, G, c, g, soft; B, D, b, f, hard; s as z; x as g; this

Pro-dig'i-ous-ly (prō-dij'us-lē), *ad.* Amazingly.
Pro-dig'i-ous-ness, *n.* Enormousness.
Pro-dig'i-ty, *n.* A monster; anything astonishing.
Pro-duce (prō-dūs), *v. a.* To bring forth; to exhibit; to cause; to give rise to.
Pro-dūce (prōd'ūs), *n.* Product; production.
Pro-dūc'er, *n.* One who produces.
Pro-dū-ci-ble, *a.* That may be produced.
Pro-dūct, *n.* A thing produced; produce:—consequence; result. [out in length.
Pro-dūc'tile, *a.* That may be produced or drawn
Pro-dūc'tion, *n.* The act of producing; product.
Pro-dūc'tive, *a.* That produces; fertile; generative; efficient. [ductive.
Pro-dūc'tive-ness, *n.* The quality of being pro-
Pro-ēm, *n.* A preface; an introduction.
Pro-ē-mi-al, *a.* Introductory; prefatory.
Pro-f-a-nā-tion, *n.* Violation of things sacred.
Pro-fāne, *a.* Irreverent to things sacred; irreligious; impure; secular; not sacred.—2, *v. a.* To violate; to desecrate; to put to wrong use.
Pro-fāne'ly, *ad.* With irreverence; wickedly.
Pro-fāne-ness, *n.* Irreverence towards what is sacred; profanity.
Pro-fān'er, *n.* One who profanes or pollutes.
Pro-fān'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being profane; profaneness:—profane language.
Pro-fess', *v. a. & v. n.* To declare openly; to avow:—claim; to pretend.
Pro-fess'ed-ly, *ad.* With open declaration:—avowedly; ostensibly.
Pro-fēs'sion (prō-fesh'yun), *n.* A calling; a vocation; an employment requiring a learned education:—a declaration.
Pro-fēs'sion-al, *a.* Relating to a profession.
Pro-fēs'sion-al-ly, *ad.* By profession.
Pro-fess'or, *n.* One who professes or teaches.
Pro-fes-sō-ri-al, *a.* Relating to a professor.
Pro-fess'or-ship, *n.* The office of a professor.
Proffer, *v. a.* To offer for acceptance; to propose; to attempt.—2, *n.* An offer made; a proposal:—an attempt; an effort.
Pro-fl'ic-en-cy (fish'en-se), *n.* Advancement.
Pro-fl'ic-ent (prō-fish'ent), *n.* One who has made advances in any study or business.—2, *a.* Competent; well qualified; skilful.
Pro-file, *Pro-file*, or **Pro-file**, *n.* The side-face; a half face:—an outline of a building.
Profit, *n.* Gain; advantage; advancement.—2, *v. a.* To benefit; to advantage; to advance.—3, *v. n.* To gain advantage; to improve.
Profit-a-ble, *a.* Gainful; lucrative; useful.
Profit-a-ble-ness, *n.* Gainfulness:—usefulness.
Profit-a-bly, *ad.* Gainfully:—advantageously.
Profligacy, *n.* Profligate or shameless conduct or vice; depravity.
Profligate, *a.* Abandoned to vice; wicked.—2, *n.* An abandoned wretch.
Profound, *a.* Deep:—thorough:—lowly:—humble.—2, *n.* The deep; the sea; an abyss.
Profoundly, *ad.* Deeply; thoroughly.
Profoundness, *n.* Profundity; depth.
Pro-fun'di-ty, *n.* Depth of place or knowledge.
Pro-fuse, *a.* Lavish; prodigal; abounding.
Pro-fuse-ly, *ad.* Lavishly; with exuberance.
Pro-fuse-ness, *n.* Lavishness; prodigality.
Pro-fu'sion (prō-fū'zhun), *n.* Lavishness; prodigality; extravagance; great abundance.
Pro-fūn'i-tor, *n.* A forefather; an ancestor.

Proff'e-ny, *n.* Offspring; descendants; race.
Prog-nā-thous, *a.* (*Anthropology*.) Having a projecting lower jaw.
Prog-nōs'tic, *a.* Foretelling; foreshowing.—2, *n.* That which foreshows; a sign; a token:—a prediction. [to predict; to prophesy.
Prog-nōs'ti-cāte, *v. a.* To foretell; to foreshow.
Prog-nōs'ti-cā-tion, *n.* The act of foretelling.
Prog-nōs'ti-cā-tor, *n.* One who foretells.
Pro-gram, *n.* An outline or sketch of ex-
Pro-gramme, *j. c.* Exercises. [iciency; improvement
Pro-gress, *n.* A course:—advancement; pro-
Pro-gress, *v. n.* To proceed; to advance.
Pro-gress-ion (-grēsh'yun), *n.* Advance; course.
Pro-gress-ion-al, *a.* Advancing; increasing.
Pro-gress-ive, *a.* Going forward; advancing.
Pro-gress-ive-ness, *n.* The state, or quality, of advancing. [hinder.
Pro-hib'it, *v. a.* To forbid; to interdict; to
Pro-hi-bi'tion (-hē-bish'yun), *n.* An interdict.
Pro-hi-b'i-tō-ry, *a.* Forbidding; prohibiting.
Pro-ject, *v. a.* To throw:—to scheme; to contrive.—2, *v. n.* To jut out; to shoot forward.
Pro'ject (prōd'jekt), *n.* A scheme; a design; a contrivance:—a plan; a device.
Pro-jectile, *n.* A body projected in space.—2, *a.* Impelling or impelled forward.
Pro-jec'tion, *n.* The act of projecting:—a plan:—that which projects or juts out.
Pro-ject'or, *n.* One who projects or designs.
Pro-ject'ure (prō-jekt'yur), *n.* A jutting out.
Pro-lāte, *a.* Extended beyond an exact sphere.
Pro-lā-tion, *n.* Pronunciation; utterance.
Pro-lēp'sis, *n.* (*Rhet.*) An anticipation:—(*Chron.*) An anachronism; prochronism.
Pro-lēp'tic, or **Pro-lēp'ti-cal**, *a.* Antecedent.
Proletaire (prōl'e-tār'), *n.* [Fr.] The lowest class of citizens. [—mean; vile.
Pro-lē-tā-ri-an, *a.* Relating to the proletarian.
Pro-lē-tā-ri-āt, *n.* The proletarian.
Pro-lif-er-ā-tion, *n.* (*Biol.*) The development of new buds, etc., or of new cells:—extension.
Pro-lif'ic, *a.* Fruitful; productive; fertile.
Pro-lif-ic-ā-tion, *n.* Generation; production.
Pro-lif-ic-ness, *n.* The state of being prolific.
Pro-lix, *a.* Long; tedious; diffuse; wordy.
Pro-lix'i-ty, *n.* Tediousness; tiresome length.
Pro-lix-ness, *n.* Tediousness; prolixity.
Pro-lō-cū'tor or **Pro-lō-cū'tor**, *n.* A spokesman; the speaker or chairman of a convocation.
Pro-lō-cū'tor-ship, *n.* The office of prolocutor.
Pro-lōgue (prōl'og), *n.* A preface; an introduction to a play; a poem.
Pro-lōng', *v. a.* To lengthen out; to continue.
Pro-lōn-gā-tion, *n.* Act of lengthening; delay.
Pro-m-e-nade (-nād' or -nād'), *n.* [Fr.] A walk for pleasure; a place for walking.—2, *v. n.* To take a walk for pleasure or exercise.
Pro-m'i-nēce, or **Pro-m'i-nē-cy**, *n.* The state of being prominent:—a protuberance.
Pro-m'i-nēt, *a.* Conspicuous; protuberant.
Pro-m'i-nēt-ly, *ad.* With prominence.
Pro-mis'ch-ō-us, *a.* Mingled; confused; mixed.
Pro-mis'ch-ō-us-ly, *ad.* With confused mixture.
Pro-mis'ch-ō-us-ness, *n.* The being promiscuous.
Pro-m'ise, *n.* An engagement to do some particular thing; a binding declaration:—hope.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* To assure by a promise.
Pro-m'ise-ss', *n.* One to whom a promise is made.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ë, ÿ, short; æ, ȳ, ȳ, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fällt; hšir, hšr;

is-er, *n.* One who promises.
is-so-ry, *a.* Containing a promise.
on-to-ry, *n.* High land jutting into the sea—headland; a foreland. [exalt.]
5te', *v. a.* To forward; to advance; to 5t'er, *n.* One who promotes.
5'tion, *n.* Advancement; preferment.
5'tive, *a.* Tending to promote; promoting.
t (prömt), *a.* Quick; ready; acute; easy.
v. a. To assist; to incite.
t'er (prömt'er), *n.* One who prompts.
t'i-tude, *n.* Readiness; quickness.
t'ly (prömt'ly), *ad.* Readily; quickly.
t'ness (prömt'ness), *n.* Readiness.
äl-gäte, *v. a.* To publish; to make common known; to announce.
äl-gä'tion, *n.* The act of promulgating; cation; exhibition. [known; a publisher.]
äl-gä-tör, *n.* One who makes commonly 5lge', *v. a.* To promulgate; to publish.
a. Bending downward:—inclined:—face downward.
ness, *n.* The being prone; inclination.
n. A spike or tine of a fork, &c.
m'i-nal, *a.* Relating to a pronoun.
ün, *n.* A word used instead of a noun.
ünce', *v. a. & v. n.* To speak; to articulate; to declare.
ünce's-a-ble, *a.* That may be pronounced.
n-ci-ä'tion (prö-nün-shë-ä'shün), *n.* The mode of pronouncing.
n. Evidence; test; trial; impenetrable—a rough sheet of print to be corrected.—Impenetrable; able to resist.
a. To support; to sustain; to keep up.
a. A support; that which sustains.
gä-ble, *a.* That may be propagated.
gän'dä, *n.* A society or committee at for propagating religion.
gän'dism, *n.* The desire or effort to do the faith; proselytism.
gäte, *v. a.* To extend; to increase; to 5abroad. [eration; extension.]
gä'tion, *n.* The act of propagating; gen-
gä-tör, *n.* One who propagates.
v. a. To drive or urge forward.
'ler, *n.* A screw-steamer:—the screw of mer.
ise', *a.* Leaning; inclined; disposed.
i'sion, *n.* Natural tendency, bent, or in-
'sij-ty, *n.* Inclination; bias; predisposition.
a. Peculiar; one's own:—natural:—
-ly, *ad.* Fitly; in a strict sense. [fit.]
-ty, *n.* A peculiar quality:—a pos-
 sessor what one possesses; an estate; goods.
-cy, *n.* A foretelling; a prediction.
-si-er, *n.* One who prophesies.
-s'y, *v. a. & v. n.* To predict; to foretell.
st, *n.* One who foretells; a predictor.
st-ess, *n.* A female prophet.
st'ic, *a.* Relating to a prophet:—
st'ic-cal, *foretelling.* [ecy.]
st'ic-cal-ly, *ad.* In the manner of a proph-
-like-ty, *n.* A preventive medicine.—
 Preventing disease; preventive.
'qui-ty (ping'), *n.* Nearness; kindred.
-ä-ble (prö-plsh'e-ä-bl), *a.* Placable.
't-äte (prö-plsh'e-ät), *v. a.* To induce to
 to conciliate; to make propitious.

Prö-pl-ti-ä'tion (-plsh'e-ä'shün), *n.* The act of making propitious; atonement.
Prö-p'ti-ä-tör (-plsh'e-ä-tör), *n.* An appeaser.
Prö-p'ti-ä-tö-ry (-plsh'e-ä-tö-rë), *a.* Having the power to make propitious.—2, *n.* The mercy-seat in the Jewish temple. [benevolent.]
Prö-p'tious (-plsh'us), *a.* Favorable; kind;
Prö-p'tious-ly (-plsh'us-ly), *ad.* Favorably.
Prö-pö-lis, *n.* A red, resinous substance employed by bees to stop holes with.
Prö-pö'nent, *n.* One who makes a proposal.
Prö-pör'tion, *n.* The comparative relation of one thing to another; symmetry; size:—part.
 —2, *v. a.* To adjust by comparative relation; to form symmetrically; to proportionate.
Prö-pör'tion-a-ble, *a.* That may be proportioned:—proportional.
Prö-pör'tion-a-bly, *ad.* By proportion.
Prö-pör'tion-al, *a.* Having due proportion.
Prö-pör'tion-äl-i-ty, *n.* The quality of being proportional.
Prö-pör'tion-al-ly, *ad.* In a stated degree.
Prö-pör'tion-ate, *a.* Proportional.
Prö-pör'tion-äte, *v. a.* To make proportional; to equalize; to proportion.
Prö-pör'tion-äte-ly, *ad.* Proportionally.
Prö-pö'sal, *n.* That which is proposed.
Prö-pö'se, *v. a.* To offer for consideration.
Prö-pö-si'tion (-zish'un), *n.* A thing proposed or affirmed:—a proposal.
Prö-pö-si'tion-al (-zish'un-al), *a.* Relating to a proposition. [hibit.]
Prö-pö'sund, *v. a.* To offer; to propose; to ex-
Prö-pri-e-tä-ry, *n.* A proprietor; an owner.—
 2, *a.* Belonging to an owner or proprietor.
Prö-pri-e-tör, *n.* A possessor in his own right.
Prö-pri-e-trëss, *n.* A female proprietor.
Prö-pri-e-ty, *n.* Fitness; justness; proper state.
Prö-pül'sion, *n.* The act of driving forward.
Prö-rö-gä'tion, *n.* The act of proroguing; adjournment; postponement. [pone; to adjourn.]
Prö-rögue (prö-rög'), *v. a.* To put off; to post-
Prö-gä'ic, *a.* Belonging to prose:—dull; prosy.
Prö-scö-ni-üm (prö-së'ne-üm), *n.* The forward part of a theatrical stage:—the stage itself.
Prö-scribe', *v. a.* To censure capitally; to condemn; to denounce; to interdict; to outlaw.
Prö-scrip'tion, *n.* Condemnation; outlawry.
Prö-scrip'tive, *a.* Proscribing. [measure.]
Prö'se, *n.* Discourse or language without poetic
Prö'se-cüte, *v. a.* To pursue; to continue; to carry on:—to pursue by law; to sue.
Prö'se-cü'tion, *n.* A pursuit:—a suit at law:—the prosecuting party in a lawsuit.
Prö'se-cü-tör, *n.* One who prosecutes.
Prö'se-lyte, *n.* A convert to a new opinion.—
 2, *v. a.* To make a proselyte of; to convert.
Prö'se-ly-tism, *n.* The practice, or the principle, of making proselytes.
Prö-sö'd'i-cal, *a.* Of or relating to prosody.
Prö'sö'd-i-st, or **Prö-sö'd-i-an**, *n.* One who understands prosody.
Prö'sö-d-ix, *n.* The laws of versification.
Prö'sö-pö-pö'siä (prö'sö-q-pö-pë'sy), *n.* (*Rhet.*) A personification of inanimate objects.
Prö'spect, *n.* A view; an object of view:—expectation:—ground of expectation.—2, *v. n.* To search for metals.
Prö-spöc'tive, *a.* Looking forward:—future.

ir; möve, nör, sön; bäll, bär, räle, äse.—**G, g, ę, soft; ę, ę, ę, hard; ę ä ę, ę ä ę, ä ä ä.**

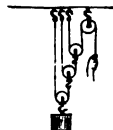
Pro-spect'ive-ly, *ad.* With reference to the future; in prospect; hereafter. [any work, &c.]
Pro-spect'ive, *v. a.* The plan or outline of a literature.
Pro-sper, *v. a.* To make prosperous; to favor.—2, *v. n.* To be prosperous; to thrive.
Pro-sper'ity, *n.* The state of being prosperous; success; good fortune; welfare.
Pro-sper'ous, *a.* Successful; fortunate; lucky.
Pro-sper'ous-ly, *ad.* Successfully; fortunately.
Pro-ti-tute, *v. a.* To devote to vile purposes.—2, *a.* Vicious for hire; sold to vice.—3, *n.* A base hireling;—a strumpet; a courtesan; a harlot. [lewdness.]
Pro-ti-tu'tion, *n.* The act of prostituting;—
Pro-ti-tute, *v. a.* Lying flat;—throw down.
Pro-trate, *v. a.* To lay flat; to throw down; to depress greatly; to demolish; to ruin. [pression.]
Pro-tru'tion, *n.* The act of prostrating; de-
Pro-style, *n.* A range of pillars in front.
Pro-tect, *v. a.* Tedious; stupid; dull.
Pro-tect'ive, *v. a.* To defend; to cover from evil.
Pro-tect'ion, *n.* Defence; shelter;—a passport.
Pro-tect'ive, *a.* Defensive; sheltering.
Pro-tect'or, *n.* One who protects; a defender; a supporter; a guardian.
Pro-tect'or-ate, *n.* A government by a protector.
Pro-tect'or-ship, *n.* The office of a protector.
Pro-tect'ress, *n.* A woman who protects.
Protégé (*prō-tē-zhā*), *n.* [Fr. fem. *Protégée*, *prō-tē-zhā*]. One who is protected by another.
Pro-test, *v. n.* To affirm with solemnity.—2, *v. a.* To call, as a witness; to affirm; to assert;—to disown.
Pro-test or Pro-test, *n.* A solemn declaration of opinion, as against something.
Pro-testant, *a.* Belonging to Protestants.—2, *n.* One of the reformed religion.
Pro-testant-ism, *n.* The reformed religion.
Pro-testa'tion, *n.* A solemn declaration.
Pro-test'er, *n.* One who protests.
Pro-thon'o-tary, *n.* The head register or chief notary;—a chief clerk.
Pro-to-cōl, *n.* The original copy of any writing.
Pro-to-már'tyr, *n.* The first martyr.
Pro-to-plāsm, *n.* The primordial substance of animals and plants. [emplar.]
Pro-to-type, *n.* The original of a copy; an ex-
Pro-tract, *v. a.* To draw out; to lengthen the continuance of;—to defer. [ponement.]
Pro-trac'tion, *n.* The act of protracting;—post-
Pro-trac'tive, *a.* Dilatory;—prolonging.
Pro-trude, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To thrust or extend forward; to jut out.
Pro-tru'sion (*prō-trū'zhun*), *n.* The act of thrusting forward;—a jutting out.
Pro-tru'sive, *a.* Thrusting or pushing forward.
Pro-tu'ber-ance, *n.* A prominence; a bunch.
Pro-tu'ber-ant, *a.* Swelling; prominent. [out.]
Pro-tu'ber-ate, *v. n.* To bulge out; to swell.
Pro-tu'ber-a'tion, *n.* The act of swelling out.
Proūd, *a.* Possessing pride; haughty; high.
Proūd'ly, *ad.* Arrogantly; in a proud manner.
Pro'v-a-ble, *a.* That may be proved.
Pro've, *v. a.* To evince; to show; to try; to endure.—2, *v. n.* To make trial;—to turn out.
Pro'ven-der, *n.* Food for brutes; hay and corn.
Pro'verb, *n.* A common saying; a maxim.
Pro-ver'bi-al, *a.* Resembling, or comprised in, a proverb;—currently spoken of.

Pro-ver'bi-al-ly, *ad.* In a proverb. [ply.]
Pro-vid'e, *v. a.* To procure; to prepare; to sup-
Pro-vid'e, *comp.* On condition that; if.
Pro-vid'ence, *n.* The divine superintendence or government;—timely care; foresight.
Pro-vid'ent, *a.* Forecasting; cautious; prudent.
Pro-vid'ent-ly, *ad.* Effectuated by providence.
Pro-vid'ent-ial, *ad.* By providence.
Pro-vid'ent-ly, *ad.* With wise precaution.
Pro-vid'er, *n.* One who provides or procures.
Pro-vice, *n.* A subject country; a region; office.
Pro-vice'ial (*prō-vin'shal*), *a.* Relating to a province;—rude; unpolished.—2, *n.* A spiri-
Pro-vice'ial-ism, *n.* A provincial idiom.
Pro-vid'ion (*vish'un*), *n.* The act of providing; preparation; measures taken;—victuals; food.—2, *v. a.* To supply with provisions or food.
Pro-vid'ion-al, *a.* Temporarily established.
Pro-vid'ion-al-ly, *ad.* By way of provision.
Pro-vid'ion-ary, *a.* Making provision.
Pro-vid'io, *n.* [It.] A provisional condition.
Pro-vid'or, *a.* A purveyor; a steward.
Pro-vid'ory, *a.* Conditional; including a pro-
Pro-vid'ory, *provisional*. [ment.]
Pro-vo-ca'tion, *n.* A cause of anger; an incite-
Pro-vo-ca'tive, *a.* Stimulating; inciting.—2, *a.* Any thing that provokes or excites; a stimulant. [to offend.]
Pro-voke, *v. a.* To rouse; to incite; to enrage.
Pro-vo'cat, *n.* The chief of any body, as of a college, or of a town corporation.
Provost (*prō-vō' or prōv'ost*), *n.* An executioner.
Provost-már'shal (*prō-vō' or prōv'ost*), *n.* A military or naval officer who executes martial law.
Pro-vo'st-ship, *n.* The office of a provost.
Pro-vo'us, *n.* The head or fore part of a ship.
Pro-vo'us, *n.* Bravery; valor; intrepidity.
Pro-vo'us, *v. n.* To rove about; to wander for prey.—2, *n.* A ramble for plunder.
Pro-vo'us'er, *n.* One that roves about for prey.
Prox'i-mate, *a.* Next; nearest; immediate.
Prox'i-mate-ly, *ad.* Immediately; next.
Prox-im'i-ty, *n.* Immediate nearness.
Prox'x, *n.* The agency of another;—a substitute.—2, *v. n.* To act through another.
Prude, *n.* A woman over-nice and scrupulous.
Prud'ence, *n.* Wisdom; caution; discretion;—carefulness;—forethought.
Prud'ent, *a.* Wise; discreet; circumspect.
Prud'ent-ly, *ad.* Proceeding from prudence;—having a superintendence.
Prud'ent-ial, *ad.* In a prudent manner.
Prud'ent-ly, *ad.* Discreetly; judiciously.
Prud'er-x, *n.* Excessive nicety in conduct.
Prud'ish, *a.* Affectedly precise or modest.
Prune, *v. a.* To lop or cut off; to trim.—2, *n.* A dried plum.
Prun'el, *n.* A kind of woollen or mixed stuff;—a small prune.
Prun'ing-hook (*hōk*), *n.* A hook or knife
Prun'ing-knife (*hōf*), *n.* used in pruning.
Prur'it-en-ox, *n.* An itching desire.
Prur'it-ent, *a.* Itching; uneasy with desire.
Prus'sic or Prus'sic, *a.* Noting a deadly poisonous acid, now called hydrocyanic acid.
Pr'y, *v. a.* To raise with a lever; to pry.—2, *v. n.* To inspect officiously or curiously.

Psalm (sām), *n.* A sacred song or hymn.
Psalmist (sām'ist or sām'ist), *n.* A writer of psalms:—a leader of music in the church.
Psalm-diat (sāl'mo-diat), *n.* A singer of psalms.
Psalm-dy (sāl'mo-de), *n.* The practice or art of singing psalms.
Psalm-ter (sāw'ter), *n.* The book of Psalms.
Psalm-ter-x (sāw'ter-x), *n.* A kind of harp.
Pseu'dō (sū'dō), *A prefix, signifying false or counterfeit.*
Pseu-dōg-ra-phy (sū-dōg-ra-fe), *n.* A false description.
Pshaw (shāw), *interj.* Expressing contempt.
Psyche (si'ke), *n.* [Gr.] A beautiful maiden, the emblem of the human soul.
Psy-shōl-o-gy (si-kōl-o-je), *n.* The doctrine of the mind or soul; intellectual philosophy.
Ptarmigan (tār'me-gān), *n.* A kind of grouse.
Ptisan (tjz-zān' or tiz'ān), *n.* A medicinal preparation having little efficacy.
Ptol-e-mā'ic (tōl-e-mā'ik), *a.* Belonging to the system of Ptolemy, the astronomer.
Pty-a-lism (ti'a-lizm), *n.* Salivation.
Puber-ty, *n.* The ripe age in mankind.
Pu-bes-cence, *n.* The state of puberty:—down.
Pu-bes-cent, *a.* Arriving at puberty:—downy.
Pu-blic, *a.* Belonging to a state or nation; not private; common; general; open; notorious.
 —2, *n.* The body of a nation; the people.
Pu-bli-can, *n.* A Roman officer who was a collector of toll or tribute:—a tavern-keeper.
Pu-bli-ca-tion, *n.* The act of publishing:—a published literary work.
Pu-bli-cist, *n.* A writer on the laws of nature and of nations.
Pu-blic-i-ty, *n.* Notoriety.
Pu-blic-ly, *ad.* In a public manner; openly.
Pu-blish, *v. a.* To make public:—to put forth.
Pu-blish-er, *n.* One who publishes books, &c.
Pu-blish-ment, *n.* Public notice; publication.
Pu-er-ron, *n.* The vine-fretter; an insect.
Puck, *n.* The name of a roguish goblin or sprite.
Puck-er, *v. a.* To gather into plaits or folds.
 —2, *n.* A small fold or wrinkle.
Pud-ding, *n.* A kind of food, baked or boiled.
Pud-dle, *n.* A small, muddy pool; a dirty splash.
Pu-dic-i-ty, *n.* Modesty; chastity.
Pu-e-rie, *a.* Childish; boyish; trifling.
Pu-e-ri-l-ty, *n.* Childishness; boyishness.
Pu-er-pe-ral, *a.* Relating to childbirth.
Puff, *n.* A blast of wind:—a fungous ball:—exaggerated praise.—2, *v. n.* To swell with wind; to blow; to pant.—3, *v. a.* To inflate; to swell:—to praise extravagantly.
Puff-in, *n.* A water-fowl:—a kind of fish.
Puff-x, *a.* Windy; flatulent; tumid; turgid.
Pug, *n.* A small dog:—a monkey.
Pugh (pō), *interj.* Expressing contempt.
Pug-il, *n.* A small handful.
Pug-il-lism, *n.* The art or practice of fighting with the fist; boxing. [fighter.
Pug-il-ist, *n.* A fighter; a boxer; a prize-fighter.
Pug-il-ist-ic, *a.* Relating to pugilism.
Pug-na-cious (pyg-nā'shys), *a.* Fighting; contentious; quarrelsome.
Pug-nac-i-ty, *n.* Inclination to fight.



Psaltery.



Pulleys.

Pu-is-ne (pū'ne), *a.* Younger; inferior; small.
Pu-is-sance, *n.* Power; strength; force.
Pu-is-sant, *a.* Powerful; strong; forcible.
Puke, *n.* An emetic; a medicine causing vomit.—2, *v. n.* To spew; to vomit.
Pul-shri-tude, *n.* Beauty; grace; comeliness.
Pule, *v. n.* To cry; to whine; to whimper.
Pull, *v. a.* To draw forcibly; to pluck; to tear.
 —2, *n.* The act of pulling; a contest.
Pul-let, *n.* A young hen.
Pul-ley (pūl'le), *n.* A wheel turned on a pivot, for elevating goods.
Pul-mo-na-ry, *a.* Belonging to, or affecting, the lungs.
Pulp, *n.* Any soft mass:—the soft part of fruit.
Pul-pit, *n.* An elevated place to speak in. [pappy; like pulp.
Pul-pus, or **Pulp-x**, *a.* Soft.
Pul-sate, *v. n.* To beat or throb, like one's pulse.
Pul-sa-tile, *a.* That may be struck or beaten, as a musical instrument.
Pul-sa-tion, *n.* The act of beating; a throbbing:—a throb.
Pul-sa-to-ry, *a.* Beating like the pulse.
Pulse, *n.* The motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it; a throb:—beats, &c.
Pul-ver-a-ble, *a.* That may be pulverized; possible to be reduced to dust.
Pul-ver-i-zā-tion, *n.* The act of pulverizing.
Pul-ver-ize, *v. a.* To reduce to fine powder.—2, *v. n.* To fall to powder.
Pul-ver-ū-lent, *a.* Consisting of fine dust, or powder; dusty; powdery.
Puma, *n.* The cougar, or American lion.
Pumice or **Pum'ice**, *n.* Scoria from volcanoes:—fossil slag or cinder.
Pump, *n.* An engine for drawing water:—a shoe.—2, *v. n.* To throw out water by a pump.—3, *v. a.* To raise out:—to examine artfully.
Pump-kin, *n.* The pompon, a plant and its fruit.
Pun, *n.* A quibble; a play upon words.—2, *v. n.* To quibble.—3, *v. a.* To persuade by a pun.
Punch, *v. a.* To bore or perforate; to push.—2, *n.* An instrument:—a liquor:—a buffoon.
Punch'-bowl, *n.* A bowl to hold punch.
Punch-eon (pūnch'un), *n.* A tool; a cask.
Pun-chi-nell'o, *n.* A sort of buffoon; a punch.
Pun-ctil'i-ō (pūnkt-il'yō), *n.*; pl. **Pun-ctil'i-ōs**. A small nicety of behavior; a nice point.
Pun-ctil'i-ous (pūnkt-il'yus), *a.* Nice; exact.
Pun-ctil'i-ous-ly (pūnkt-il'yus-le), *ad.* Exact-ly; scrupulously.
Pun-ctō, *n.*; pl. **Pun-ctōes**. A point in fencing.
Pun-ct-ū-al (pūnkt'yū-al), *a.* Exact; nice; punctilious:—done at the precise time; prompt.
Pun-ct-ū-al-i-ty (pūnkt-yū-al'g-ty), *n.* Scrupulous exactness:—promptitude.
Pun-ct-ū-al-ly, *ad.* Exactly; nicely.
Pun-ct-ū-ate, *v. a.* To distinguish by pointing.
Pun-ct-ū-a-tion (pūnkt-yū-a'shun), *n.* The act or method of pointing.
Pun-ct-ū-a-tor, *n.* One who punctuates.
Pun-ct-ū-ist, *n.* A skilled punctuator.
Pun-ct-ure (pūnkt'yur), *n.* A small prick; a point.—2, *v. a.* To pierce; to perforate.
Pun-dit, *n.* A learned Brahman; a pandit:—a man who pretends to great learning.

maison, sfr; mōve, nōr, sōn; bāll, būr, rāle, ūse.—**G, g, c, ġ, soft; p, b, s, ġ, hard; q as x; x as ex; this**

Pün'gen-ey, *n.* A pricking;—sharpness; poignancy;—sharpness of flavor or smell.
Pün'gent, *a.* Pricking; sharp; acrid; piercing.
Pün'ic, *a.* Relating to ancient Carthage.
Pün'ness, *n.* Pettiness; smallness.
Pün'jah, *v. a.* To chastise; to afflict with pain.
Pün'jah-g-ble, *a.* That may be punished.
Pün'jah-er, *n.* One who punishes.
Pün'jah-mént, *n.* The penalty for a crime:—the act of punishing.
Pün'itive, *a.* Pertaining to punishment.
Pün'it-to-ry, *a.* Punishing; tending to punish.
Pünk (püngk), *n.* A common prostitute:—touch-wood, or tinder.
Pün'ster, *n.* One skilled in punning.
Pünt, *n.* A flat-bottomed boat. [weak.
Pün'ny, *a.* Petty; inferior in size or strength:—
Püp, *v. n.* To bring forth puppies.—2, *n.* A puppy:—a young seal.
Pü'ps, *n.* An insect in the chrysalis stage.
Pü'pil, *n.* The apple of the eye:—a learner; a scholar:—a ward.
Pü'pil-äfe, *n.* The state of a scholar; ward-
Pü'pil-lä-ry, *a.* Pertaining to a pupil. [ship.
Püp'pet, *n.* A small image with movable limbs.
Püp'py, *n.* A whelp; a young dog.
Pür, *n.* A gentle noise made by a cat.—2, *v. n.* To murmur as a cat or a leopard.
Pür'blind, *a.* Near-sighted; short-sighted.
Pür'chas-g-ble, *a.* That may be purchased.
Pür'chase, *v. a.* To buy for a price; to obtain.—2, *n.* Any thing bought; the act of buying:—a mechanical advantage.
Pür'chas-er, *n.* A buyer; one who purchases.
Püre, *a.* Clear; genuine; uncorrupt; chaste.
Püre'ly, *ad.* In a pure manner; merely.
Püre'ness, *n.* Clearness; genuineness; purity.
Pür'fied (pür'fid), *a.* Richly embroidered.
Pür-gä'tion, *n.* The act of cleansing, purging, or purifying.
Pür-gä'tive, *a.* Cathartic; cleansing.—2, *n.* A cathartic medicine.
Pür-gä-tö'ri-äl, *a.* Relating to purgatory.
Pür-gä-tö-ry, *n.* A place in which, according to Roman Catholics, souls are purged from impurities.
Pür'ge, *v. a. & v. n.* To cleanse; to clear; to evacuate.—2, *n.* A cathartic medicine; a purgative.
Pür-ri-fi-cä'tion, *n.* The act of making pure.
Pür'ri-fi-er, *n.* A cleanser; a refiner.
Pür'ri-fy, *v. a.* To make pure; to cleanse.
Pür'rim, *n.* The Jewish feast of lots.
Pür'rigm, *n.* Rigid purity of language.
Pür'rist, *n.* One nice in the use of words.
Pür'ri-tan, *n.* An advocate for purity of religion.—2, *a.* Puritanical; strict; rigid.
Pür-ri-tän'i-cal, *a.* Relating to the Puritans:—strict; rigid;—used in reproach.
Pür-ri-tän'i-cal-ly, *ad.* Strictly; precisely.
Pür'ri-tän-ism, *n.* The opinions of the Puritans.
Pür'ri-ty, *n.* Cleanness; innocence; chastity.
Pür'l, *n.* A flow; a malt liquor:—a lace or border.—2, *v. n.* To murmur:—to flow gently:—to decorate with a puril. [a district.
Pür'lieü (pür'liü), *n.* A border; an enclosure.
Pür'lin, *n.* The inside brace to rafters.
Pür'ling, *n.* The gentle noise of a stream.
Pür-lö'n, *v. a.* To steal; to take by theft.

Pür-lö'n'er, *n.* One who steals clandestinely.
Pür'ple (pür'pl), *a.* Red tintured with blue.—2, *n.* The purple color:—a purple dress.—3, *v. a.* To make red; to color with purple.
Pür'plish, *a.* Somewhat purple; like purple.
Pür'pört, *n.* Design; meaning; tendency; aim.—2, *v. n.* To intend; to tend to show.
Pür'pose, *n.* Intention; design; aim; effect.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* To intend; to design.
Pürr, *n. & v.* See **PUR**.
Pürse, *n.* A small bag for money.—2, *v. a.* To put into a purse:—to contract. [gether.
Pürse'-nét, *n.* A net with a mouth drawn to—
Pürse'-pride, *n.* Pride or insolence of wealth.
Pürse'-prüd, *a.* Puffed up with riches.
Pür'ser, *n.* The paymaster of a ship. [weed.
Pür'slain, or **Pür'släne**, *n.* A very common
Pür-sä'-g-ble, *a.* That may be pursued.
Pür-sä'ance, *n.* A prosecution; a process.
Pür-sä'ant, *a.* Done in consequence.—2, *ad.* In consequence; conformably.
Pür-sä'e (pür-sü'), *v. a.* To chase; to follow.
Pür-sä'er, *n.* One who pursues or follows.
Pür-sä'it (pür-süt'), *n.* A following; a chase.
Pür-säi-vänt (swe-vänt), *n.* A messenger:—an
Pür'sy, *a.* Fat; short-breathed. [attendant
Pür'te-nänce, *n.* Appurtenance.
Pür'rü-lence, *n.* Pus, or the generation of pus.
Pür'rü-lent, *a.* Consisting of, or containing, pus.
Pür-vey (pür-vä'), *v. a.* To provide; to procure.—2, *v. n.* To supply provisions, or food.
Pür-vey'ance (pür-vä'äns), *n.* The act of purveying; procurement; provision.
Pür-vey'er (pür-vä'ür), *n.* One who purveys.
Pür'view (pür'vü), *n.* Sphere; limit; scope.
Püs, *n.* A yellowish-white discharge; matter.
Püs'ey-ism (püs'ze-izm), *n.* The teachings of Pusey:—tractarianism.
Püs'ey-ite (püs'ze-it), *n.* A tractarian.
Püsh, *v. a.* To thrust; to press forward.—2, *v. n.* To make a thrust; to burst out.—3, *n.* A thrust; an impulse; an assault; an attack.
Pü-sil-lä-nim'i-ty, *n.* Cowardice; timidity.
Pü-sil-län'i-möus, *a.* Cowardly; faint-hearted.
Pü-sil-län'i-möus-ly, *ad.* With pusillanimity.
Püss, *n.* A term for a cat, or for a hare.
Püst'le (püst'yül or püst'tül), *n.* A pimple.
Püst'h-löus, or **Püst'h-lar**, *a.* Full of pustules.
Püt, *v. a.* [imp. l. & pp. put.] To lay; to place; to apply; to propose; to state; to offer.—2, *v. n.* To shoot or germinate; to bud.—3, *n.* A rustic; a clown:—a game at cards.
Pütä'tive, *a.* Supposed; reputed.
Püt'-äff, *n.* A shift; an evasion; an excuse.
Püt-tre-fä'ction, *n.* A growing rotten; rotten-
Püt-tre-fä'tive, *a.* Making rotten. [neem.
Püt-tre-fy, *v. a.* To make rotten.—2, *v. n.* To rot.
Püt-tres'cence, *n.* The state of rotting. [rot.
Püt-tres'cent, *a.* Growing rotten or putrid.
Püt'trid, *a.* Rotten; corrupt; putrefied.
Püt'trid-ness, or **Püt'trid'i-ty**, *n.* Rottenness.
Püt'tri-fi-cä'tion, *n.* The state of becoming
Püt'tri-läge, *n.* Putrid material. [rotten.
Püt'ty, *n.* A kind of cement used by glaziers.
Püz'le, *v. a.* To perplex; to confound.—2, *n.* Embarrassment; perplexity:—a riddle.
Püz'zler, *n.* One who puzzles.
Pzy, *n.* Printing types mixed; pt.—See **PRA**.
Pzy'gärg, *n.* A kind of eagle with a white tail.

ä, ö, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ö, i, ö, ü, y, short; æ, ç, i, q, v, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll: häir, hër;

Pyg-mē'an, *a.* Belonging to, or like, a pygmy.
Pyg-mx, *n.* A dwarf.—2, *a.* Small; little.
Py-lō'ra, *n.* The lower orifice of the stomach.
Py-r-mid, *n.* A solid figure ending in a point.
Py-rām-i-dal, *a.* Having the form of a pyramid.
Py-r-mid-jō, *a.* Relating to, or formed
Py-r-mid-i-cal, *a.* like, a pyramid. [*mid*].
Py-r-mid-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In the form of a pyra-
Pyre, *n.* A funeral pile; a pile to be burnt.
Py-rī'tē, *n.* A crystalline mineral.
Py-rī'tic, or **Py-rī'tōla**, *a.* Relating to pyrites.
Py-rō-lig-ne-ōus, *a.* Obtained by the distilla-
 tion of wood in iron retorts.
Py-rō-mān-ox, *n.* Divination by fire.
Py-rōm-gē-tar, *n.* An instrument to measure
 very high degrees of heat.
Py-rōpe, *n.* A kind of garnet.

Py-r-q-tēsh'nic, } *a.* Relating to fire-works.
Py-r-q-tēsh'ni-cal, }
Py-r-q-tēsh'nic, *n. pl.* The art of making fire-
 works.—fire-works.
Py-r-q-tēsh'nist, *n.* One skillful in pyrotechnics.
Py-r-q-tēsh-ny, *n.* The art of making fire-works
 for amusement or war.
Py-r-rhō-nism (*pir'q-nizm*), *n.* Scepticism.
Py-r-rhō-nist, *n.* A sceptic; a follower of Pyrrho.
Py-thag-q-rē'an, *n.* A follower of Pythagoras.
 —2, *a.* Relating to Pythagoras.
Py-thag-q-rism, *n.* The doctrine of Pythagoras.
Py'thon, *n.* A large African and East Indian
 serpent of the boa family.
Pyth-q-nēas, *n.* A propheteess.
Pyx, *n.* The box in which Catholics keep the
 host:—a box for testing coins.

Q.

Q is a consonant followed by *u*. *Qu* is com-
 monly pronounced like *kw*, as in *quail*.
Quā'-bird (*kwā'*), *n.* A species of heron.
Quack, *v. n.* To cry like a duck:—to boast.—
 2, *n.* A vain pretender to the science of medi-
 cine; a charlatan; an empiric.—3, *a.* Falsely
 pretending to cure diseases. [*quack*].
Quack'er-y, *n.* The act or pretensions of a
 quack; *ish*, *a.* Boasting like a quack; trickish.
Quad-rā-fē-i-mal (*kwōd'*), *a.* Lenten.
Quad-rāng-gi (*kwōd-rāng-gi*), *n.* A figure with
 four angles:—a rectangular space.
Quad-rān-gū-lar, *a.* Having four angles.
Quad-rant (*kwōd-rant*), *n.* A quarter of a cir-
 cle:—an instrument for measuring angles.
Quā-drān'tal, *a.* In the fourth part of a circle.
Quad-rat (*kwōd-rat*), *n.* (*Printing*.) A piece of
 metal used to fill up a space.
Quad-rate (*kwōd-rat*), *a.* Square; having four
 equal sides.—2, *n.* A square:—a mathemati-
 cal instrument:—a quadrant.
Quad-rāte (*kwōd-rāt*), *v. n.* To suit; to corre-
 spond; to square.
Quā-drāt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to a square.
Quad-rā-tūre (*kwōd-rā-tūr*), *n.* The act of
 squaring:—a quadrate; a square.
Quad-rēn'ni-al, *a.* Happening every four years.
Quad-rj-lāt'er-al (*kwōd'*), *a.* Having four sides.
 2, *n.* A plane figure with four sides.
Quā-drille (*kā-drill'*), *n.* A game at cards:—a
 dance. [*trillions*].
Quad-rill'ion (*kwōd-rill'yūn*), *n.* A thousand
 quadrillions.
Quā-drip'er-tite, *a.* Having four parts.
Quad-rj-rēme (*kwōd-rē-rēm*), *n.* A Greek and
 Roman galley with four banks of oars.
Quad-rj-syll'ig-ble (*kwōd-rē-syll'ig-bl*), *n.* A word
 of four syllables.
Quad-riv'i-al (*kwōd-riv'ē-āl*), *a.* Having four
 ways meeting in a point.
Quad-rōn' (*kwōd-rōn'*), *n.* The offspring of a
 white person and a mulatto.
Quad-rū-mā-nōūs (*kwōd-rū-mā-nūs*), *a.* Having
 four hand-like feet, as the ape.
Quad-rū-pēd (*kwōd'*), *n.* A four-footed animal.

Quad-rū-ple (*kwōd-rū-pl*), *a.* Fourfold.
Quad-rū-pli-cāte, *v. a.* To double twice.
Quad-rū-pli-cā'tion (*kwōd-rū-pli-kā'shūn*), *n.*
 The taking of a thing four times.
Quā're (*kwē're*), *v. [L.]* Inquire.—See **QUERY**.
Quaff, *v. a. & v. n.* To drink; to swallow.
Quāg-ga, *n.* A zebra-like animal of Africa.
Quāg-gy, *a.* Boggy; soft; marshy.
Quāg-mire, *n.* A shaking marsh; a soft, yield-
 ing bog; a morass; a fen; a swamp.
Quāil (*kwāil*), *n.* A bird of game.—2, *v. n.* To
 languish; to sink into dejection; to quake.—
 3, *v. a.* To crush; to quell; to depress.
Quāint, *a.* Pretty; fine-spun; odd; affected.
Quāint'ly, *ad.* With pretty elegance:—oddly.
Quāint'ness, *n.* Pretty elegance:—oddness.
Quāke, *v. n.* To shake with cold or fear; to trem-
 ble.—2, *n.* A shudder; tremulous agitation.
Quāk'er, *n.* One of the Society of Friends.
Quāk'er-ism, *n.* The principles of the Quakers.
Quāk'ing, *n.* Trepidation.
Qual'i-fi-ā-ble (*kwōl'ē-ff-ā-bl*), *a.* That may
 become qualified.
Qual-i-fi-cā'tion (*kwōl'ē-ff-kā'shūn*), *n.* Ac-
 complishment; fitness:—abatement.
Qual'i-fi-er (*kwōl'ē-ff-er*), *n.* One that qualifies.
Qual'i-fy (*kwōl'ē-ff*), *v. a.* To fit:—to abate; to
 soften; to modify:—to regulate; to temper.
Qual'i-ty (*kwōl'ē-tē*), *n.* The nature of things
 relatively considered; attribute; property;
 disposition; temper; rank:—persons of rank.
Quālm (*kwām* or *kwām*), *n.* Sudden seizure of
 sickly languor:—nausea:—scruple.
Quālm'ish (*kwām'ish*), *a.* Seized with qualms.
Quān-dā-ry (*kwōn-dā-rē* or *kwōn-dā-rē*), *n.* A
 doubt; a difficulty; a dilemma.
Quān'ti-ty (*kwōn'tē-tē*), *n.* Bulk; weight:—a
 portion:—the measure of a syllable.
Quān'tum (*kwōn'tūm*), *n.* Quantity; amount.
Quar-an-tine (*kwōr-an-tēn*), *n.* Prohibition
 from intercourse and commerce, imposed on
 vessels.—2, *v. a.* To put under quarantine.
Quar-rel (*kwōr-rēl*), *n.* A dispute; a contest:—
 a kind of arrow.—2, *v. n.* To fight; to disagree.

qmen, sīr; mēwe, nūr, sōn; būll, būr, rūle, āse.—**Q**, *q*, *q*, *soft*; *q*, *q*, *h*, *hard*; *q* as *z*; *q* as *g*; *thū*.

Quar-rel-sóme (kwór-rel-súm), *a.* Contentious.
Quar-rel-sóme-néss (kwór'-), *n.* Petulance.
Quar-ry (kwór-ré), *n.* A stone-pit:—prey.—
 2, *v. a.* To dig out of a quarry.
Quar-t, *n.* The fourth part of a gallon; a vessel.
Quar-tan, *n.* A fourth-day fever or ague.
Quar-ter, *n.* A fourth part:—a region:—mercy granted:—8 bushels:—*pl.* Stations for soldiers.
 —2, *v. a.* To divide into four parts:—to station, as soldiers:—to lodge; to diet. [*paid.*]
Quar-ter-day, *n.* A day on which rent, &c., is paid.
Quar-ter-deck, *n.* Part of a ship's deck.
Quar-ter-ly, *a.* Occurring four times a year.—
 2, *ad.* Once in a quarter of a year.
Quar-ter-más-ter, *n.* An officer in an army who has charge of stores, etc.
Quar-tern, *n.* The fourth part of a pint.—2, *a.* Weighing four pounds.
Quar-ter-sés-sions (-séh-'yúnz), *n. pl.* A kind of court of law.
Quar-ter-stáff, *n.* A staff of defence.
Quar-tét, or **Quar-tétte**, *n.* Music for four persons:—four persons who sing together.
Quar-tile, *n.* An aspect of two planets, when they are 90 degrees distant from each other.
Quar-tó, *n.*; *pl.* **Quar-tós**, or **Quar-tóes**. A book in which every leaf is a quarter of a sheet.—
 2, *a.* Having four leaves in a sheet, as a book.
Quartz, *n.* A hard, silicious stone.
Quartz-ite, *n.* A hard quartzose rock.
Quartz-óse, *a.* Containing, or like, quartz.
Quash (kwósh), *v. a.* To crush:—to annul.
Quas-sá-tion, *n.* The act of shaking.
Quas-sá-g (kwósh-'g), *n.* A tree and its medicinal wood.
Quá-ter-coús-ins (ká-ter-kú-z-znz), *n. pl.* Those within the first four degrees of kindred.
Quá-ter-na-ry, *a.* Consisting of four.
Quá-ter-ni-on, *n.* Four; a set of four.
Quá-train, *n.* Four lines rhyming alternately.
Quá-ver, *v. n.* To shake the voice; to vibrate.—
 2, *n.* A shake of the voice; a musical note.
Quay (ké), *n.* A key; a mole; a wharf.
Quay-age (ké-'áj), *n.* The fee for the use of a quay; wharfrage:—written also *keyage*.
Queach-y, *a.* Shaking; quaggy; yielding.
Quean (kwén), *n.* A worthless woman.
Qués-si-néss, *n.* Sickness of the stomach.
Qués-sy (kwé-'z), *a.* Sick with nausea; squeamish; fastidious. [*foreign.*]
Quéen, *n.* The wife of a king:—a female sovereign.
Quéen-ly, *a.* Queen-like; majestic.
Quéen's-ware, *n.* Cream-colored earthen-ware.
Qués-s, *a.* Odd; droll; strange.
Qués-s-ly, *ad.* Strangely; oddly; singularly.
Qués-s-néss, *n.* Oddness; singularity.
Quéll, *v. a.* To crush; to subdue; to still.
Quénch, *v. a.* To extinguish; to still; to allay.
Quénch-a-ble, *a.* That may be quenched.
Quer-cit-rón, *n.* Black oak, and its bark, used as a yellow dyestuff.
Quer-i-mó-ni-óus, *a.* Querulous; complaining.
Quer-rist, *n.* One who inquires or asks questions.
Quér-n, *n.* A hand-mill:—a mill for grinding.
Quer-ú-loús, *a.* Repining; complaining. [*grain.*]
Quer-ú-loús-ly, *ad.* In a querulous or complaining manner.
Quer-ú-lous-néss, *n.* A habit of complaining; *refretfulness*:—a disposition to repine.

Qués-ry, *n.* A question; an inquiry.—2, *v. n.* To ask questions; to express doubts.—3, *v. a.* To examine by questions; to mark with a query.
Qués-t, *n.* A search; the act of seeking.
Qués-tion (kwést'yún), *n.* An interrogatory; an inquiry:—a dispute; a doubt:—a trial.—
 2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To examine one by questions; to doubt; to inquire.
Qués-tion-a-ble (kwést'yún-a-bl), *a.* Doubtful.
Qués-tion-a-ry (kwést'yún-a-ré), *a.* Inquiring.
Qués-tion-léss, *ad.* Certainly; doubtless.
Qués-tor, *n.* A public treasurer in ancient Rome.
Qués-tor-ship, *n.* The office of a questor;—
Qués-tor-ship, *n.* See **CUX**. [*written also questorship.*]
Quib-ble, *n.* A cavil; a low conceit; sort of pun.—
 2, *v. n.* To cavil; to equivocate; to pun.
Quib-ble, *n.* One who quibbles; a punster.
Quick, *a.* Living:—swift; nimble; speedy.—
 2, *ad.* Nimble; speedily; readily.—3, *n.* The living flesh; the sensible part.
Quick-en (kwik'kn), *v. a.* To make alive:—to hasten; to accelerate; to excite.
Quick-lime, *n.* Fresh-burnt lime.
Quick-ly, *ad.* Soon; speedily; without delay.
Quick-néss, *n.* Speed; activity; sharpness.
Quick-sand, *n.* Moving sand; unsolid ground.
Quick-sét, *v. a.* To plant with living plants.—
 2, *n.* A living plant set to grow.—3, *a.* Formed of living plants.
Quick-sil-ver, *n.* Mercury; a fluid metal.
Quid, *n.* Something chewed; a cud. [*Low.*]
Quid-di-ty, *n.* Essence; a trifling nicety; a cavil.
Quid-núno, *n.* One curious to know everything.
Qui-és-céncé, *n.* Rest; repose; quiet.
Qui-és-céncé, *a.* Resting; not being in motion.
Qui-ét, *a.* Still; peaceable; smooth; not ruffled.—
 2, *n.* Rest; repose; peace; stillness.—3, *v. a.* To calm; to lull; to pacify; to still.
Qui-ét-ism, *n.* Tranquillity:—the system of the Quietists.
Qui-ét-ist, *n.* One of a former Christian sect.
Qui-ét-ly, *ad.* Calmly; peaceably; at rest.
Qui-ét-néss, *n.* The state of being quiet; tranquillity; stillness; calmness.
Qui-é-túde, *n.* Rest; repose; tranquillity.
Qui-é-tus, *n.* [*L.*] Final discharge; acquittance.
Quill, *n.* A large feather of a goose, &c.—2, *v. a.* To plait; to form in plaits or folds, like quills.
Quilt, *n.* A cover of a bed, &c.—2, *v. a.* To stitch, as one cloth upon another.
Qui-ná-ry, *a.* Consisting of five.
Quince, *n.* A species of small tree, and its fruit.
Quin-cúnx, *n.* Trees, or any thing, formed with four in a square and one in the middle.
Quin-i-a, **Qui-nine**, or **Quín-ine**, *n.* A medicinal substance obtained from cinchona bark.
Quín-quá-tes-i-má, *n.* Shrove Sunday.
Quín-quán-gú-lar, *a.* Having five corners.
Quín-quén-ni-ál, *a.* Happening every five years.
Quín-ty, *n.* An inflammation in the throat.
Quín-tal, *n.* A hundred pounds avoirdupois.
Quín-tés-céncé or **Quín-tés-céncé**, *n.* The virtue or best part of any thing; the essential part.
Quín-tet, *n.* Music to be sung by five persons.
Quín-tíll-ion, *n.* A thousand quadrillions.
Quín-tu-plé, *a.* Fivefold.
Quip, *n.* A taunt; a sarcasm.—2, *v. a.* To taunt; to jeer; to mock.
Quire, *n.* A chorus; a choir:—24 sheets of paper.

ä, å, î, ô, ü, þ, long; ä, å, î, ö, ü, þ, short; q, q, i, q, q, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; häir, här;

Quirk (kwërk) *n.* A taunt; a conceit; a quibble.
Quit, *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp. quit or quitted.*] To leave; to forsake;—to discharge;—to acquit;—to repay.—2, *v. a.* Free; clear; discharged from. [2, *v. a.* To release by quitclaim.
Quitclaim, *n.* A release of claim by deed.—
Quite, *ad.* Completely; perfectly; totally.
Quit-rent, *n.* A rent which frees from other services.
Quit-tance, *n.* A discharge; an acquittance.
Quit-ter, *n.* A case or sheath for arrows.—2, *v. n.* To quake; to shiver; to shudder.
Quix-ot-ic, *a.* Like Don Quixote; visionary.
Quix-ot-ism, *n.* Romantic and absurd notions.
Quix, *n.* A hoax;—a questioning;—a buffoon.—2, *v. a.* To puzzle; to hoax;—to question.
Quod-li-bët, *a.* A nice point; a subtlety.

Quoin (kwöin or köin), *n.* A corner stone or brick; a corner;—a kind of wedge. [mark.
Quoit, *n.* An iron, or flat stone, to pitch at a **Quon-dam**, *a.* Having been formerly; former.
Quorum, *n.* A bench of justices; such a number of persons as is sufficient to do business.
Quot-a, *n.* A share; a proportion.
Quot-a-ble, *a.* That may be quoted; worth quoting. [price cited.
Quo-ta-tion, *n.* A citation; a passage cited;—
Quote, *v. a.* To cite, as an author;—to adduce.
Quoth (kwöth or kwüth), *v. def.* Used only in the imperfect tense; as, "Quoth I," said I.
Quo-tid-i-an, *a.* Daily; happening every day.—2, *n.* A fever which returns daily.
Quotient (kwöshënt), *n.* (*Math.*) The result of dividing one number by another.

R.

R, a consonant, liquid and semi-vowel, has a **R**, rough sound, as in *red, rose*.
Rab-bet, *v. a.* To fit pieces of wood to each other.—2, *n.* A groove in the edge of a board.
Rab-bi or **Rab-bi**, *n.*; pl. **Rab-bies**. A Jewish **Rab-bin**, *n.* A rabbi. [doctor or teacher.
Rab-bin'i-cal, *a.* Relating to the rabbins.
Rab-bin-ist, *n.* A follower of the rabbins.
Rab-bit, *n.* A small quadruped. [populace.
Rab-ble, *n.* A tumultuous crowd; a mob; the **Rab-id**, *a.* Fierce; furious; mad; raging.
Rab-id-ness, *n.* The state of being rabid.
Rab-ies, *n.* [L.] Madness;—hydrophobia.
Rac-ca, *n.* [Syriac.] A miscreant; a wretch.
Rac-coon, *n.* An animal valued for its fur.
Race, *n.* A family; a breed;—a contest in running.—2, *v. n.* To run swiftly, as in a race.
Race-horse, *n.* A horse bred to run for prizes.
Ra-cème (rə-sēm'), *n.* A cluster of flowers placed along a stalk.
Racer, *n.* One who races;—a horse that races.
Ra-shit's, *a.* Pertaining to the disease called rickets or rachitis. [breed.
Ra-shit's, *a.* Pertaining to a race or **Ra-shit's**, *n.* The quality of being racy.
Rack, *n.* An engine of torture; extreme pain;—a frame for hay; a grate;—arrack;—a kind of amble.—2, *v. n.* To move in a swift amble.—3, *v. a.* To torment; to harass; to strain;—to draw off from the lees, as liquor.
Rack-et, *n.* A noise;—a thing to strike a ball.
Rack-rent, *n.* Rent raised to the utmost.
Rac-y, *a.* Strong; flavorful; tasting of the soil;—having a strong distinctive character.
Ra-di-al, *a.* Relating to the radius, or to rays.
Ra-di-ance, or **Ra-di-an-cy**, *n.* Sparkling lustre.
Ra-di-ant, *a.* Shining; emitting rays.
Ra-di-ant-ly, *ad.* With sparkling lustre.
Ra-di-ate, *v. n.* To emit rays; to shine.—2, *v. a.* To enlighten; to irradiate;—to emit in rays.—3, *a.* Noting an animal usually marine, and developed in members which extend outwards like rays;—(*Bot.*) Having diverging florets.
Ra-di-a-tion, *n.* Lustre; an emission of rays.

Ra-di-cal, *n.* A primitive word or letter; a root;—an advocate of radicalism.—2, *a.* Relating to the root;—thorough; total;—primitive.
Ra-di-cal-ism, *n.* Advocacy of extensive and sweeping changes in politics or religion.
Ra-di-cle (rād'ē-kl), *n.* That part of the sprout which becomes a root;—a rootlet.
Ra-di-ah, *n.* A root commonly eaten raw.
Ra-di-um, *n.* A newly discovered substance emitting invisible rays which traverse opaque objects.
Ra-di-us, *n.*; pl. **Ra-di-i**. A semi-diameter of a circle;—one of the bones of the forearm.
Ra-dix, *n.*; pl. **Ra-di-cēs**. [L.] The root.
Ra-ff-le (rāff'l), *n.* A species of game or lottery.—2, *v. n.* To cast dice for a prize.
Raft, *n.* A frame or float made of timber.
Raft-er, *n.* One of the timbers of a roof.
Rag, *n.* A piece; a tatter;—a kind of stone;—*pl.* Worn-out clothes;—mean attire.
Rag-a-muff-in, *n.* A paltry, mean fellow.
Rage, *n.* Violent anger; vehement fury.—2, *v. n.* To be violent;—to storm.
Rag-ged, *a.* Dressed in rags; torn;—rugged.
Ragout (rā-gō'), *n.* [Fr.] A highly-seasoned dish.
Raid, *n.* A sudden incursion of mounted men;—a hostile or predatory inroad.
Rail, *n.* A bar of wood or iron;—a bird.—2, *v. a.* To enclose with rails.—3, *v. n.* To reproach; to scold; to scoff; to utter reproaches.
Rail-er, *n.* One who rails or defames.
Rail-ing, *n.* Reproachful language;—a fence.
Rail-lery (rāl'ler-ē), *n.* Slight satire; banter.
Rail-road, *n.* A road constructed with rails or **Rail-way**, tracks for the carriage-wheels.
Rai-ment, *n.* Vesture; dress; clothes.
Rain, *v. n.* To fall in drops.—2, *v. a.* To pour down.—3, *n.* Water falling from the clouds.
Rain-bow (rān'bō), *n.* An arch formed by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays.
Rain-fall, *n.* The amount of rain which falls.
Rain-gauge (rān'gā), *n.* An instrument for measuring the rainfall.
Rain'y, *a.* Abounding in rain; showery; wet.

men, air; mōve, nār, sēn; būll, būr, rāle, ūse.—C, g, ġ, so/t; p, p, ġ, hard; q as x; x as g; this.

Raise (râz), *v. a.* To lift; to erect; to exalt:—to levy; to collect.

Râi'sin (râ'zin), *n.* A dried grape.

Râ'jah, *n.* A Hindoo chief or prince.

Rake, *n.* A tool with teeth:

—a dissolute man:—an inclination from the perpendicular.—2, *v. a.* To gather with a rake; to scour.—3, *v. n.* To incline from the perpendicular.



Rake.

Râk'jah, *a.* Loose; lewd; dissolute:—having a rake, or inclination.

Râi'ly, *v. a.* To reunite:—to treat jocosely.—2, *v. n.* To come into order; to regain vigor:—to banter.—3, *n.* A bringing or coming to order:—a renewal of vigor:—a banter.

Râm, *n.* A male sheep:—Aries, the vernal sign:—a military engine.—2, *v. a.* To drive or strike with violence:—to force in.

Râm-g-dân, *n.* The Mahometan lent or fast.

Râm'ble, *v. n.* To rove loosely; to wander.—2, *n.* A roving; an irregular excursion.

Râm'bler, *n.* A rover; a wanderer.

Râm-i-fi-câ'tion, *n.* A branching:—a branch.

Râm'i-fy, *v. a.* To separate into branches.—2, *v. n.* To be parted into branches.

Râm'mer, *n.* One who, or that which, rams:—a ramrod.

Râm'mous, *a.* Branchy; consisting of branches.

Râmp, *r. n.* To sport; to play; to romp.—2, *n.* A leap; a spring; a bound:—a rampart.

Râm'pan-cy, *n.* Exuberance:—the state of being rampant; excessive prevalence.

Râm'pant, *a.* Exuberant; frisky; wanton.

Râm'part, *n.* A bank round a fortified place.

Râm'rôd, *n.* The rammer of a gun.

Rân, *imp. t.* from *run*.

Rânch, or **Rân'chô**, *n.* A hut:—a hamlet:—a farm:—a cattle-range.

Rân'oid, *a.* Having a rank or strong smell.

Rân'oid-ness, or **Rân-cid'i-ty**, *n.* A rank scent or taste. [animosity.]

Rân'cor (rân'kür), *n.* Malice; virulence; spite; **Rân'cor-ous** (rân'kür-ús), *a.* Malignant; spiteful; full of rancor.

Rân'dom, *n.* Want of rule; chance; hazard:—range.—2, *v. a.* Done at hazard; chance.

Râng, *imp. t.* from *ring*.

Râng, *v. a.* To place in order; to arrange:—to rove over.—2, *v. n.* To rove:—to be placed in order.—3, *n.* A rank; a room:—a cooking apparatus or stove:—the course of a projectile.

Rânk (rân'k), *a.* Strong; luxuriant; rancid; gross.—2, *n.* A row; a class; an order:—degree; dignity.—3, *v. a.* To place abreast; to arrange.—4, *v. n.* To be ranged; to be placed.

Rânk'er, *n.* One who places or arranges.

Rân'kle (rân'kl), *v. n.* To fester; to be inflamed.—2, *v. a.* To irritate; to inflame.

Rân'ky, *ad.* Luxuriantly; rancidly:—grossly.

Rân'ness, *n.* Exuberance:—strong scent.

Rân'sök, *v. a.* To plunder; to search narrowly.

Rân'som, *n.* A price paid for redemption; release.—2, *v. a.* To redeem from captivity, &c.

Rân'som-er, *n.* One who ransoms or redeems.

Rânt, *v. n.* To rave in violent language.—2, *n.* Extravagant declamation.

Rânt'er, *n.* One who rants; a noisy talker.

Râ-nün'ch-lâs, *n.*; pl. **Râ-nün'ch-lî**. A plant and its flower; the buttercup.

Râp, *n.* A quick, smart blow:—a counterfeit coin.—2, *v. n.* To strike with a quick, smart blow.—3, *v. a.* To strike:—to transport; to carry away:—to seize:—to enrapture.

Râ-pâ'cious (râ-pâ'shus), *a.* Given to plunder.

Râ-pâ'cious-ly (râ-pâ'shus-ly), *ad.* By rapine.

Râ-pâ'i-ty, *n.* Addictedness to plunder.

Râpe, *n.* A violent defloration:—a plant whose seed yields oil.

Râp'id, *a.* Quick; swift; moving fast.

Râp'id, *n.*; or **Râp'id's**, *n. pl.* A rapid current in a river.

Râ-pid'i-ty, *n.* Celerity; velocity; swiftness.

Râp'id-ly, *ad.* Swiftly; with quick motion.

Râp'id-ness, *n.* Celerity; swiftness; speed.

Râp'i-er, *n.* A sword:—a small sword.

Râp'ine, *n.* Plundering; violence; force.

Râp-pêe, *n.* A coarse sort of black snuff.

Râp'per, *n.* A striker; the knocker of a door.

Râp'port, *n.* Close relation; proportion.

Râpt, *p. a.* Transported; being in a trance.

Râpt'ure (râpt'yur), *n.* Ecstasy; transport.

Râpt'ur-ous, *a.* Ecstatic; transporting. [raw.]

Râre, *a.* Scarce; excellent:—thin; subtle:—

Râre-fac'tion, *n.* The act of rarefying:—the state of being rarefied.

Râre-fi-c-ble, *a.* That may be rarefied.

Râre'fy, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To make or become less dense;—opposed to *condense*.

Râre'ly, *ad.* Seldom; not often:—finely.

Râre'ness, *n.* Uncommonness:—thinness.

Râre'ripe, *n.* An early fruit.

Râre'i-ty, *n.* Thinness; subtlety:—infrequency:—an uncommon thing; a wonder; a curiosity.

Râs'cal, *n.* A scoundrel; a knave; a wretch.

Râs-câl'i-ty, *n.* Petty villainy; knavery.

Râs-câl'ion (râs-câl'yün), *n.* A vile wretch.

Râs-câl-ly, *a.* Mean; sorry; base; worthless.

Râse, *v. a.* To graze:—to erase.—See **RAZE**.

Râsh, *a.* Hasty; violent; precipitate.—2, *n.* An efflorescence; a breaking out.—3, *v. a.* To cut into pieces; to divide.

Râsh'er, *n.* A thin slice of pork or bacon.

Râsh'ly, *ad.* Hastily; without reflection.

Râsh'ness, *n.* Inconsiderate haste; temerity.

Râsp, *n.* A large, coarse, rough file.—2, *v. a.* To rub or abrade with a rasp.

Râsp'ber-ry (râz'ber-re), *n.* A kind of berry.

Râ'sure (râ'zhur), *n.* Erasure; obliteration.

Rât, *n.* An animal of the mouse kind.

Rât'a-ble, *a.* That may be set at a certain value:—subject to taxation; taxable.

Rât'a-ble, *ad.* By rate or proportion; proper.

Rât'a-fl's, *n.* A cordial liquor. [tionably.]

Râtch, *n.* A sort of wheel; a ratchet.

Râtch'et, *n.* The arm of a ratchet-wheel.

Râtch'et-whêel, *n.* A wheel with teeth and a catch, or ratchet.

Râte, *n.* A price; degree; a portion; a tax.—2, *v. a.* To value at a price:—to ehide; to scold.

Rât'er, *n.* One who rates or estimates.

Rât'h'er, *ad.* More willingly; Ratchet-wheel, preferably; sooner.

Rât-i-fi-câ'tion, *n.* The act of ratifying. [Hsh.]

Rât'i-fy, *v. a.* To confirm; to settle; to estab-



Rā'ti-ō (rā'shē-ō), *n.*; pl. **Rā'ti-ōs**. The relation which one thing has to another; proportion.
Rā'ti-ō-j-nā'tiōn (rāsh-ē-ō-j-nā'shūn), *n.* The act, or the process, of reasoning. [*&c.*]
Rā'tiōn, *n.* A certain daily allowance of food.
Rā'tiōn-al (rāsh'un-āl), *ad.* Endowed with reason—agreeable to reason; wise. [*reasons.*]
Rā'ti-ō-nā'lē (rāsh-ē-ō-nā'lē), *n.* A detail with **Rā'tiōn-al-ism** (rāsh'un-āl-izm), *n.* Adherence to human reason, as opposed to revelation.
Rā'tiōn-al-ist, *n.* An advocate of rationalism.
Rā'ti-ō-nāl'i-ty (rāsh-ē-ō-nāl'ē-ty), *n.* The state of being rational; sanity.
Rā'tiōn-al-ly (rāsh'un-āl-lē), *ad.* With reason.
Rā'tiōn-al-nēss (rāsh'un-āl-nēs), *n.* Rational.
Rā-tōn, *n.* A sprout of sugar-cane. [*ity.*]
Rāts, *n.* A poison for rats; arsenic.
Rāt-tān, *n.* A small East Indian cane.
Rāt-tōn, *n.* A kind of woollen stuff.
Rāt'tle, *v. n. & v. a.* To make a sharp noise:—to scold.—2, *n.* A quick noise:—a plaything.
Rāt'tle-snāke, *n.* A venomous serpent.
Rāu'ci-ty, *n.* Hoarseness:—a loud, rough noise.
Rāu'coux, *a.* Hoarse; harsh; rough.
Rāv'age, *v. a.* To lay waste; to sack; to pillage.—2, *n.* Spoil; ruin; waste; desolation.
Rāv'ag-er, *n.* A plunderer; a spoiler.
Rāve, *v. n.* To be furious or mad; to rage.
Rāv'el (rāv'vl), *v. a.* To entangle; to entwine:—to untwist; to unravel.—2, *v. n.* To be unwoven:—to become perplexed.
Rāve'lin (rāv'ljn), *n.* Part of a fortification.
Rā'ven (rāv'vn), *n.* A large black bird.
Rāv'en (rāv'vn), *v. a. & v. n.* To plunder; to prey.—2, *n.* Ravin; plunder.
Rāv'en-er (rāv'vn-er), *n.* One who plunders.
Rāv'en-ōus (rāv'vn-ūs), *a.* Furiously voracious.
Rāv'en-ōus-ly (rāv'vn-ūs-lē), *ad.* With voracity.
Rāv'en-ōus-nēss (rāv'vn-ūs-nēs), *n.* Voracity.
Rāv'in (rāv'vn), *n.* Prey; plunder. [*low pass.*]
Rā-vine or **Rāv'ine**, *n.* [Fr.] A hollow; a hollowing.
Rāv'ing, *n.* Madness.—2, *a.* Mad; furious.
Rāv'ish, *v. a.* To deflower by violence; to take away by violence:—to delight; to transport.
Rāv'ish-mēt, *n.* Violation by force:—rapture; ecstasy; transport.
Rāw, *a.* Not subdued by the fire; crude:—sore; immature; unripe; new:—bleak; chill.
Rāw'bōned (rāv'bōnd), *a.* Having little flesh.
Rāw'ly, *ad.* In a raw manner; unskillfully.
Rāw'nēss, *n.* The state of being raw.
Rāy (rā), *n.* A beam of light:—a fish like a shark:—an herb.—2, *v. a.* To streak; to shoot forth:—to stripe.
Rāy'less, *a.* Dark; without rays of light.
Rāze, *v. a.* To overthrow; to efface; to extirpate.
Rā-zōs, *n.* A ship of war made smaller.—2, *v. a.* To cut down, as a ship.
Rā'zor, *n.* A tool used in shaving:—a tusk.
Rā'sūre (rā'shūr), *n.* The act of erasing.
Rē-, *a.* A prefix denoting iteration or return.
Rēach, *v. a.* To arrive at; to attain; to extend to.—2, *v. n.* To be extended; to penetrate.—3, *n.* Power; limit:—extent:—fetch.
Rē-āct, *v. a. & v. n.* To act or do again.
Rē-āctiōn, *n.* A counteraction; resistance.
Rē-āctiōn-ā-ry, *a.* Tending to reaction, or to reversion to a former state. [*ress.*]
Rē-āctiōn-ist, *n.* One opposed to political prog-

Rēad (rēd), *v. a.* [*imp. & pp. read* (rēd).] To peruse; to learn; to know or understand fully.—2, *v. n.* To peruse books; to tell; to declare.
Rēad-a-ble, *a.* That may be read; legible.
Rēad-er, *n.* One who reads or is studious:—a book of reading-lessons.
Rēad-i-ly (rēd'ē-lē), *ad.* With speed; quickly.
Rēad-i-nēss (rēd'ē-nēs), *n.* Promptitude.
Rēad-ing, *n.* Perusal of books:—a lecture; a prelection; public recital:—a variation of copies.
Rē-ad-mis-siōn (-mish'un), *n.* The act of admitting again:—the state of being admitted again.
Rē-ad-mit', *v. a.* To admit or let in again.
Rē-ad-mit'tance, *n.* The act of readmitting; an allowance to enter again.
Rēad'y (rēd'ē), *a.* Prompt; prepared; willing.
Rē-af-firm, *v. a.* To affirm again.
Rē-af-firm-ance, *n.* A second affirmation.
Rē-ā-gent, *n.* A substance employed to produce a chemical change.
Rē'al, *a.* Relating to things; true; actual.—2, *n.* A Spanish and Mexican coin worth one-eighth of a dollar, or 12½ cents.
Rē'al-ism, *n.* The doctrine of the realists;—opposed either to *nominalism* or to *idealism*.
Rē'al-ist, *n.* One of a school of philosophers.
Rē'al-ist'ic, *a.* Closely resembling nature.
Rē-āl'i-ty, *n.* Truth; fact; real existence.
Rē'al-i-zā'tiōn, *n.* The act of realizing.
Rē'al-ize, *v. a.* To bring into being or act; to perform; to accomplish:—to feel as a reality.
Rē'al-ly, *ad.* With reality; in truth; truly.
Rē'al-m (rēlm), *n.* A kingdom; an empire.
Rē'al-ty, *n.* Reality:—(*Law.*) Immobility:—real property; real estate.
Rēam, *n.* Twenty quires of paper:—a strap.
Rē-ān-i-māte, *v. a.* To revive; to restore to
Rē-ān-nēx, *v. a.* To annex again. [*life.*]
Rēap (rēp), *v. a.* To cut, as grain:—to obtain.—2, *v. n.* To cut grain; to harvest.
Rēap-er, *n.* One who cuts grain at harvest:—a harvesting machine.
Rē-ap-pēar-ance, *n.* The act of appearing again.
Rēar, *n.* The hinder troop, class, or part.—2, *v. a.* To raise up; to educate; to breed.
Rēar-ād'mi-rāl, *n.* In the navy, an officer next in rank below a vice-admiral. [*rear.*]
Rēar-guārd, *n.* The guard that marches in the
Rēar-rānk, *n.* The last rank of a battalion.
Rēar-wārd, *n.* Rear-guard:—end; latter part.
Rē-as-cēnd', *v. n. & v. a.* To climb again.
Rē-ā-gōn (rē'zn), *n.* The rational faculty:—absolute right; a cause; a motive; an argument.—2, *v. n.* To argue rationally.—3, *v. a.* To examine rationally.
Rē-ā-gōn-a-ble (rē'zn-a-bl), *a.* Endued with reason:—just; rational; agreeable to reason.
Rē-ā-gōn-a-ble-nēss (rē'zn-a-bl-nēs), *n.* Rationality; agreeableness to reason.
Rē-ā-gōn-a-bly (rē'zn-a-blē), *ad.* With reason.
Rē-ā-gōn-er (rē'zn-er), *n.* One who reasons.
Rē-ā-gōn-ing (rē'zn-ing), *n.* Argumentation.
Rē-as-sēmb'le, *v. a.* To assemble again.
Rē-as-sert', *v. a.* To assert anew.
Rē-as-sūme', *v. a.* To resume; to take again.
Rē-as-sū-rānce (rē-as-shūr'āns), *n.* Restoration of courage:—reinsurance.
Rē-as-sū-re (rē-as-shūr'), *v. a.* To insure again:—to free from fear or doubt.

mien, air; mōve, nōr; sōn; bāll, būr, rūle, ūse.—G, G, g, ġ, ʒ, ʒ, s, s, ġ, hard; q as x; x as q; thia.

- Rē-ēn'ter-ing**, *p. a.* Turned inwards (as an an-
Rē-ēn'trant, *a.* Reentering; [gle]; not salient.
Rē-ē-tāb'līsh, *v. a.* To establish anew.
Rē-ē-tāb'līsh-mēt, *n.* The act of reestablish-
 ing; the condition of being reestablished.
Rē-ēve, *v. a.* To pass (as a rope) through an
 aperture.—2, *n.* A former officer of justice.
Rē-ex-ām'ine, *v. a.* To examine anew.
Rē-fec'tion, *n.* Refreshment; a repast.
Rē-fec'to-ry, *n.* An eating-room.
Rē-fēr', *v. a.* To direct to another; to submit;
 to ascribe.—2, *v. n.* To respect; to have rela-
 tion; to appertain. [referred.]
Rē-fēr-a-ble, or **Rē-fēr-ri-ble**, *a.* That may be
Rē-fēr-ēd', *n.* One to whom some matter in dis-
 pute is referred; an arbitrator.
Rē-fēr-ence, *n.* Relation; respect:—an arbitra-
 tion:—an allusion:—that which refers.
Rē-fine', *v. a.* To purify; to clear from dross.
 —2, *v. n.* To improve in accuracy, &c.
Rē-fine-mēt, *n.* Purity; polish; elegance.
Rē-fin'er, *n.* A purifier; one who refines.
Rē-fin'er-y, *n.* A place for refining.
Rē-fit', *v. a.* To repair; to restore after damage.
Rē-flect', *v. a.* To throw back; to cast back.—
 2, *v. n.* To throw back light; to cast censure:
 —to consider attentively; to think.
Rē-flec'tion, *n.* The act of throwing back:—
 thought; attentive consideration:—censure.
Rē-flec'tive, *a.* Given to reflection:—reflecting.
Rē-flect'or, *n.* One who, or that which, reflects:
 —a reflecting surface.
Rē-flex, *a.* Acting upon the actor:—reflected:
 —bent back.—2, *n.* That which is reflected.
Rē-flex-i-bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being re-
 flexible. [thrown back.]
Rē-flex-i-ble, *a.* Capable of being reflected or
Rē-flex-ive, *a.* Reflective.
Rē-flu-en-cy, *n.* The quality of flowing back.
Rē-flu-ent, *a.* Running back; flowing back.
Rē-flux, *n.* A backward flow.
Rē-form', *v. a.* To form anew.
Rē-form', *v. a. & v. n.* To change from worse to
 better:—to correct; to restore; to amend.—
 2, *n.* Reformation; amendment; a change
 from worse to better.
Rē-for-mā'tion, *n.* A change for the better:—
 the change in religion begun by Luther.
Rē-form'a-to-ry, *a.* Tending to reform.—2, *n.*
 A reformatory prison.
Rē-form'er, *n.* One who advocates reform.
Rē-fract', *v. a.* To deflect; to bend; to turn.
Rē-frac'tion, *n.* The deviation of rays of light.
Rē-frac'tive, *a.* Having the power of refrac-
 tion; refracting.
Rē-frac'to-ri-ness, *n.* Stubbornness; obstinacy.
Rē-frac'to-ry, *a.* Obstinate; contumacious.
Rē-fra-ga-ble, *a.* Capable of refutation.
Rē-frain', *v. a.* To hold back; to keep from.—
 2, *v. n.* To forbear; to abstain.—3, *n.* The
 burden of a song; a repetition.
Rē-frame', *v. a.* To put together again.
Rē-frān-gi-bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being
 refrangible; susceptibility of refraction.
Rē-frān-gi-ble, *a.* Capable of being refracted.
Rē-fresh', *v. a.* To relieve; to revive; to cool.
Rē-fresh'mēt, *n.* Relief after pain or toil:—
 food:—rest:—that which refreshes.
Rē-frig'er-ant, *a.* Cooling; mitigating heat.
Rē-frig'er-āte, *v. a.* To cool; to render cool.
Rē-frig'er-a'tion, *n.* The act of cooling.
Rē-frig'er-a-tor, *n.* A cooling vessel or ap-
Rē-frig'er-a-to-ry, *paratus*. [light]
Rē-frin-gen-cy, *n.* The power of refracting
Rē-frin-gent, *a.* Refractive.
Rē-ft', *n.* A chink, or rift.—2, *pp.* Same as *bereft*.
Rē-fuge (rē'fūj), *n.* A shelter from danger or
 distress:—an asylum. [tection.]
Rē-fu-gēe', *n.* One who flies to a refuge for pro-
Rē-fu-gence, or **Rē-fu-gen-cy**, *n.* Brightness.
Rē-fu-gent, *a.* Bright; shining; glittering.
Rē-fu-gent-ly, *ad.* In a shining manner.
Rē-fund', *v. a.* To pour back:—to repay; to re-
 store; to pay back, as money received.
Rē-fus-a-ble, *a.* That may be refused. [tion.]
Rē-fu-sal, *n.* A denial:—a right of choice; op-
Rē-fuse, *v. a.* To deny; to decline; to reject.—
 2, *v. n.* Not to accept; not to comply.
Rē-fuse (rē'fūs), *a.* Left when the rest is taken;
 waste; worthless.—2, *n.* What remains;
 worthless matter; dross.
Rē-fu-ta-ble, *a.* That may be refuted. [proof.]
Rē-fu-tā-tion, *n.* The act of refuting:—a dis-
Rē-fute', *v. a.* To show to be false or erroneous.
Rē-gain', *v. a.* To recover; to gain anew.
Rē-gal, *a.* Pertaining to a king; royal; kingly.
Rē-gale, *v. a.* To refresh; to entertain; to feast.
Rē-gale-mēt, *n.* Refreshment; entertainment.
Rē-gāl'i-a, *n. pl.* [L.] Ensigns of royalty, badges,
Rē-gāl'i-ty, *n.* Royalty; sovereignty. [&c.]
Rē-gal-ly, *ad.* In a regal manner; royally.
Rē-gard', *v. a.* To value; to observe; to respect.
 —2, *n.* Attention; respect; reverence.
Rē-gard'ful, *a.* Attentive; taking notice of.
Rē-gard'less, *a.* Headless; negligent; inatten-
Rē-gard'less-ly, *ad.* Without heed. [tive.]
Rē-gāt'ta, *n.* A sailing or rowing match.
Rē-gē-la-tion, *n.* The freezing together again.
Rē-gēn-cy, *n.* Government by a regent. [ate.]
Rē-gēn'er-a-cy, *n.* The state of being regener-
Rē-gēn'er-ate, *v. a.* To cause to be born anew.
Rē-gēn'er-ate, *a.* Reproduced; born anew.
Rē-gēn'er-a-tion, *n.* The act of regenerating;
 renovation: the new birth; a birth by grace.
Rē-gent, *a.* Governing; exercising authority.—
 2, *n.* A governor:—a vicarious ruler.
Rē-gent-ship, *n.* The office of a regent.
Rē-gi-cide, *n.* A murderer or murder of a king.
Regime (rē-zhēm'), *n.* [Fr.] Government; a
 mode of administration.
Rē-gi-mēn, *n.* Regulation of diet; government.
Rē-gi-mēt, *n.* A body of soldiers or troops
 commanded by a colonel.
Rē-gi-mēn'tal, *a.* Belonging to a regiment.
Rē-gi-mēn'tals, *n. pl.* A military uniform.
Rē-gion (rē'jūn), *n.* A country; a tract; a place.
Rē-gis-ter, *n.* A list; a record:—a registrar.—
 2, *v. a.* To record in a register; to enroll.
Rē-gis-trar, *n.* A writer or keeper of records.
Rē-gis-trā-tion, *n.* The act of recording.
Rē-gis-try, *n.* The act of recording:—a record:
 —a place of registration.
Rē-glet, *n.* A piece of wood used by printers, &c.
Rē-gnant, *a.* Reigning; ruling; prevalent.
Rē-grāte, *v. a.* To engross; to forestall.
Rē-grēss, *n.* A passage back; a return.
Rē-grē-sion (rē-grēsh'jūn), *n.* The act of going
 back, or of returning.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; æ, ē, ĭ, ō, ū, ȳ, short; ȳ, ē, ĭ, ō, ū, ȳ, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hār, hār;

Re-grēt', *n.* Grief for the past; sorrow.—2, *v. a.* To grieve at; to mourn for.
Re-grēt'fūl, *a.* Full of regret; sorrowful.
Rēg'ū-lar, *a.* Agreeable to rule; orderly; exact:—not secular.—2, *n.* A priest not secular:—a permanent soldier. [*ality*]
Rēg'ū-lār'i-ty, *n.* Conformity to rule; punctuality.
Rēg'ū-lār-ly, *ad.* In a regular manner.
Rēg'ū-lāte, *v. a.* To adjust by rule; to direct.
Rēg'ū-lā'tion, *n.* The act of regulating:—a rule.
Rēg'ū-lā-tor, *n.* One who regulates.
Re-gūr'gi-tāte, *v. a.* To throw or pour back.—2, *v. n.* To flow back. [*rights*]; to reinstate.
Rē-hā-bill'i-tāte, *v. a.* To restore to former state.
Rē-hēar', *v. a.* To hear again.
Rē-hēars'al (rē-hērs'al), *n.* A repetition; a recital; a narration.
Rē-hēarse' (rē-hērs'), *v. a.* To repeat; to recite.
Rē'gle, *n.* A groove for anything to run in.
Reign (rān), *v. n.* To rule as a king; to prevail.—2, *n.* Royal authority; sovereignty.
Rē-im-būrsē', *v. a.* To repay; to repair loss.
Rē-im-būrsē'ment, *n.* Reparation; repayment.
Rein (rān), *n.* The strap of a bridle.—2, *v. a.* To govern by a bridle; to restrain; to control.
Rein'dēer (rān'dēr), *n.* A northern deer.
Reins (rānz), *n. pl.* The kidneys:—the heart.
Rē-in-stāl', *v. a.* To install anew.
Rē-in-stāte, *v. a.* To put again in possession.
Rē-in'te-grāte, *v. a.* See REDINTEGRATE.
Rē-in-tēr, *v. a.* To bury anew; to inter again.
Rē-in-vest', *v. a.* To invest anew.
Rē-in-vig'or-āte, *v. a.* To invigorate again.
Rē-is'sue (rē-īsh'yū), *v. a.* To issue again.
Rē-ī'ter-āte, *v. a.* To repeat again and again.
Rē-ī'ter-ā'tion, *n.* A repetition.
Rē-ī'ter-ā-tive, *n.* A repeated word; an intensive word. [*to repel*].
Rē-jēct', *v. a.* To cast off; to refuse; to discard.
Rē-jēc'tion, *n.* The act of casting off; a refusal.
Re-jōice', *v. n.* To be glad; to joy; to exult.—2, *v. a.* To exhilarate; to make joyful.
Re-jōic'ing, *n.* An expression or cause of joy.
Rē-jōin', *v. a.* To join again; to meet one again.
Rē-jōin', *v. n.* To answer to a reply.
Rē-jōin'dex, *n.* An answer to a reply.
Rē-jū've-nāte, *v. a.* To make young again.
Rē-jū've-nēs'cence, } *n.* Renewed youth; a re-
Rē-jū've-nā'tion, } newal of youth.
Rē-kin'dle, *v. a.* To set on fire again.
Rē-lāpsē', *v. n.* To slide or fall back.—2, *n.* A falling back, as into vice or sickness.
Rē-lāte, *v. a.* To tell; to recite; to unfold.—2, *v. n.* To have reference or relation.
Rē-lā'tion, *n.* Reference:—kindred:—narrative:—a relative; a kinsman.
Rē-lā'tion-ship, *n.* The state of being related.
Rē-lā-tive, *a.* Having relation; respecting.—2, *n.* A person related; a relation:—a pronoun answering to an antecedent.
Rē-lā-tive-ly, *ad.* In relation to something.
Rē-lā-tiv'i-ty, or **Rē-lā-tive-nēs**, *n.* The quality of being relative.
Rē-lāx', *v. a.* To slacken; to remit; to divert:—to loosen.—2, *v. n.* To be remiss; to be not rigorous.—3, *n.* A relaxation.
Rē-lax-ā'tion, *n.* The act of relaxing; a remission:—diversion; amusement; recreation.
Rē-lāy', *n.* Horses kept to relieve others.

Rē-lēase', *v. a.* To set free; to quit; to let go.—2, *n.* Liberation; discharge; remission.
Rē-lē-gāte, *v. a.* To remand:—to banish.
Rē-lēnt', *v. n.* To yield; to soften in temper; to grow tender; to feel compassion.
Rē-lēnt'lēss, *a.* Unpitiful; unmoved by pity.
Rē-lē-van-cy, *n.* The state of being relevant.
Rē-lē-vant, *a.* Lending aid:—pertinent.
Rē-lī'g-ble, *a.* Trustworthy.
Rē-lī'fance, *n.* Trust; dependence; confidence.
Rē-lī'ic, *n.* That which remains:—a corpse.
Rē-lī'ict, *n.* A woman whose husband is dead.
Rē-liōf' (rē-lēf'), *n.* Alleviation; succor; redress:—the prominence of a figure.
Rē-liōv'a-ble (rē-lēv'a-bl), *a.* Capable of relief.
Rē-liōve (rē-lēv'), *v. a.* To ease; to succor.
Rē-liē'vō, *n.* [*It*]. Prominence, as of a carved figure; relief.
Rē-lī'gion (rē-lī'djyn), *n.* Duty to God; practical piety:—a system of faith and worship.
Rē-lī'gion-ist, *n.* A devotee to any religion.
Rē-lī'gious (rē-lī'djus), *a.* Pious; holy; strict.
Rē-lī'gious-ly (rē-lī'djus-ly), *ad.* Piously.
Rē-lin'quish (rē-līng'kwish), *v. a.* To forsake; to abandon; to leave; to quit; to give up.
Rē-līn'quish-mēt, *n.* The act of forsaking.
Rē-lī'guē-ry, *n.* A casket to keep relics in.
Rē-lī'sh, *n.* Taste; liking; delight; flavor.—2, *v. a.* To have a liking for.—3, *v. n.* To have a pleasing taste or flavor.
Rē-lī'sh-a-ble, *a.* That may be relished.
Rē-lūc'tance, *n.* Unwillingness; repugnance.
Rē-lūc'tant, *a.* Striving against; unwilling.
Rē-lūc'tant-ly, *ad.* With unwillingness.
Rē-l'y, *v. n.* To trust; to confide; to depend.
Rē-māin' (rē-mān'), *v. n.* To continue; to endure; to be left.
Rē-māin'dēr, *n.* What is left; a remnant.
Rē-māins', *n. pl.* Relics:—a dead body. [*anew*].
Rē-māke, *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp.* remade]. To make.
Rē-mānd', *v. a.* To send or order back.
Rē-mārk', *n.* An observation; a note; notice taken.—2, *v. a.* To note; to observe; to mark.
Rē-mārk'a-ble, *a.* Observable; worthy of note.
Rē-mārk'a-bly, *ad.* Observably; uncommonly.
Rē-mār'ry, *v. a.* To marry again.
Rē-mē'di-a-ble, *a.* Capable of remedy; curable.
Rē-mē'di-al, *a.* Affording remedy; healing.
Rē-mē'di-lēss, *a.* Not admitting remedy.
Rē-mē'dy, *n.* A medicine; a cure; reparation.—2, *v. a.* To cure; to heal; to repair.
Rē-mēm'ber, *v. a.* To bear in, or call to, mind.
Rē-mēm'ber-er, *n.* One who remembers.
Rē-mēm'brance, *n.* Retention in memory.
Rē-mēm'bran-čer, *n.* A reminder.
Rē-mērgē', *v. n.* To merge again.
Rē-mīnd', *v. a.* To put in, or bring to, mind.
Rē-mīnd'er, *n.* One who, or that which, reminds.
Rē-mi-j-nis'cence, *n.* A recollection. [*minde*].
Rē-mis', *a.* Slack; careless; negligent.
Rē-mis'si-ble, *a.* That may be remitted.
Rē-mis'sion (rē-mish'un), *n.* Abatement:—pardon.
Rē-mis'sly, *ad.* Carelessly; negligently. [*don*].
Rē-mis'sness, *n.* Carelessness; negligence.
Rē-mīt', *v. a.* To relax; to forgive; to pardon:—to send; to transmit.—2, *v. n.* To slacken; to grow less intense.
Rē-mīt'tance, *n.* A sum sent or remitted:—the act of remitting.

mien, sīr; mōve, nōr, sōn; bāll, būr, rūle, dūse.—g, ɟ, ʒ, ʒ, soft; ɟ, ɟ, ʒ, ʒ, hard; ɟ ɟ ɟ, ʒ ʒ ʒ, ʒ ʒ ʒ, ʒ ʒ ʒ, ʒ ʒ ʒ.

Rē-mít'tent, *a.* Noting a fever with periodic abatements.—2, *n.* A remittent fever.
Rēm'nant, *n.* The residue; that which is left.
Rē-mōd'el, *v. a.* To model anew.
Rē-mōn'ē-tize, *v. a.* To restore to use as money.
Rē-mōn'strance, *n.* A strong representation against something; an expostulation.
Rē-mōn'strant, *n.* One who remonstrates.
Rē-mōn'strate, *v. n.* To show reasons against something; to expostulate.
Rē-mōn'strā-tor, *n.* One who remonstrates.
Rē-mōn'strā-tive, *a.* Containing a remonstrance; expostulatory.
Rēm'q-rā, *n.* [*L.*] A hinderance:—a fish.
Rē-mōrse, *n.* The pain of guilt; the reproach of conscience; compunction.
Rē-mōrse'fūl, *a.* Full of a sense of guilt.
Rē-mōrse'less, *a.* Unpitying; cruel; savage.
Rē-mōtē, *a.* Distant; not near; foreign; alien.
Rē-mōtē'ly, *ad.* Not nearly; at a distance.
Rē-mōtē'ness, *n.* The state of being remote; distance.
Rē-mōūt, *v. n. & v. a.* To mount again.—2, *n.* A supply of fresh horses.
Rē-mōv'ā-ble, *a.* That may be removed.
Rē-mōv'al, *n.* The act of moving; a displacing.
Rē-mōv'e, *v. a.* To cause to change place.—2, *v. n.* To change place.—3, *n.* A change of place; a removal:—distance; separation.
Rē-mū'ner-ā-ble, *a.* Rewardable.
Rē-mū'ner-āte, *v. a.* To reward for service; to recompense; to requite.
Rē-mū'ner-ā-tion, *n.* A reward; a recompense.
Rē-mū'ner-ā-tive, *a.* Rewarding; profitable.
Rē-nāis'sance (*rē-nāis'sans* or *rēh-nā-sōns*), or **Rē-nās'cence**, *n.* The revival of learning and the arts in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.
Rē'nal, *a.* Belonging to the reins or kidneys.
Rē-nās'cent, *a.* Rising again into being.
Rē-nāv'i-gate, *v. a. & v. n.* To navigate again.
Rēn-cōū'ter, *n.* A personal opposition; a combat; an attack; an encounter.—2, *v. a.* To attack hand to hand.—3, *v. n.* To encounter; to fight.
Rēnd, *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp. rent.*] To tear or sever with violence; to sunder; to lacerate. [*late.*]
Rēn'der, *v. a.* To return:—to make:—to trans-
Rendezvous (*rēn'de-vō* or *rēn'de-vōz*), *n.* A place for the assembly of troops, &c.—2, *v. n.* To meet.—3, *v. a.* To bring to a rendezvous.
Rēn-di't'ion (*rēn-dish'un*), *n.* A surrender:—a translation; a version.
Rēn'ē-gāde, *n.* An apostate; one who deserts.
Rēn'ē-gā'dō, *n.* To the enemy; a deserter.
Rē-new, *v. a.* To renovate; to begin again.
Rē-new'ā-ble, *a.* That may be renewed.
Rē-new'al, *n.* The act of renewing; a renovation. [*stomach; runnet.*]
Rēn'net, *n.* The prepared membrane of a calf's
Rē-nōūnce, *v. a.* To disown; to disclaim.
Rē-nōūnce'ment, *n.* Renunciation.
Rēn'q-vāte, *v. a.* To renew; to restore. [*ing.*]
Rēn'q-vā'tion, *n.* A renewal; the act of renew-
Rē-nōū'n, *n.* Fame; celebrity; distinction.
Rē-nōū'ned (*rē-nōū'nd*), *p. a.* Famous; eminent.
Rēnt, *imp. t. & pp. from rend.*—2, *n.* Money paid for something held from another; income:—a laceration; a fissure.—3, *v. a.* To lease:—to hold by lease.

Rēnt'ā-ble, *a.* That may be rented.
Rēnt'al, *n.* A schedule or account of rent; a rent-roll:—money paid as rent.
Rēnt'roll, *n.* An account or roll of rents.
Rē-nūn-cj-ā'tion (*rē-nūn-shē-ā'shun*), *n.* The act of renouncing; abnegation; recantation.
Rē-ōr-gān-i-zā'tion, *n.* The act of reorganizing.
Rē-ōr-gān-ize, *v. a.* To organize anew.
Rē-paid, *imp. t. & pp. from repay.*
Rē-pair (*rē-pār*), *v. a.* To restore; to amend.
Rē-pair, *n.* Reparation; restoration; amends.—3, *v. n.* To go; to betake one's self.
Rē-pair'ā-ble, *a.* That may be repaired.
Rēp'ā-rā-ble, *a.* That may be repaired.
Rēp'ā-rā-bly, *ad.* In a repairable manner.
Rēp'ā-rā'tion, *n.* The act of repairing; amends.
Rē-pār'ā-tive, *a.* Tending towards repair.
Rēp'ar-tōō, *n.* A smart, witty reply.
Rē-pāss, *v. a. & v. n.* To pass again; to travel.
Rē-pāst, *n.* A meal:—food; victuals. [*back.*]
Rē-pay, *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp. repaid.*] To pay back; to recompense; to reimburse. [*repaid.*]
Rē-pay'ment, *n.* The act of repaying; what is
Rē-peal, *v. a.* To recall; to abrogate; to re-
Rē-peal, *n.* A revocation; an abrogation.
Rē-peal'ā-ble, *a.* That may be repealed.
Rē-peal'er, *n.* One who repeals or abrogates.
Rē-peāt, *v. a.* To do again; to rehearse.—2, *n.* A repetition:—a mark in music.
Rē-peāt'ed-ly, *ad.* More than once. [*watch.*]
Rē-peāt'er, *n.* One who repeats:—a kind of
Rē-pél, *v. a.* To drive back; to resist.
Rē-pél'lent, *n.* A repelling medicine:—a water-
Rē-pél'tive, *a.* Having power to repel.
Rē-pēnt, *v. n.* To have or exercise repentance.
Rē-pēnt'ance, *n.* Sorrow for sin; penitence.
Rē-pēnt'ant, *a.* Sorrowful for sin; penitent.
Rē-per-cūs'sion (*rē-per-kūsh'un*), *n.* The act of beating back:—rebound; reverberation.
Rē-per-cūs'sive, *a.* Driving back; repellent.
Rēp'er-tō-rx, *n.* A treasury; a book of records.
Rēp'ē-tēnd, *n.* The recurring part of certain decimals. [*peating.*]
Rēp'ē-tit'ion (*rēp'ē-tish'un*), *n.* The act of re-
Rēp'ē-tit'ious (*-tish'us*), or **Rēp'ē-tit'ion-ā-ble**, *a.* Containing repetitions.
Rēp'ē-tit-ive, *a.* Repetitious.
Rē-pine, *v. n.* To fret; to be discontented.
Rē-plāce, *v. a.* To substitute; to place again; to reinstate. [*plenty.*]
Rē-plēn'ish, *v. a.* To stock; to fill; to supply in
Rē-plēte, *a.* Full; completely filled.
Rē-plē'tion, *n.* The state of being full; surfeit.
Rē-plēv'ā-ble, *a.* That may be replenished.
Rē-plēv'in, *n.* [*Law.*] A recovery of goods.
Rē-plēv'in, or **Rē-plēv'x**, *v. a.* [*Law.*] To take back by a writ of replevin.
Rēp'li-cā, *n.* A copy by the original artist.
Rēp-li-cā'tion, *n.* The plaintiff's answer to the defendant's plea.
Rē-pl'y, *v. n.* To answer; to make a return.—2, *n.* An answer; a return to an answer.
Rē-pōrt, *v. a.* To relate; to give account of.—2, *n.* A rumor:—an account:—a loud noise.
Rē-pōrt'er, *n.* One who reports; a relater.
Rē-pō'sal, *n.* The act of reposing.
Rē-pōse, *v. a.* To lay to rest; to lodge; to re-
Rē-pōst, *v. n.* To sleep; to be at rest; to rest.—3, *n.* Sleep; rest; tranquillity.

mien, sîr; mîve, nôr, sôn; bûll, bûr, rûle, ûse.—Q, G, q, g, *soft*; Q, G, q, g, *hard*; s as z; x as gz; thia

Re-plat', *v. a. & v. n.* To oppose; to act against.
Re-plat'ance, *n.* The act of resisting; opposition.
Re-plat-i-bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being resistible.
Re-plat'i-ble, *a.* That may be resisted.
Re-plat'less, *a.* That cannot be successfully resisted; opposed; irresistible;—helpless.
Res'q-lū-ble, *a.* That may be analyzed, melted, or dissolved; resolvable.
Res'q-lūte, *a.* Determined; steady; firm; bold.
Res'q-lū'tion, *n.* The act of resolving;—decision; constancy; firmness;—analysis; decomposition.
Re-solv'a-ble, *a.* That may be resolved. [sitton].
Re-solve' (*re-zolv'*), *v. a.* To inform;—to solve; to clear; to melt; to dissolve; to analyze.—*2, v. n.* To determine; to decree.—*3, n.* Resolution; fixed determination.
Re-solv'ent, *n.* That which causes solution.—*2, a.* Solvent; capable of dissolving.
Res'q-nānce, *n.* A reverberation of sound;—the property of returning or increasing sounds.
Res'q-nānt, *a.* Resounding; returning sound.
Re-sor'bent, *a.* Swallowing up.
Re-sört, *v. n.* To have recourse; to repair; to apply.—*2, n.* A place of meeting.
Re-söund' (*re-zöund'*), *v. a.* To echo; to reverberate; to sound; to celebrate.—*2, v. n.* To be echoed back or returned.
Re-söurce' (*re-sörs'*), *n.* A resort; an expedient.
Re-spect', *v. a.* To regard; to have relation to; to think highly of; to esteem.—*2, n.* Attention; honor;—relation.
Re-spect-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* The being respectable.
Re-spect'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of respect; reputable; estimable; honorable.
Re-spect'a-ble, *a.* So as to merit respect.
Re-spect'ful, *a.* Full of respect; deferential.
Re-spect'ful-nēss, *n.* The quality of being respectful; civility; courtesy.
Re-spect'ive, *a.* Belonging to each; relative.
Re-spect'ive-ly, *ad.* As relating to each.
Re-spir'a-ble, *a.* That can respire;—that can be respired.
Res-pi-rä'tion, *n.* The act of breathing;—the process of being breathed;—a breath.
Re-spir'a-to-ry, *a.* Relating to respiration.
Re-spire', *v. n.* To breathe;—to rest from toil.—*2, v. a.* To breathe out; to send out.
Res'pite, *n.* Reprieve;—delay; pause; interval.—*2, v. a.* To relieve; to delay;—to reprieve.
Re-splēndence, *n.* Lustre; brightness.
Re-splēndent, *a.* Bright; shining; having lustre; brilliant; splendid.
Re-splēndent-ly, *ad.* With lustre; brightly.
Re-spond', *v. n.* To answer;—to correspond.—*2, n.* A short anthem;—a psalter.
Re-spond'ent, *n.* An answerer in a suit.—*2, a.* Answerable;—corresponding.
Re-sponse', *n.* An alternate answer; a reply.
Re-spond-en-si-bil'i-ty, *n.* The state of being responsible; accountability; responsibility.
Re-spond'en-si-ble, *a.* Answerable; accountable.
Re-spond'en-si-ble-nēss, *n.* Responsibility.
Re-spond'sive, *a.* Answering; making answer.
Re-spond'sive-ly, *ad.* Making response.
Rest, *n.* Sleep; repose; support;—the remainder.—*2, v. n.* To sleep; to die; to be still; to lean; to remain.—*3, v. a.* To lay or place, as on a support.

Res'tau-rant (*res'ta-rant* or *res'to-rāng'*), *n.* [Fr.] An eating-house, or dining-room.
Rest'ful, *a.* Quiet; completely at rest.
Rest'less, *a.* Unwilling to stir; obstinate; restive.
Res-ti-tū'tion, *n.* The act of restoring.
Res'tive, *a.* Unwilling to stir or go forward; obstinate; stubborn.
Res'tive-nēss, *n.* Obstinate reluctance.
Rest'less, *a.* Being without rest; unquiet.
Rest'less-ly, *ad.* Without rest; unquietly.
Rest'less-nēss, *n.* Uneasiness; inability to sleep.
Re-stör'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being restored.
Res-to-rä'tion, *n.* The act of restoring.
Re-stör'a-tive, *a.* Having power to restore.—*2, n.* A medicine that restores.
Re-stör'e, *v. a.* To give back; to return, as a thing taken; to reinstate; to cure; to recover.
Re-stör'er, *n.* One that restores or recovers.
Re-strain', *v. a.* To withhold; to repress; to hold back; to curb; to check; to limit.
Re-strain'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being restrained.
Re-sträint, *n.* A holding back; a restriction.
Re-strict', *v. a.* To limit; to confine; to restrain.
Re-strict'ion, *n.* Confinement; limitation.
Re-strict'ive, *a.* Causing restraint or limitation.
Re-strict'ive-ly, *ad.* With limitation. [tion].
Re-sub-lime', *v. a.* To sublime, or sublimate, again; to distil anew.
Re-sult' (*re-zult'*), *v. n.* To arise or proceed from.—*2, n.* Consequence; effect;—decision.
Re-sult'ant (*re-zult'ant*), *n.* A force which results from the combination of other forces.
Re-süm'e, *v. a.* To take back;—to begin again.
Résumé (*réz'yü-mä'*), *n.* [Fr.] A summary, or summing up. [suming].
Re-süm'ption (*re-züm'shun*), *n.* The act of re-süm'ing.
Re-sü-pine, *a.* Supine; lying on the back.
Re-sür'gent, *a.* Rising again.
Res-ür-réc'tion, *n.* The act of rising again after death; a revival from the dead.
Re-süs'ci-täte, *v. a.* To stir up anew;—to revive.—*2, v. n.* To awaken; to revive.
Re-süs-ci-tä'tion, *n.* The act of resuscitating, or the state of being resuscitated.
Re-tail', *v. a.* To sell in small quantities.
Re-täil, *n.* Sale by small quantities.
Re-täil'er, *n.* One who retails.
Re-täin' (*re-tän'*), *v. a.* To keep; to hold; to preserve;—to hire.
Re-täin'er, *n.* One who retains;—a dependant;—a foe to retain a counsel.
Re-täl'i-äte, *v. n.* To return like for like.—*2, v. a.* To repay; to requite; to revenge.
Re-täl'i-ä'tion, *n.* The return of like for like.
Re-täl'i-a-to-ry, or **Re-täl'i-a-tive**, *a.* Returning like for like; vindictive; revengeful.
Re-tärd', *v. a.* To hinder; to obstruct; to delay.
Ret-ar-dä'tion, *n.* Delay; diminution of speed.
Ret'ch or **Rétch**, *v. n.* To try to vomit.
Re-tén'tion, *n.* The act of retaining; memory.
Re-tén'tive, *a.* Having power to retain. [tive].
Re-tén'tive-nēss, *n.* The quality of being retentive.
Re-tic'a-lar, *a.* Having the form of a net.
Re-tic'a-lät-ed, *a.* Like net-work; reticular.
Ret'-calle, *n.* A hand work-bag or case.
Ret'-förm, *a.* Having the form of a net.
Ret'-näe, *n.* [L.] A membrane of the eye.
Ret'-näe, *n.* A train of attendants; a suite.
Re-tire', *v. n.* To retreat; to withdraw.

ä, ä, i, ö, ü, f, long; ä, ö, i, ö, ü, f, short; q, q, i, q, q, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; häir, här;

Re-tired' (rē-tīrd'), *p. a.* Private; secluded.
Re-tire'ment, *n.* A private abode or way of life.
Re-tir'ing, *a.* Diffident; modest.
Re-tort', *v. a. & v. n.* To throw back; to return.—2, *n.* Censure returned; a reply:—a vessel for chemists' use.
Re-touch' (rē-tūch'), *v. a.* To improve by new touches.
Re-trace', *v. a.* To trace back; to trace again.
Re-tract', *v. a. & v. n.* To recall; to recant:—to take, or draw, back.
Re-trac'tion, *n.* A recantation; a retraction.
Re-trac'tile, *a.* That may be drawn back.
Re-trac'tion, *n.* The act of retracting or being retracted; a recantation.
Re-trac'tive, *a.* Retracting; withdrawing.
Re-treat', *n.* The act of retreating:—retirement.—2, *v. n.* To go back; to retire; to withdraw.
Re-tré'ch', *v. a.* To cut off; to lessen; to reduce.
Re-tré'ch'ment, *n.* A reduction of expense:—a cutting off; a diminution.
Re-trib'ute, *v. a.* To pay back; to repay.
Re-trib'ution, *n.* Repayment; reward.
Re-trib'utive, *a.* Making retribution; re-tributing.
Re-trib'utive, *a.* That may be retrieved.
Re-tri'be' (rē-trēv'), *v. a.* To recover; to repair.
Re-tri'ber, *n.* A dog trained to find and bring in dead game.
Re-tri'cede, *v. a.* To give or cede back again.—2, *v. n.* To retire, or go back.
Re-tri'ce'ssion (rē-trē-sēsh'un), *n.* A going or giving back:—a recession.
Re-tri'gr'ade, *a.* Going backward; contrary.—2, *v. n.* To go backward; to recede.
Re-tri'gr'ation (rē-trē-grāsh'un), *n.* The act of going backward, or of going back.
Re-tri'ro-sp'ect, *n.* A review of things passed.
Re-tri'ro-sp'ec'tion, *n.* The act of looking back, or on things past.
Re-tri'ro-sp'ec'tive, *a.* Looking backward.
Re-tūrn', *v. n.* To come or go back; to respond.—2, *v. a.* To repay; to give or send back.—3, *n.* The act of coming back:—repayment; profit; restitution; relapse:—account.
Re-tūrn'a'ble, *a.* That may be returned.
Re-ū'n'ion (rē-yūn'yūn), *n.* A second union.
Re-ū'n'ite', *v. a. & v. n.* To unite again.
Re-veal', *v. a.* To show; to discover; to disclose.
Reveille (rē-vā' or rē-vā'vā), *n.* A sound of bugles or drums for awaking soldiers.
Re-v'el, *v. n.* To feast with clamorous merriment.—2, *n.* A feast with noisy jollity.
Re-v'el'ation, *n.* The act of revealing; a discovery:—a communication of sacred truths by a teacher from heaven:—the Apocalypse.
Re-v'el-ry, *n.* Loose jollity; festive mirth.
Re-vén'ge' (rē-vēnj'), *v. a.* To take vengeance for.—2, *n.* Return of an injury or affront:—strong and continued desire for vengeance.
Re-vén'ge'ful, *a.* Vindictive; full of revenge.
Re-vén'ge'ful-ly, *ad.* Vindictively.
Re-v'ē-nū's, *n.* Income; annual profits.
Re-vér'ber-ant, *a.* Resounding.
Re-vér'ber-ate, *v. a. & v. n.* To beat back:—to rebound:—to reflect strongly:—to rebound.
Re-vér'ber-ation, *n.* The act of reverberating.



Retort.

Re-vér'ber-a-to-ry, *a.* Returning; beating back; reverberating; resounding.—2, *n.* A reverberating furnace.
Re-vère', *v. a.* To reverence; to honor; to venerate.
Re-vér'ence, *n.* Veneration; respect:—a bow.—2, *v. a.* To regard with reverence.
Re-vér'end, *a.* Deserving reverence:—a title.
Re-vér'ent, *a.* Humble; expressing veneration.
Re-vér'én'tial (rē-vér-ēn'shāl), *a.* Expressing reverence.
Re-vér'én'tial-ly (ēn'shāl-lē), *ad.* With show.
Re-vér'ent-ly, *ad.* With awe; with reverence.
Re-vér'sal, *n.* A change of sentence; a change.
Re-vér'se', *v. a.* To overturn; to subvert.—2, *n.* A change; an opposite:—a misfortune.
Re-vér'si'ble, *a.* Capable of being reversed.
Re-vér'sion, *n.* The act of reverting; a succession; the right of succession.
Re-vér'sion-er, *n.* One who has a reversion.
Re-vért', *v. a. & v. n.* To return; to fall back.
Re-vért'i'ble, *a.* That may revert.
Re-vér-y, or **Re-vér-y**, *n.* A loose, wandering, or deep musing; a wild fancy.
Re-vét'ment, or **Re-vé't'ment**, *n.* (Mil. & Engin.) The facing, or wall, to an earthenwork.
Re-view (rē-vū'), *v. a.* To see again:—to consider again:—to survey; to examine; to inspect.—2, *n.* The act of reviewing; a revision:—an analysis of a book; a critique:—a periodical publication:—an inspection, as of troops.
Re-view'er (rē-vū'er), *n.* One who reviews.
Re-vile', *v. a.* To reproach; to vilify; to abuse.
Re-vi'sal, *n.* A review; a reexamination.
Re-vi'se', *v. a.* To review; to reexamine.—2, *n.* A review:—a second proof-sheet.
Re-vi'ser, *n.* An examiner; a superintendent.
Re-vi'sion (rē-vi'zh'un), *n.* A review; a revision.
Re-vi'sit, *v. a.* To visit again.
Re-vi'val, *n.* A renewed life or activity:—a religious awakening.
Re-vi'val-ist, *n.* A promoter of religious re-vivification.
Re-vive', *v. a.* To return to life or vigor.—2, *v. n.* To bring to life; to renew; to rouse.
Re-viv-i-fi'cation, *n.* The act of recalling to life; recovery of life; resurrection.
Re-viv'i-fy, *v. a.* To recall to life.
Re-v'oc-a'ble, *a.* That may be revoked.
Re-v'oc-ation, *n.* The act of recalling; a repeal.
Re-vok'e', *v. a.* To repeal; to reverse; to recall.
Re-volt', or **Re-volt'**, *v. n.* To fall off; to renounce allegiance; to desert; to rebel.—2, *v. a.* To shock; to nauseate.—3, *n.* An insurrection; a change of sides.
Re-volt'er, *n.* One who revolts; a deserter.
Re-v'ol'ution, *n.* Rotation; circular motion:—a change of government in a country.
Re-v'ol'ution-ary, *a.* Relating to or promoting a revolution.
Re-v'ol'ution-ist, *n.* A favorer of revolutions.
Re-v'ol'ution-ize, *v. a.* To cause a revolution in; to remodel.
Re-volve', *v. n. & v. a.* To roll round; to circulate.
Re-volv'er, *n.* A repeating pistol.
Re-vul'sion, *n.* A turning or drawing back.
Re-vul'sive, *a.* Having the power of revulsion.
Re-w'ard, *v. a.* To give in return; to repay.—2, *n.* A recompense; a compensation.
Rhap-sod'i-cal (rāp-sōd'ē-kāl), *a.* Unconnected.

mén, sīr; mōve, nōr, sōn; bāll, būr, rāle, tōse.—G, G, g, ġ, soft; B, B, b, ġ, hard; g as z; z as gz; this.

Rhâp'sô-dist (râp'sô-dist), *n.* One who writes, recites, or sings rhapsodies.

Rhâp'sô-dy (râp'sô-dy), *n.* An irregular composition:—a part of an epic poem.

Rhên'jah, *n.* Coming from, or relating to, the Rhine.—2, *n.* Wine from near the Rhine.

Rhêt'q-ric (rêt'q-rik), *n.* The art of prose composition:—oratory; eloquence.

Rhê-tôr'i-cal (rê-), *a.* Pertaining to rhetoric.

Rhê-tôr'i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a rhetorical manner.

Rhêt'q-ri'cian (rêt'q-rish'an), *n.* One who teaches the science of rhetoric:—an orator.

Rhêum (rûm), *n.* A thin, watery humor.

Rhêt-mât'je (rê-mât'ik), *a.* Relating to, or affected with, rheumatism.

Rhêt'mâ-tism (rê-mâ-tizm), *n.* A painful distemper affecting the muscles, joints, or limbs.

Rhî-nôg'q-rôs (rî-nôg'q-rôs), *n.* A large beast with a horn, or horns, upon its nose.

Rhî'zômë, or **Rhî-zô-mâ**, *n.* An underground stem; a rootstock.

Rhò'dj-ûm, *n.* A very hard, heavy metal.

Rhò-dj-dên'drôn or **Rhò-dj-dên'drôn** (rò-dj-dên'drôn), *n.* A flowering shrub.

Rhôm'b (rûmb or rômb), *n.* A quadrilateral figure. [rhomb.]

Rhôm'bic (rûm'bik or rômb'ik), *a.* Shaped like a rhomb.

Rhôm'bôid (rûm'bôid or rômb'ôid), *n.* An oblique-angled parallelogram.

Rhôm'bôid'al (rûm'bôid'al), *a.* Like a rhomb.

Rhôm'bûs, *n.* A rhomb.

Rhû'bârb (rû'bârb), *n.* A plant or its root.

Rhûmb, *n.* The course a ship takes when sailing always to the same point of the compass.

Rhyme (rim), *n.* An harmonical succession or correspondence of sounds; poetry; a poem.—2, *v. n.* To agree in sound:—to versify.—3, *v. a.* To put into rhyme.

Rhym'er, **Rhyme'ster**, *n.* A maker of rhymes.

Rhythm (rithm or rithm), *n.* Metre, as in verse or music:—a regularly recurring impulse.

Rhÿth'mi-cal (rith'me-kal), *a.* Metrical.

Rib, *n.* A bone of the chest:—a piece of timber:—a strip.—2, *v. a.* To furnish with ribs; to enclose with ribs. [obscene; base.]

Rib'ald, *n.* A low, mean wretch.—2, *a.* Vile.

Rib'ald-ty, *n.* Mean, lewd, or brutal language.

Rib'bôn, *n.* A strip or fillet of silk; a narrow slip of any material:—written also **riband**.—2, *v. a.* To adorn with ribbons.

Ribbed (ribd), *a.* Furnished with ribs.

Rice, *n.* A cereal plant and its grain.

Rich, *a.* Wealthy; opulent; fertile; fruitful.

Rich'es, *n. pl.* Wealth; opulence; affluence.

Rich'ly, *ad.* With riches:—abundantly.

Rich'nês, *n.* Opulence; abundance; fertility.

Rick, *n.* A pile of grain or hay.

Rick'ets, *n. pl.* A disease in children.

Rick'et-z, *a.* Diseased with the rickets:—tottering:—loose-jointed:—out of repair.

Ricochet (rik'q-shâ), *a.* Noting a kind of firing which causes the cannon-shot to skip or bound along the land or the water.

Rid, *v. a.* [imp. *t.* & pp. *rid*.] To free; to clear.

Rid'dance, *n.* Deliverance; disencumbrance.

Rid'den (rid'dn), *pp.* from *ride*.

Rid'dle, *n.* An enigma; a dark problem:—a coarse sieve.—2, *v. a.* To solve:—to speak in riddles:—to clear by a sieve.

Ride, *v. n.* [imp. *t.* rode; pp. rode, ridden.] To travel on horseback or in a vehicle; to be borne.—2, *v. a.* To sit on; to manage at will.

—3, *n.* An excursion on horseback, &c.

Rid'er, *n.* One who rides:—a clause annexed.

Ridge, *n.* The top, as of a roof or a hill-range.

—2, *v. a.* To form as a ridge; to wrinkle.

Ridg'y, *a.* Rising in, or consisting of, ridges.

Rid'ic-ule, *n.* Wit that provokes laughter; derision; mockery.—2, *v. a.* To expose to laughter; to deride; to banter; to jeer.

Ri-dic'û-lous, *a.* Worthy of being laughed at.

Ri-dic'û-lous-ly, *ad.* In a ridiculous manner.

Ri-dô'tô, *n.* [It.] A musical entertainment.

Rife, *a.* Prevalent; prevailing, as a disease.

Rif'raff, *n.* The refuse; sweepings; rabble.

Ri'fë, *v. a.* To rob; to pillage; to plunder:—to groove within.—2, *n.* A sort of gun, grooved within the barrel:—a kind of whetstone.

Ri'fë-man, *n.* One armed with a rifle.

Ri'fër, *n.* A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.

Rift, *n.* A cleft; a breach; an opening.

Rig, *n.* A ridge:—a dress:—a frolic.—2, *v. a.* To dress; to fit with tackling.

Rig'er, *n.* One who rigs ships.

Rig'ging, *n.* The sails or tackle of a ship.

Right (rit), *a.* True; not wrong; just; direct:—opposed to left.—2, *n.* Conformity to the law of God or of man; freedom from error or fault; equity; justice; a just claim:—privilege.—3, *ad.* Properly; justly; truly; very.—4, *v. a.* To free from wrong; to rectify.—5, *v. n.* (Now.) To rise with masts erect.

Right'eous (ri'chus), *a.* Just; virtuous; upright.

Right'eous-ly (ri'chus-ly), *ad.* Justly.

Right'eous-nês (ri'chus-nês), *n.* Justice; uprightness; integrity; right conduct.

Right'ful (rit'fûl), *a.* Having the right; lawful.

Right'ful-ly (rit'fûl-ly), *ad.* According to right.

Right'ful-nês (rit'fûl-nês), *n.* Rectitude.

Right'hând (rit'hând), *n.* Not the left hand.

Right'ly (rit'ly), *ad.* Properly; uprightly.

Rid, *a.* Stiff; severe; strict; sharp; cruel.

Ri-did'-ty, *n.* Stiffness; severity; inflexibility.

Rid'id-ly, *ad.* Stiffly; severely; inflexibly.

Rid'id-nês, *n.* Stiffness; severity; inflexibility.

Rid'mâ-rôle, *n.* A repetition of idle words.

Rig'or, *n.* Stiffness; severity; austerity.

Rig'or-ous, *a.* Severe; stern; harsh; exact.

Rig'or-ous-ly, *ad.* Severely; sternly; exactly.

Rig'or-ous-nês, *n.* Severity; sternness.

Rill, *n.* A small brook; a streamlet.

Rim, *n.* A border; a margin; an edge.

Rime, *n.* Hoar-frost:—a chink:—a rhyme.

Ri-môse', or **Ri'mous**, *a.* Full of chinks.

Rim'ple, *n.* A wrinkle; a fold; a ripple.—2, *v. a.* To pucker; to wrinkle. [tion.]

Rim'pling, *n.* An uneven motion; an undulation.

Ri'my, *a.* Frosty; foggy; full of frozen mist.

Rind, *n.* Bark; husk; skin; coat; peel.

Rin'dér-pêst, *n.* A very infectious cattle disease.

Ring, *n.* A circle; a circle of metal:—a sound.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [imp. *t.* rung or rang; pp. rung.] To strike bells, &c.; to sound; to en-

Ring'dôve, *n.* A kind of pigeon. [circle.]

Rin'gent, *a.* (Bot.) Gaping open.

Ring'lead-er, *n.* The head or leader of a faction or riotous body.

Ring'let, *n.* A small ring:—a curl of hair.

â, ã, î, ô, ù, ȳ, long; ä, ê, î, ü, ȳ, short; ç, ç, ï, q, q, ȳ, obscure.—Färe, fâr, fâst, fâll; hêir, hêr;

Ring'worm (-würm), *n.* A cutaneous disease.
Rink, *n.* A place for skating, etc.
Rinse, *v. a.* To wash; to cleanse by washing.
Riot, *n.* Noisy festivity:—a sedition; uproar.
 —2, *v. n.* To revel; to banquet; to raise an uproar.—3, *ad.* Without restraint.
Riot'er, *n.* One who raises an uproar or riot.
Riot'ous, *ad.* Wanton; seditious; turbulent.
Riot'ous-ly, *ad.* Seditiously; turbulently.
Rip, *v. a.* To tear; to lacerate:—to disclose.—
 2, *n.* A laceration:—a wicker fish-basket.
Ri-pa'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to a river-bank.
Ripe, *a.* Mature; finished; complete; ready.
Ripe-ly, *ad.* Maturely; at the fit time.
Ri-pen (ri'p'n), *v. a. & v. n.* To grow or make ripe; to mature. [perfection.]
Ripe'ness, *n.* The state of being ripe; maturity;
Rip-ple, *v. n. & v. a.* To fret on the surface, as water.—2, *n.* Agitation of water; a little wave; a ripple:—a large flax-comb.
Rise, *v. n.* [*imp. t.* rose; *pp.* risen.] To get up; to arise; to grow; to ascend; to increase.
Rise (ris), *n.* Ascent; increase; beginning; an
Ris'en (riz'zn), *pp.* from *rise*. [elevation.]
Ris-i-bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being risible.
Ris-i-ble, *a.* Exciting laughter; laughable:—disposed to laugh; able to laugh.
Ris'ing, *n.* The act of getting up; insurrection.
Risk, *n.* Hazard; danger; a chance of harm.—
 2, *v. a.* To hazard; to expose to danger.
Rite, *n.* A solemn act or ceremony of religion.
Rit'u-al (rit'yū-əl), *a.* Ceremonial.—2, *n.* A book of religious ceremonies:—a prescribed round of ceremonies:—a ceremonial.
Rit'u-al-ism, *n.* Devotion to ritual. [ritual.]
Rit'u-al-ist, *n.* One who favors an elaborate
Rit'u-al-ly, *ad.* According to the ritual.
Rival, *n.* A competitor; an antagonist.—2, *a.* Standing in competition; emulous.—3, *v. a.* To strive to excel; to emulate.
Rival-ry, *n.* Competition; emulation.
Rive, *v. a.* [*imp. t.* rived; *pp.* riven.] To split;
Riv'en (riv'vn), *pp.* from *rive*. [to cleave.]
Riv'er, *n.* A large stream of water.
Riv'er-ine, *a.* Riparian.
Rivet, *n.* A fastening pin clinched at both ends.—
 2, *v. a.* To fasten strongly or with rivets.
Riv'et-let, *n.* A small river; a brook. [cents.]
Rix-döl'lar, *n.* A coin worth from 60 to 108
Rösch (rösch), *n.* A fresh-water fish:—a cock-
 roach:—the curve in the foot of a sail.
Road (röd), *n.* A way or path:—a roadstead.
Road'stead, *n.* A place for ships to anchor in.
Röam, *v. n.* To wander; to ramble; to rove.
Röam'er, *n.* A rover; a rambler. [interspersed.]
Röan (rön), *a.* Bay or sorrel with white hairs
Röar (rör), *v. n.* To cry; to make a loud noise.—
 2, *n.* The cry of a wild beast; a loud noise.
Röar'ing, *n.* The cry of a lion, &c.; a loud noise.
Röast (röst), *v. a.* To cook, as meat; to heat.—
 2, *p. a.* [For *roasted*.] Roasted, as meat.—3, *n.* That which is roasted:—a banter.
Röb, *v. a.* To take without right; to plunder.
Röb'ber, *n.* One who plunders by force; a thief.
Röb'ber-y, *n.* Theft by force or with privacy.
Röbe, *n.* A gown of state; a dress of dignity.—
 2, *v. a.* To dress pompously; to invest.
Röb'in, or **Röb'in-röd'bräst**, *n.* A singing-bird with a reddish breast.

Röb'g-ränt, *a.* Imparting strength.
Rö-büät', *a.* Strong; sinewy; vigorous; sturdy
Rö-büät'ness, *n.* Strength; vigor.
Röch'et, *n.* A bishop's surplice.
Röck, *n.* A large mass of stone:—a defence.—
 2, *v. a. & v. n.* To shake; to move; to reel.
Röck'-ör-yä-tal, *n.* A silicious stone; quartz.
Röck'er, *n.* One who, or that which, rocks.
Röck'et, *n.* An artificial firework:—a plant.
Röck'i-näss, *n.* The state of being rocky.
Röck'-röd-by, *n.* A dark-red variety of garnet.
Röck'-sält, *n.* Native common salt.
Röck'y, *a.* Full of rocks; hard; stony.
Röd, *n.* A twig; an instrument of correction; a switch; a wand:—sixteen and a half feet.
Röde, *imp. t. & pp.* from *ride*.
Röd'ent, *a.* Gnawing.—2, *n.* A gnawing animal
Röd-g-mön-täde, *n.* Empty bluster; rant.
Röe (rö), *n.* Female of the hart:—eggs of fish.
Röe'bück, *n.* A small species of deer.
Rönt'gen-räys, *n. pl.* Invisible rays, having the power of passing through opaque objects.
Rö-gä'tion, *n.* A litany; a public supplication.
Rö-gä'tion-wöök, *n.* The second week before Whitsuntide.
Rögue (rög), *n.* A knave; a villain:—a wag.
Rögu'er-y (rög'er-e), *n.* Villany:—waggery.
Rögu'ish (rög'ish), *a.* Knavish; waggish.
Rögu'ish-näss (rög'ish-näss), *n.* Mischief.
Rös'ter, *v. n.* To bully; to bluster.
Röle, *n.* [Fr.] A dramatic part, or character.
Röll, *v. a.* To move in a circle:—to inwrap.—
 2, *v. n.* To run on wheels; to move round; to revolve; to rotate.—3, *n.* The act of rolling:—a mass made round:—a roller:—a register; a catalogue; a chronicle.
Röll'er, *n.* A thing turning on its axis; a fillet.
Röll'ing-pln, *n.* A cylinder of wood.
Rö'man, *a.* Relating to Rome.
Rö-mäncé, *n.* A fable; a fiction.—2, *v. n.* To lie; to forge stories, &c.
Rö-mänc'er, *n.* A writer of romances or fables.
Rö'man-ism, *n.* The tenets of the church of
Rö'man-ist, *n.* A Roman Catholic. [Rome.]
Rö'man-ize, *v. a.* To change to the Roman language, or to Romanism.—2, *v. n.* To use Latin words:—to conform to Romanism.
Rö-män'tic, *a.* Wild:—improbable; fanciful.
Rö-män'tic-ism, *n.* Fancifulness:—freedom from classical rules.
Röm'ish, *a.* Relating to the church of Rome.
Römp, *n.* A rude, awkward girl:—rude play.—
 2, *v. n.* To play rudely and boisterously.
Römp'ish, *a.* Inclined to rough play.
Rondeau (rön-dö'), *n.* [Fr.] A kind of poetry; an air ending with the first strain repeated.
Rödd, *n.* Fourth part of an acre; a pole:—a cross.
Rödf, *n.* The cover of a house:—the palate.—
 2, *v. a.* To cover with a roof:—to shelter.
Rödf'less, *a.* Wanting a roof; uncovered.
Rödk (rök or rük), *n.* A bird allied to the crow:—a piece at chess:—a cheat.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* To cheat; to plunder.
Rödk'er-y, *n.* A collection of rooks' nests.
Rödm, *n.* Space; extent:—stead:—an apartment.
Rödm'i-näss, *n.* Space; quantity of extent.
Rödm'y, *a.* Spacious; wide; large.
Rödst, *n.* That on which a bird sits to sleep.—
 2, *v. n.* To sleep as a bird:—to lodge.

mten, *sir*; **möve**, **nör**, **sön**; **bäll**, **bür**, **rüle**, *äse*.—**ö**, **ø**, **ē**, *soft*; **ø**, **ø**, **ē**, *hard*; **q** as **u**; **z** as **g**; **thä**.

Rōōt, *n.* That part of a plant which rests in the ground:—the bottom; the origin; first cause.—2, *v. n.* To take root; to sink deep.—3, *v. a.* To fix deep:—to eradicate; to extirpate.

Rōōt'let, *n.* A little root.

Rōōt'stalk, or **Rōōt'stōck**, *n.* A rooting and creeping stem, covered or partly covered by the soil; a rhizoma.

Rōōt'y, *a.* Full of, or having, roots.

Rōpe, *n.* A cord; a string; a halter; a cable.

Rōpe-dān-cer, *n.* One who dances on a rope.

Rōpe-wālk (rōp'wāk), *n.* A place or building where ropes are made.

Rō'pi-nēss, *n.* Viscosity; glutinousness.

Rō'p'x, *a.* Viscous; tenacious; glutinous.

Rōq-uē-laure (rōk'q-lōr'), or **Rōq'uē-lō** (rōk'q-lō), *n.* A kind of cloak or surtout.

Rō'ric, or **Rō'ral**, *a.* Pertaining to dew.

Rō-rif'er-ōis, *a.* Producing dew.

Rō'qā-ry, *n.* A series of prayers:—a chaplet:—a string of beads.

Rō'scid, *a.* Dewy; abounding with dew.

Rōse (rōz), *n.* A plant and flower:—a knot of ribbons.—2, *imp. t.* from rise. [of roses.]

Rō'se-ate (rō'zhe-āt), *a.* Rosy; fragrant; full

Rō'se-mā-ry, *n.* A sweet-smelling plant.

Rō'sette, *n.* A rose-like badge or ornament.

Rō'se-wā-ter, *n.* Water distilled from roses.

Rō'se-wīn-dōw, *n.* A round ornamental window.

Rō'se-wood (-wūd), *n.* An ornamental cabinet wood of several kinds.

Rō'se-j-crū'cian (rōz'e-krū'shan), *n.* One of a former sect of mystics.

Rō's'in, *n.* Insipissated turpentine.—See **RESIN**.—2, *v. a.* To rub with rosin.

Rō's'i-nēss, *n.* The state or quality of being rosy.

Rō's'in-x, *a.* Resembling rosin; like rosin.

Rō's'ter, *n.* A list of officers.

Rō's'tral, *a.* Resembling a beak. [beak.]

Rō's'trate, or **Rō's'trāt-ed**, *a.* Adorned with a **Rō's'trum**, *n.* [L.] The beak of a bird or of a ship:—a scaffold whence orators harangue.

Rō's'x, *a.* Resembling a rose; blooming; red.

Rō't, *v. n.* To putrefy.—2, *v. a.* To make putrid.—3, *n.* Distemper among sheep:—putrefaction.

Rō'ta-ry, *a.* Turning on its axis, as a wheel.

Rō'tā'tion, *n.* A turning round; a succession.

Rō'ta-tō-ry, *a.* Turning on its axis; whirling.

Rō'te, *n.* A mere repetition of words:—an old-fashioned musical instrument:—the noise of the surf.—2, *v. n.* To go out by turn.

Rō't'en (rō't'n), *a.* Putrid; not firm or sound.

Rō't'en-nēss (rō't'n-nēs), *n.* Putridness.

Rō'tūnd, *a.* Round; circular; spherical.

Rō'tūn'da, *n.* A circular building or room.

Rō'tūn'di-ty, *n.* Roundness; sphericity.

Rō'tūn'dō, *n.* A circular building. [man.]

Rōuē (rō'ā or rō-ā'), *a.* A dissipated, profligate

Rouge (rōzh), *n.* [Fr.] Red paint for the face.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To paint with rouge.

Rough (rūf), *a.* Not smooth; harsh; rude.—2, *n.* The unwrought state.

Rough'cast (rūf'kāt), *v. a.* To form rudely.—2, *n.* A rude model; a coarse mortar.

Rough'draw (rūf'drāw), *v. a.* To trace coarsely.

Rough'en (rūf'n), *v. a.* To make rough.—2, *v. n.* To grow rough.

Rough-hew (rūf'hū'), *v. a.* To hew coarsely.

Rough-hewn (rūf'hūn'), *p. a.* Unpolished.

Rough'ly (rūflē), *ad.* With roughness.

Rough'nēss (rūf'nēs), *n.* Ruggedness.

Rough'-shōd (rūfshōd), *a.* Having the feet fitted with calked or roughened shoes.

Rōūd, *a.* Circular; spherical; full; plump.—2, *n.* A circle; a sphere; a rundle; a course.—3, *ad.* Every way; on all sides.—4, *prep.* On every side of; about; all over; around.—5, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To make or go round.

Rōūd'a-bōūt, *a.* Circuitous; indirect.

Rōūn'de-lāy, *n.* A rondeau; a kind of poem.

Rōūn'dhead, *n.* A term applied to a Puritan.

Rōūn'd-hōūse, *n.* A constable's prison:—a cabin on the quarter-deck; a house for locomotives.

Rōūn'd'ish, *a.* Approaching to roundness.

Rōūn'd'ly, *ad.* In a round form:—plainly.

Rōūn'd'nēss, *n.* Rotundity:—openness.

Rōūn'd-rōb-in, *n.* A writing signed by names in a circle.

Rōūge (rōūz), *v. a.* To wake from rest; to excite; to arouse.—2, *v. n.* To arise:—to awake; to arouse:—(Naut.) To pull together.

Rōūt, *n.* A multitude; a rabble; a crowd; a company:—the confusion of an army defeated.—2, *v. a.* To put into confusion by defeat.

Rōūte or **Rōūte**, *n.* [Fr.] A journey; a way.

Rōū-tine, *n.* [Fr.] Regular course; custom.

Rōve, *v. n.* To ramble; to range; to wander.

Rōv'er, *n.* A wanderer; a ranger:—a robber.

Rōw (rō), *n.* A range of men or things; a rank.—2, *v. n.* & *v. a.* To impel a vessel by oars.

Rōw, *n.* A riotous disturbance; a brawl.

Rōw'dy, *n.* A ruffianly fellow; a blackguard.

Rōw'dy-ism, *n.* Blackguardism; the habits and practices of a rowdy.

Rōw'el, *n.* The point of a spur:—a seton.—2, *v. a.* To pierce by a rowel.

Rōw'er (rō'r'), *n.* One that manages an oar.

Rōw'al, *a.* Kingly; regal:—noble; illustrious.—2, *n.* A kind of paper:—a light sail.

Rōw'al-lat, *n.* An adherent to a king or royalty.

Rōw'al-ly, *ad.* Regally; as becomes a king.

Rōw'al-ty, *n.* The office or state of a king:—a certain duty or percentage.

Rūb, *v. a.* To scour; to wipe; to chafe.—2, *v. n.* To fret; to make a friction.—3, *n.* Friction; a collision; a difficulty:—a joke. [rubber.]

Rūb'ber, *n.* One that rubs:—a game:—India-

Rūb'bish, *n.* Ruins; refuse; worthless trash.

Rūb'ble, *n.* Small rough stones used for walls.

Rūb'scent, *a.* Tending to a red color.

Rū'b'-cān, *a.* Noting a horse that is bay, sorrel, or black, with some white.

Rū'b'-cūnd, *a.* Ruddy; reddish.

Rū'ble, or **Rōū'ble**, *n.* A Russian coin, worth about 75 cents. [of law, &c.]

Rū'bric, *n.* A rule printed in books of ritual, pertaining to a rubric.

Rū'by, *n.* A precious stone of a red color.—2, *a.* Of a red color; like a ruby.

Ruche, } (rōsh), *n.* A plaited or quilled orna-

Ruch'ing, } ment or edging.

Ruc-tā'tion, *n.* The act of belching wind.

Rūd'der, *n.* The instrument which steers a ship.

Rūd'd'nēss, *n.* The quality of being ruddy.

Rūd'dx, *a.* Approaching to redness; florid.
Rūde, *a.* Rough; coarse; harsh; ignorant; raw.
Rūde'ly, *ad.* In a rude manner; coarsely.
Rūde'ness, *n.* Coarseness; incivility.
Rū'di-mēnt, *n.* A first principle or element.
Rū'di-mēn'tal, *a.* Relating to first principles.
Rū'di-mēn'ta-ry, *a.* Rudimental: undeveloped.
Rūe (rū), *v. a.* To regret.—2, *n.* A bitter plant.
Rūe'fūl (rū'fūl), *a.* Mournful; woful; sorrowful; piteous:—expressive of woe.
Rūe'fūl-ly, *ad.* Mournfully; sorrowfully.
Rūff, *n.* A painted ornament; a ruffe:—a bird.
Rūff'ian (rū'fyan), *n.* A brutal fellow; a rascal.
 —2, *a.* Brutal; barbarous.
Rūff'ian-ly, *a.* Brutal; like a ruffian.
Rūff'ic, *v. a.* To disorder; to disturb:—to plait.
 —2, *v. n.* To grow rough; to flutter; to jar.
 —3, *n.* A linen ornament:—contention; a jar.
Rū'fous (rū'fous), *a.* Reddish; reddish-brown.
Rū'g, *n.* A coarse, nappy, woollen mat or cloth.
Rū'ged, *a.* Rough; uneven; harsh; rude.
Rū'ged-ness, *n.* Roughness; asperity.
Rū'gose, or **Rū'gous**, *a.* Full of wrinkles.
Rū'in, *n.* Destruction; overthrow:—*pl.* Remains.
 —2, *v. a.* To subvert; to demolish; to destroy.
Rū'in-ōus, *a.* Fallen to ruin:—pernicious.
Rū'in-ōus-ly, *ad.* In a ruinous manner.
Rū'a'ble, *a.* Permissible under the rules.
Rule, *n.* Government; sway:—a standard; a canon; a principle; a mode:—an instrument for marking lines.—2, *v. a.* To govern; to control; to manage:—to mark with lines.—3, *v. n.* To have power or command. [marking lines.
Rū'ler, *n.* A governor:—an instrument for
Rūm, *n.* A spirit distilled from molasses.
Rūm'ble, *v. n.* To make a hoarse, low noise.—
 2, *n.* A rumbling:—a seat behind a carriage.
Rūm'bling, *n.* A hoarse, low, continued noise.
Rū'mi-nānt, *a.* Chewing the cud.—2, *n.* An animal that chews the cud.
Rū'mi-nāte, *v. n.* To chew the cud:—to muse.—
 2, *v. a.* To chew over again:—to muse on.
Rū'mi-nā'tion, *n.* Act of ruminating; musing.
Rūm'mage, *v. a. & v. n.* To search; to examine.
 —2, *n.* A search:—a bustle; a tumult.
Rū'mor, *n.* A flying or popular report:—fame.
 —2, *v. a.* To report abroad; to bruit.
Rūmp, *n.* The end of the backbone; the buttock.
Rūm'ple (rūm'pl), *n.* A wrinkle; a rude plait.—
 2, *v. a.* To wrinkle; to make uneven.
Rūn, *v. n.* [*imp.* *r. ran*; *pp.* *run.*] To move swiftly; to flee; to go away:—to flow; to melt.—
 2, *v. a.* To pierce; to fuse:—to incur.—3, *n.* A swift course; motion; flow; way:—a stream.

Rūn'a-gāte, *n.* A fugitive; a rebel; a renegade.
Rūn'a-wāy, *n.* One who deserts; a fugitive.
Rūn'dle, *n.* A round; a step of a ladder.
Rūne, *n.* An inscription in the old Norse alphabet:—an ancient Norse song.
Rūng, *imp. t. & pp.* from *ring*.—2, *n.* A step, or
 rundle, as of a ladder.
Rū'njc, *a.* Pertaining to a rune, or to runes:—
 —Norse, as the Runic alphabet.
Rūn'let, or **Rūnd'let**, *n.* A small cask or stream
Rūn'nel, *n.* A riuilet; a runlet. [of water.
Rūn'ner, *n.* One who runs; a racer.
Rūn'net, *n.* See **KENNET**.
Rūnt, *n.* A small, stunted animal.
Rū-pēē', *n.* A coin in British India.
Rūpt'ure (rūpt'yur), *n.* A breach:—hernia:—
 open hostility.—2, *v. a.* To break; to burst.
Rū'ral, *a.* Relating to the country; pastoral.
Rū'se (rūz), *n.* A trick; a deceit; a stratagem.
Rū'sh, *n.* A plant:—any thing worthless:—
 a violent motion or course.—2, *v. n.* To move
 with violence or rapidly.
Rūsh'-light, *n.* A small taper or candle having
 a stripped rush for a wick.
Rūsh'x, *a.* Abounding with, or made of, rushes.
Rū'sk, *n.* A light, hard cake or bread.
Rū'ss, or **Rū'ssian** (rū'shan or rū'shan), *n.* A
 native of Russia.—2, *a.* Pertaining to Russia.
Rū'sset, *a.* Reddish brown:—coarse; rustic.
 —2, *n.* A rough-skinned apple.
Rūst, *n.* A red crust on iron, &c.—2, *v. a. & v. n.*
 To make or become rusty.
Rū's'tic, *n.* An inhabitant of the country; a
 clown.—2, *a.* Rude; rural; plain.
Rū's'ti-ōate, *v. n.* To reside in the country.—
 2, *v. a.* To banish into the country.
Rū's'ti-ōa'tion, *n.* Exile into, or residence in,
 the country.
Rū's'ti'c-ty, *n.* Rudeness:—rural appearance.
Rū's'ti-ness, *n.* The state of being rusty.
Rū's'tle (rū's'tl), *v. n.* To make a low noise.—
 2, *n.* A low noise; a rustling.
Rū's'tling, *n.* A succession of small sounds.
Rū's'tz, *a.* Covered with rust:—impaired.
Rūt, *n.* Copulation of deer:—track of a wheel.
 —2, *v. a.* To mark with wheel-tracks.
Rū'ta-bā'g, *n.* A kind of turnip.
Rūth, *n.* Mercy; compassion:—sorrow.
Rū-thē'nj-ūm, *n.* A very hard metal.
Rūth'less, *a.* Cruel; pitiless; barbarous.
Rūth'less-ly, *ad.* Without pity; cruelly.
Rūth'less-ness, *n.* Want of pity; cruelty.
Rūye (rū), *n.* A cereal grain.
Rū'et, *n.* A Hindoo peasant, or farm-tenant.

S.

S has, in English, two sounds: first, its genuine
 sibilant or hissing sound, as in *son*; secondly,
 the sound of *s*, as in *wise*.
Sa-bā'oth or **Sāb'ā-ōth**, *n.* Hosts; armies.
Sāb-ba-tā'rj-an, *n.* One who keeps the seventh
 day (Saturday) as the Sabbath; one who keeps
 the Sabbath very strictly.

Sāb'bath, *n.* The day of rest; the seventh day
 of the week:—Sunday; the Lord's day.
Sab-bā'tj-cāl, *a.* Belonging to the Sabbath.
Sāb-ba-tism, *n.* Rest:—observance of the Sab-
 bath.
Sā'bi-an-ism, *n.* The worship of the sun, moon,
 and stars.

mten, air; mōve, mē, sēn; hāll, būr, rūle, āse.—*Q, G, g, ē, soft; p, s, s, ē, hard; g as z; z as gz; this*

Sä'ble, *n.* An animal and its fur.—2, *a.* Black.
Säbot (sä'bŏ'), *n.* [Fr.] A wooden shoe.

Sä'bre (sä'ber), *n.* A curved sword; a falchion.—2, *v. a.* To strike, or kill, with a sabre.
Säc, *n.* A small bag.—See **SACK**.
Säc-shä-rifer-ös, *a.* Producing sugar.

Säc-shä-rin, *n.* A substance many times sweeter than sugar. **Säbot**.

Säc-shä-rine (-rin or -rin), *a.* Having the qualities of sugar.

Säc-cr-dö'tal, *a.* Belonging to the priesthood.
Säc-cr-dö'tal-ism, *n.* Predominance of priestly influence:—priestcraft.

Sä'chem, *n.* An American Indian chief.

Säc, *n.* A bag:—a robe:—pillage:—a kind of wine.—2, *v. a.* To put in bags:—to pillage.

Säc'äge, or **Säc'ing**, *n.* The act of plundering; pillaging; spoliation.

Säc'but, *n.* A kind of trumpet.

Säc'clöth, *n.* Cloth of which sacks are made.

Säc'föln, *n.* As much as a sack will hold.

Säc'ra-mënt, *n.* The eucharist, or Lord's Supper:—a solemn rite of religion.

Säc'ra-mënt'al, *a.* Pertaining to a sacrament.

Säc'ored, *a.* Holy; consecrated; inviolable.

Säc'ored-ly, *ad.* Inviolably; religiously.

Säc'ri-fice (säk're-fiz), *v. a.* To offer to Heaven; to immolate:—to destroy:—to devote.—2, *n.* An offering to God. [*fices*].

Säc'ri-fi-cer (säk're-fiz-er), *n.* One who sacrifices.
Säc'ri-fy'cial (säk're-fish'al), *a.* Relating to, or performing, sacrifice.

Säc'ri-läge, *n.* A violation of things sacred.

Säc'ri-lä'gious (säk-re-lä'jus), *a.* Violating things sacred; impious; irreverent.

Säc'ri-lä'gious-ly, *ad.* With sacrilege.

Säc'ris-tän, or **Säc'rist**, *n.* A sexton.

Säc'ris-ty, *n.* The vestry-room of a church.

Säd, *a.* Sorrowful; heavy; gloomy; grave:—bad.

Säd'den (säd'dn), *v. a.* To make sad or sorrowful.

Säd'dle, *n.* A seat to put on a horse's back.—2, *v. a.* To cover with a saddle:—to load.

Säd'dler, *n.* One who makes saddles.

Säd'dle-ry, *n.* A saddler's wares.

Säd'du-cöse, *n.* One of an ancient Jewish sect.

Säd'ir-on (-i-urn), *n.* A flat-iron; a smoothing-iron for cloth.

Säd'ly, *ad.* Sorrowfully; mournfully; gravely.

Säd'ness, *n.* Sorrowfulness; mournfulness.

Säfe, *a.* Free from danger, hurt, or injury.—2, *n.* A buttrey:—a place of safety. [*pass*].

Säfe'cön'duct, *n.* Convoy; guard; warrant to

Säfe'guärd (säf'gärd), *n.* A defence:—a pass.

Säfe'ly, *ad.* In a safe manner; without hurt.

Säfe'ty, *n.* Freedom from danger; security.

Säfe'ty-välve, *n.* A valve opening outwards from a steam-boller.

Säff'öw-er, *n.* A plant and its yellow flower.

Säff'ron (säff'rön, or säff'furn), *n.* A plant and its yellow medicinal stigmas.—2, *a.* Yellow; like saffron.

Säg, *v. n.* To sink or hang down; to settle.

Sä-gä'cious (sä-gä'shus), *a.* Discerning; acute.

Sä-gä'cious-ly (-shus-le), *ad.* With sagacity.

Sä-gä'cious-näss, *n.* Quality of being sagacious.

Sä-gä'g'ly-ty, *n.* Quick discernment; acuteness.



Säg'a-möre, *n.* A chief of an Indian tribe.

Säge, *a.* Wise; grave; prudent; sagacious.—2, *n.* A man of gravity and wisdom:—a plant or

Säge'ly, *ad.* Wisely; prudently. [*herb*].

Säg'it-tal, *a.* Resembling an arrow. [*sodiac*].

Säg-it-tä-rä-üs, *n.* [L.] One of the signs of the

Säg'it-tä-ry, *a.* Belonging to an arrow.

Sägö, *n.* The nutritious, granulated fecula or starch of certain East Indian palms.

Said (säd), *imp. t. & pp.* from *say*. Mentioned.

Säil, *n.* An expanded sheet:—a ship; a vessel.

—2, *v. n.* To move with sails; to pass by sea.

—3, *v. a.* To navigate.

Säil'er, *n.* A ship or vessel that sails.

Säil'or, *n.* A seaman; a mariner.

Säin'föln or **Säin'föln**, *n.* A sort of plant.

Säint, *n.* A person eminent for piety.—2, *r. a.*

To number among the saints; to canonize.

Säint'ed, *a.* Holy; pious; virtuous; sacred.

Säint'ly, or **Säint'-like**, *a.* Like a saint; pious.

Säke, *n.* Final cause:—end; account; regard.

Säl, *n.* [L.] Salt.

Säl'a-ble, *a.* Fit for sale; marketable.

Säl'a-ble-näss, *n.* The state of being salable.

Säl-lä'cious (sä-lä'shus), *a.* Lustful; lecherous.

Säl'ad, *n.* Food of raw herbs, as lettuce.

Säl'a-män-dér, *n.* A batrachian resembling a newt, and fabled to live in fire.

Säl'a-män'drine, *a.* Resembling a salamander.

Säl'a-ry, *n.* A periodical payment for services.

Säle, *n.* Act of selling; vent; market; auction.

Säl-e-rä'tus, *n.* Potash bicarbonate; soda bicarbonate, or baking soda.

Säles'män, *n.* One employed in selling. [*sale*].

Säle work (-würk), *n.* Work, or goods, made for

Säl'ic, *a.* Excluding females from the throne.

Säl-i-cyl'ic, *a.* Noting an acid much employed as an antiseptic, and as a medicine.

Säl'i-önt, *a.* Leaping; extending outward:—prominent:—not reëntering.

Säl'i-fi-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being salified.

Säl'i-fy, *v. a.* To change or form into a salt.

Sä-line, *a.* Consisting of, or like, salt; briny.

—2, *n.* Salt-works; a salt-spring.

Sä-l'vā, *n.* [L.] The fluid of the mouth; spittle.

Sä-l'vāl, *a.* Relating to saliva; salivary.

Säl'i-vā-ry, *a.* Relating to saliva.

Säl'i-väte, *v. a.* To stimulate the salivary glands of:—to cause a flow of saliva from.

Säl-i-vä'tion, *n.* The act of salivating.

Säl'löw (sä'l'ö), *n.* A tree of the willow genus.

—2, *a.* Sickly; yellow; pale.

Säl'löw-näss, *n.* Yellowness; sickly paleness.

Säl'ly, *n.* A quick egress; a flight:—a frolic.—2, *v. n.* To make an eruption; to issue out.

Säl'ly-pört, *n.* A gate at which sallies are made; a postern gate.

Säl-mä-gün'dj, *n.* A mixture of chopped meat, fish, oil, vinegar, onions, &c.:—a medley.

Säl'm'on (säm'ön), *n.* A delicious fish.

Säl'm'on-trööt (säm'ön-trööt), *n.* A fish.

Säl'öön', *n.* A spacious hall; a drawing-room.

Säl'sä-ty, or **Säl'sä-ty**, *n.* A plant called vegetable oyster; oyster-plant.

Sält, *n.* A substance used for seasoning; sodium chloride:—a salt-cellar:—savor; relish:—vit:—pungence.—2, *a.* Having the taste of salt:—impregnated with salt; briny.—3, *v. a.*

To season or sprinkle with salt.

Sál-tá'ti-ŋ, *n.* A jumping; a beat; palpitation.
Sál'ta-tŋ-rx, *a.* Pertaining to the dance.
Sál't-ŋ-ŋ-lar, *n.* A small vessel for holding salt.
Sál't-ŋ, *n.* One who salts; one who sells salt.
Sál't-ŋ-ŋ, *n.* A place for making salt.
Sál't-ŋ-ŋ, *a.* Somewhat salt.
Sál't-ŋ-ŋ, *n.* The state of being salt. [potash].
Sál't-pŋ-tre (sál't-pŋ-tŋ), *n.* Nitre; nitrate of
Sál't-rhedm, *n.* A disease in the skin; tetter.
Sá-lŋ-brj-ŋ-ŋ, *a.* Wholesome; promoting health.
Sá-lŋ-brj-ŋ, *n.* Wholesomeness; healthfulness.
Sál't-ta-rx (sál't-yu-tŋ-rŋ), *a.* Healthful;—whole-
 some;—beneficial;—advantageous.
Sál't-ta'ti-ŋ, *n.* The act of saluting; a greeting.
Sá-lŋ-ta-tŋ-rx, *a.* Containing salutations.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ, *v. a.* To greet; to hail;—to kiss.—2, *n.*
 A salutation; a greeting;—a kiss.
Sál't-tŋ-tŋ-rŋ (sál't-yu-tŋ-rŋ), *a.* Whole-
 some; bringing health; salutary.
Sál't-ŋ-ŋ-lŋ-tŋ, *n.* Possibility of being saved.
Sál't-ŋ-ŋ, *a.* That may be saved.
Sál't-ŋ-ŋ, *n.* A recompense for saving goods.
Sál't-ŋ-tŋ, *a.* A deliverance from any evil.
Sál't-ŋ-tŋ-rx, *n.* A repository; a conservatory.
Sál'te (sál't or sál'tv), *n.* An ointment; a remedy.
 —2, *v. a.* To cure; to remedy.
Sál't-ŋ, *n.* A plate to present any thing on.
Sál't-ŋ, *n.* An excuse; a reservation;—a salute.
Sá-lŋ, *a.* Identical; not different or other.
Sá-lŋ-ŋ, *n.* Identity;—monotony.
Sá-lŋ-lŋ, *n.* A destructive wind.—See SÍMOOM.
Sá-lŋ, *n.* Food made of maize broken.
Sá-lŋ-phŋre, *n.* A plant used as a pickle, &c.
Sá-lŋ-ŋ, *n.* A specimen; a part to be shown.
Sá-lŋ-ŋ, *n.* A piece of girl's needlework.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-rŋ, or **Sá-lŋ-tŋ-ŋ**, *a.* Tending to cure:
 —powerful to cure; healing.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ-tŋ (sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ), *n.* The act of making holy:
 —the state of being holy; holiness.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ-ŋ, *n.* One who sanctifies.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ-ŋ, *v. a.* To make holy; to purify.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ-ŋ-ŋ, *a.* Sainly; appearing holy.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ-ŋ-ŋ-ŋ, *ad.* With sanctimony.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ-ŋ-ŋ, *n.* Apparent holiness.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ, *n.* Confirmation; ratification;—pen-
 alty.—2, *v. a.* To give a sanction to; to confirm.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ, *n.* Holiness; purity; godliness.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ-rx (sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ-rŋ), *n.* A holy place;
 a temple; a sacred asylum; protection.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ, *n.* A holy place; a private room.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ, *n.* Particles of stone;—*pl.* Barren land.
 —2, *v. a.* To sprinkle or strew with sand.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ, *n.* A sort of slipper or loose shoe.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-ŋ (wŋd), *n.* An aromatic wood.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-ŋ, *n.* A fragrant yellow resin;—the
 red sulphide of arsenic.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ, *a.* Covered with sand;—barren.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-ŋ, *n.* The state of being sandy.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-ŋ, *n.* Dross separated from glass.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-ŋ, *n.* A loose and friable stone.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-ŋ, *n.* Two slices of bread with cold
 meat between.—2, *v. a.* To put together like
 a sandwich.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ, *a.* Abounding with sand;—unsolid;—
 colored like sand; reddish-yellow.
Sá-lŋ, *a.* Sound in mind; whole; healthy.
Sá-lŋ, *imp. t. from sá-lŋ*.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ, *n.* A drink containing wine, or
 porter, watered, sweetened, and flavored.

Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ, or **Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ**, *n.* A Turkish governor;—
 the district governed by a sangiac.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ-ŋ (sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ-ŋ), *a.* Conveying
 blood.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ-tŋ (sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ-tŋ), *n.* The production of blood.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ-tŋ (sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ-tŋ), *v. n.* To produce blood.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ-tŋ, *a.* Cruel; bloody; murderous.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ (sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ), *a.* Full of blood;—of
 the color of blood;—hopeful; confident;—ar-
 dent; cheerful.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ-tŋ, *n.* Ardor; confidence.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ-tŋ, *a.* Full of blood; bloody.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ-tŋ, *n.* The chief council of the Jews.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ, [L.] Thin discharge from sores, &c.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, sanies;
 serous; ichorous. [matters].
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ-tŋ, *n.* One who is expert in sanitary
 Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ-tŋ, *n.* A resort for health.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ-rx, *a.* Relating to health; promoting
 health.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ-tŋ, *n.* Preservation of public health.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ, *n.* Soundness of mind.
Sá-lŋ (sá-lŋ), *imp. t. from sá-lŋ*.
Sá-lŋ, *prep.* [Fr.] Without.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ, *n.* An ancient language of India.
Sá-lŋ, *n.* The vital juice of plants;—a trench.—
 —2, *v. a.* To undermine; to subvert by dig-
 ging.—3, *v. n.* To proceed invisibly or by dig-
 ging saps or mines.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ, *a.* Tasteful; palatable; savory.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ, or **Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ**, *n.* Savoriness.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ, *n.* Wisdom; sageness; knowledge.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ, *a.* Wise; sage. [Commonly ironical].
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ, *a.* Wanting sap; dry; old; husky.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ, *n.* A young tree full of sap.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ-tŋ (shus), *a.* Soapy; resembling
 soap.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ-tŋ, *v. a. & v. n.* To turn into soap.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ, [L.] Taste; savor; flavor; relish;
 power of affecting the palate.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ, *a.* Having power to produce taste.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ, *n.* A kind of miner; one who saps.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ (sá-lŋ-tŋ), *a.* Relating to Sappho;—de-
 noting a kind of verse.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ (sá-lŋ-tŋ), *n.* A precious stone or gem.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ-tŋ (sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ), *a.* Made of sapphire.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ, *n.* Succulence; juiciness.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ, *a.* Abounding in sap; juicy; succulent.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ, *a.* A Spanish dance.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ, *n.* An Arab;—a Mahometan.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ-tŋ, or **Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ-tŋ**, *a.* Relating to
 the Saracens.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ, *n.* A keen reproach; a scornful ex-
 pression; a gibe; a taunt; a biting jest.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ-tŋ, or **Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ-tŋ**, *a.* Keen; severe.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ-tŋ-tŋ, *ad.* Tauntingly; severely.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ (sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ), *a.* A fine, thin-woven silk.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ-tŋ, *a.* Feeding on flesh.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ-tŋ, *n.* *pl.* Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ-tŋ. [L.] A
 stone coffin;—a kind of stone of which coffins
 were formerly made.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ, or **Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ**, *n.* A precious stone.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ, or **Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ**, *n.* A precious stone.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ, *n.* A small sea-fish.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ, *a.* Noting a laugh, or smile, which
 is forced; noting a bitter, or feigned, smile.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ, *n.* A precious stone.
Sá-lŋ-tŋ-tŋ-tŋ, *n.* A plant and its root.
Sá-lŋ, *n.* A belt; a scarf;—a window-frame.

mŋen, sŋr; mŋve, nŋr, sŋn; bŋll, bŋr, rŋlle, ŋse.—G, G, g, ġ, soft; ŋ, ŋ, s, ġ, hard; g as z; x as g; this.

Sās sa-frās, *n.* A tree with aromatic bark.
Sāt, *imp. t. & pp. from sit.*
Sāt'an, *n.* The devil; the arch-enemy.
Sā-tān', *o.* **Sā-tān'**-qal, *a.* Devilish; infernal.
Sātch'el, *n.* A little bag used by school-boys, &c.
Sāte, *v. a.* To satiate; to glut; to pall.
Sāt'el-lite (sāt'el-lit), *n.* A small planet revolving round a larger:—a follower. [*glut.*]
Sāt'ti-āte (sāt'she-āt), *v. a.* To satisfy; to fill; to
Sāt'ti-āte (sāt'she-āt), *a.* Glutted; full to satiety.
Sā-t'e-ty, *n.* The state of being satiated; repletion;
 fullness beyond desire; excess.
Sāt'in, *n.* A thick, close, and shining silk.
Sāt-i-nēt', *n.* Thin satin:—a twilled stuff.
Satire (sāt'yr, sāt'ir, or sāt'yr), *n.* A poem censuring
 vice, folly, &c.; a lampoon:—sarcasm.
Sā-tir'ic, **Sā-tir'ic**-qal, *a.* Sarcastic; resembling
Sā-tir'ic-qal-ly, *ad.* With satire. [*satire.*]
Sāt'ir-lat, *n.* One who writes or uses satire.
Sāt'ir-ize, *v. a.* To censure as in a satire:—to
 ridicule.—to lampoon. [*tent.*]
Sāt-is-fac'tion, *n.* The act of satisfying:—con-
Sāt-is-fac'to-ri-ly, *ad.* So as to content.
Sāt-is-fac'to-ry, *n.* Giving satisfaction.
Sāt-is-fi-er, *n.* One who makes satisfaction.
Sāt-is-fy, *v. a.* To content; to please; to gratify:
 —to convince.
Sāt'rap, *n.* A Persian governor or viceroy.
Sāt'ra-px, *n.* The government of a satrap.
Sāt'ū-rā-ble, *a.* That may be saturated.
Sāt'ū-rāte, *v. a.* To impregnate fully.
Sāt'ū-rā-tion, *n.* The act of saturating.
Sāt'ur-day, *n.* The last day of the week.
Sāt'urn, *n.* A planet:—an ancient Roman deity.
Sāt-ur-nā'li-a, *n. pl.* A riotous festival of ancient
 Rome.
Sā-tūr-ni-an, *a.* Relating to Saturn:—happy.
Sāt'ur-nine, *a.* Gloomy; grave; melancholy.
Sāt'yr or **Sāt'yr**, *n.* A sylvan demi-god.
Sauce, *n.* Something to give relish to food:—
 impudence.—sauciness.—2, *v. a.* To season;
 to flavor with a sauce.
Sauce'bux, *n.* An impertinent fellow.
Sauce'pān, *n.* A small skillet or pan for sauce.
Sau'cer, *n.* A small platter for a teacup, &c.
Sau'c'ly, *ad.* Impudently; impertinently.
Sau'c'ness, *n.* Impudence; impertinence.
Sau'cy, *a.* Insolent; impudent; impertinent.
Sauer-kraut (sū'r'krūt), *n.* [Ger.] See **SOUR-
 kraut**.
Sāun'ter or **Sāun'ter**, *v. n.* To wander about
 idly; to loiter; to linger. [*bler*], an idler.
Sāun'ter-er (sāun'ter-er or sāun'ter-er), *n.* A ram-
 bler. [*Zöhl*]. A name for a lizard.
Sāun'ter-an, *n.* [*Zöhl*]. A name for a lizard.
Sāun'sage, *n.* A composition of meat, spice, &c.
Sāun's-ble, *a.* Capable of being saved.
Sāun's-ge, *a.* Cruel; uncivilized; barbarous; wild.
 2, *n.* A man untamed and uncivilized.
Sāun's-ge-ness, *n.* Barbarousness; cruelty.
Sāun's-ge-ry, *n.* Cruelty; barbarity; wild growth.
Sāun's-na, *n.* An open meadow without wood.
Savant (sā-vāng'), *n.* *pl.* Savants, or Savans
 (sā-vāngz'). [Fr.] A learned man:—a scholar.
Save, *v. a.* To preserve from danger or death:—
 to preserve.—2, *prep.* Except; not including.
Sāv'in, *n.* An evergreen tree; red cedar.
Sāv'ing, *a.* Frugal; parsimonious; not lavish.
 —2, *prep.* With exception in favor of.—3, *n.*
 Any thing saved:—an exception.

Sāv'ingy-bānk, *n.* A bank in which small sums
 or savings are deposited.
Sāv'ior, or **Sāv'ior** (sāv'yor), *n.* One who saves;
 a deliverer:—the Redeemer.
Sāv'or, *n.* A scent; odor; taste.—2, *v. n. & v. a.*
 To have a smell or taste; to taste; to relish.
Sāv'or-i-ness, *n.* A pleasing taste or smell.
Sāv'or-y, *a.* Pleasing to the smell or taste.
Sā-vōy, *n.* A variety of cabbage.
Sāw, *imp. t. from see*.—2, *n.* An instrument for
 cutting:—a saying; a proverb.—3, *v. a.* [*imp.*
 t. sawed; *pp.* sawed or sawn.] To cut timber,
 or other matter, with a saw.
Sāw'dust, *n.* Dust arising from sawing.
Sāw'er, or **Sāw'yer**, *n.* One who saws.
Sāw'fish, *n.* A fish with a sort of dentated horn.
Sāw'pit, *n.* A pit where timber is sawed.
Sāx'hörn, *n.* A brass instrument of music.
Sāx'i-frāge, *n.* An herb of many species.
Sāx'on, *a.* Belonging to the Saxons.
Sāx'o-phonē, *n.* A brass musical instrument.
Sāy (sā), *v. a. & v. n.* [*imp. t. & pp.* said (sēd).]
 To speak; to utter; to tell; to allege; to de-
 clare.—2, *n.* A speech; what one has to say.
Sāy'ing, *n.* An expression; opinion; proverb.
Scab, *n.* An incrustation over a sore; mange.
Scab'bard, *n.* The sheath of a sword.
Scab'bed (skāb'bed or skābd), *a.* Scabby; pelted.
Scab'bi-ness, *n.* The quality of being scabby.
Scab'by, *a.* Discovered with scabs; scabbed.
Scā'bi-ōus, *a.* Itchy; leprous.
Scā'brous, *a.* Rough; rugged:—harsh; un-
 musical.
Scā'fold, *n.* A temporary gallery or stage.
Scā'fold-ing, *n.* A temporary frame or stage.
Scagliola (skāl'g'ō-lā), *n.* [It.] A sort of fac-
 titious marble.
Scā'la-ble, *a.* That may be scaled with a ladder.
Scā-lāde', *n.* An assault of a place, made by
 Scā-lā'dē', raising ladders against the walls.
Scāld, *v. a.* To burn with hot liquor.—2, *n.*
 Scurf on the head; a burn:—a Norse poet.
Scāld'hēad, *n.* A disease of the scalp.
Scāld'ic, *a.* Relating to the poets called *scālds*.
Scāle, *n.* A balance; the sign *Libra*:—a small
 plate, as in the skin of a fish; a lamina:—a
 ladder:—gradation:—the gamut.—2, *v. a.* To
 climb; to strip off scales.—3, *v. n.* To peel off
 in thin particles.
Scā-lēne', *a.* Having unequal sides; oblique.
Scā'li-ness, *n.* The state of being scaly.
Scā'lliōn (skāl'yūn), *n.* A kind of onion.
Scā'll'yp (skāl'yūp), *n.* A shell-fish:—an inden-
 tation.—2, *v. a.* To indent; to notch.
Scā'lp, *n.* The skin of the top of the head.—
 2, *v. a.* To deprive of the scalp.
Scā'pel, *n.* A surgical instrument.
Scā'ly, *a.* Covered with scales.
Scām'ble, *v. a. & v. n.* To mangle; to stir; to
 scramble.
Scām'mo-ny, *n.* A plant:—a cathartic drug.
Scām'p, *n.* A cheat; a knave.
Scām'per, *v. n.* To run with speed and fear.
Scān, *v. a.* To examine nicely:—to measure.
Scān'dal, *n.* An offence; a reproach; a censure.
Scān'dal-ize, *v. a.* To offend, reproach, defame.
Scān'dal-ōus, *a.* Opprobrious; shameful; vile.
Scān'dal-ōus-ly, *ad.* Shamefully; opprobriously.
Scān'dal-ōus-ness, *n.* Disgracefulness.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; æ, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, short; ȳ, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fällt: häir, hähr;

Scán'siön, *n.* The act of scanning a verse.
Scán-só'ri-ál, *a.* Noting a bird fitted for climbing.—2, *n.* A climbing bird.
Scánt, *a.* Not plentiful; scarce; not liberal.
Scánt'i-ly, *ad.* Not plentifully; sparingly.
Scánt'i-néss, *n.* Want of space, compass, &c.
Scánt'ling, *n.* A timber cut to a small size.
Scánt'ly, *ad.* Narrowly; sparingly.
Scánt'y, *a.* Narrow; small; poor; not ample.
Scäpe, *n.* An escape; a flight; an evasion; a freak.—the flower-stalk of a plant.
Scäpe'-groat (skäp'grot), *n.* A goat set at liberty by the Jews on the day of solemn expiation.
Scäp'ù-lä, *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) The shoulder-blade.
Scäp'ù-lä-r, **Scäp'ù-lä-ry**, *a.* Relating to the shoulders.—2, *n.* Part of the habit of a friar.
Scär, *n.* A mark of a wound; a cicatrix:—a cliff.—2, *v. a.* To mark as with a scar or wound.
Scarce, *a.* Not copious; rare; not common.
Scarce, **Scarce'ly**, *ad.* Hardly; with difficulty.
Scarce'ness, or **Scär'y-ty**, *n.* Want of plenty.
Scäre, *v. a.* To frighten; to affright; to terrify.
Scäre'cröw, *n.* An image to frighten birds.
Scärf, *n.* A garment worn on the shoulders:—a kind of joint in timber.—2, *v. a.* To dress in loose vesture; to bind, as with a scarf.
Scärf'ing, *n.* A junction of pieces of timber.
Scärf'äkin, *n.* The outer skin of the body.
Scär-i-f'i-cä'tiön, *n.* An incision of the skin.
Scär-i-f'i-cä-tör, *n.* An instrument for scarifying.
Scär-i-f'i-er, *n.* One who scarifies. [*ting.*]
Scär-i-f'y, *v. a.* To cut, as the skin, for blood-let.
Scär-lä-t'na (skär-lä-t'ng), *n.* The scarlet fever, a highly contagious eruptive disease.
Scär-lät'i-nöus, *a.* Pertaining to scarlatina.
Scär'let, *n.* A brilliant red color.—2, *a.* Of the color of scarlet; brilliant red.
Scärp, *n.* The interior slope of a ditch; escarp.
Scäth, or **Scäthe**, *v. a.* To waste; to damage; to destroy.—2, *n.* Waste; damage; mischief.
Scäth'ing or **Scäth'ing**, *a.* Severe; caustic.
Scäth'less, *a.* Without injury.
Scät'tör, *v. a.* To disperse; to spread thinly.—2, *v. n.* To be dissipated or dispersed.
Scäv'en-ger, *n.* A cleaner of the streets.
Scène (sén), *n.* A stage; an appearance:—part of a play:—a curtain:—a place of exhibition.
Scén'er-y (sè'-), *n.* The appearance, as of a place or region; the landscape:—a representation.
Scén'ic, **Scén'i-cäl**, *a.* Dramatic; theatrical.
Scén'o-graph'i-cäl, *a.* Drawn in perspective.
Scép-nö's rä-ph'y, *n.* The art of perspective.
Scént, *n.* Small; odor:—chase by the smell.—2, *v. a.* To perceive by the nose; to perfume.
Scént'less, *a.* Inodorous; having no smell.
Scép'tic (skép'tik), *n.* A doubter; an infidel; a freethinker;—written also *skeptical*.
Scép'ti-cäl, *a.* Doubting; not believing.
Scép'ti-cäl-ly, *ad.* In a sceptical manner.
Scép'ti-cism, *n.* Doubt; incredulity.
Scép'tre (sép'ter), *n.* An ensign of royalty.
Scép'tred (sép'terd), *a.* Bearing a sceptre.
Scéd'üle (skéd'yül, shéd'yül, or sèd'yül), *n.* A small scroll; an inventory; a list.
Schéme (ském), *n.* A plan; a project; a contrivance.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To plan; to contrive.
Schém'er, or **Schém'ist**, *n.* A projector.
Schir'rus (skir'rus), *n.* See *SCRIBUS*.
Schism (sizm), *n.* A division, as in the church.

Schismatic (siz-mät'ik or siz'mä-tik), *n.* One who promotes schism.—2, *a.* Schismatical.
Schiz-mät'i-cäl (siz-mät'e-käl), *a.* Implying, practising, or fomenting schism.
Schist (shist), *n.* A slaty rock.
Schis'töse (shis'tös), *a.* Relating to schist.
Schöl'är, *n.* A pupil:—a man of letters.
Schöl'är-like, *a.* Like or becoming a scholar;
Schöl'är-ly, *a.* Learned; erudite.
Schöl'är-ship, *n.* Learning; literature.
Schö-läs'tic, *n.* An adherent of the schools.
Schö-läs'tic, *a.* Belonging to a scholar, the
Schö-läs'ti-cäl, *a.* schools, or the schoolmen.
Schö-läs'ti-cism, *n.* The scholastic philosophy.
Schö'li-äst, *n.* A writer of explanatory notes.
Schö'li-üm (skö'li-üm), *n.*; pl. **Schö'li-gä**. [*L.*]
 An annotation; an explanatory note.
Schööl, *n.* A place of education; a seminary.—2, *v. a.* To instruct; to train; to teach.
Schööl'-fèl-löw (sköl'fèl-lö), *n.* A fellow-student.
Schööl'-höüse, *n.* A house of instruction.
Schööl'ing, *n.* Instruction:—a reprimand.
Schööl'män, *n.* A mediæval philosopher.
Schööl'-mäs-tër, *n.* One who teaches a school.
Schööl'-mäs-tress, *n.* A female teacher.
Schöön'er, *n.* A vessel with two or three fore-and-aft rigged masts.
Sci-ät'i-ca (si-ät'e-kä), *n.* Neuralgia in the hip.
Sci'ence (si'ens), *n.* Knowledge:—a liberal art.
Sci-en-tif'ic (si-en-tif'ik), *a.* Relating to, or versed in, science.
Sci-en-tif'i-cäl-ly, *ad.* In a scientific manner.
Scim'i-tär (sim'), *n.* A sword.—See *SCYMITAR*.
Scin-til'lä (sin-til'lä), *n.* A spark; a faint trace.
Scin-til-länt, *a.* Sparkling; emitting sparks.
Scin-til-läte, *v. n.* To sparkle; to emit sparks.
Scin-til-lä'tiön, *n.* Act of sparkling; a spark.
Sci'o-lism (si'o-lizm), *n.* Superficial knowledge.
Sci'o-list (si'-), *n.* One of superficial knowledge.
Sci-öm-a-phy (si-), *n.* A battle with a shadow.
Sci'on (si'on), *n.* A shoot for grafting.
Scir-rhöus'i-ty, *n.* Induration, as of a gland.
Scir'rhus (skir'rus), *a.* Indurated.
Scis-si-ble, **Scis-sile**, *a.* Capable of being cut.
Scis'siön (siz'ün), *n.* The act of cutting.
Scis'sors (siz'orz), *n. pl.* Small shears.
Scis'sure (siz'yur), *n.* A crack; a fissure.
Scä-vön'ic, *a.* The same as *SLAVIC*.
Scöff, *v. n.* & *v. a.* To mock; to deride; to ridicule.—2, *n.* Derision; mockery; ridicule.
Scöff'er, *n.* One who scoffs; a scorner.
Scöff'ing-ly, *ad.* In contempt; in ridicule.
Scöld, *v. n.* & *v. a.* To quarrel, brawl, chide, rate.—2, *n.* A clamorous, rude, vulgar woman.
Scöld'ing, *n.* Clamorous, rude language.
Scöl'lop, *n.* A shell-fish.—See *SCALLOP*.
Scöl-pén'dra, *n.* A sort of insect:—an herb.
Scönce, *n.* A branched candlestick:—a fixed seat:—the head; sense:—a fine:—a fort.
Scöpp, *n.* A kind of large ladle; a sweep.—2, *v. a.* To lade out; to empty; to cut hollow.
Scöpe, *n.* Aim; intention; drift; room; space.
Scör-büt'ic, *a.* Relating to the scurvy.
Scörch, *v. a.* To burn superficially; to singe.
Scöre, *n.* A notch; a long incision; a line drawn:—account; reason; sake:—twenty.—2, *v. a.* To cut; to engrave; to mark by a line:—to note; to change.

scän, äir; **möve**, mör; **sén**; **bäll**, bür; **rüle**, üse.—C, G, 9; **ä**, öf; **ä**, ö, **ä**, hard; **ä**, ö, **ä**, soft.

So's-rj-a, *n.*, pl. **So's-rj-m**. [L.] Dross; slag.
So's-rj-i-j-cā-tiōn, *n.* Reduction into scoria.
So's-rj-ty, *v. a.* To reduce to scoria or dross.
So'srn, *v. a.* To despise; to revile; to contemn.
 —2, *n.* Contempt; scoff; high disdain.
So'srn'er, *n.* A contemner; a despiiser; a scoffier.
So'srn'ful, *n.* A contemptuous; disdainful.
So'srn'ful-ly, *ad.* Contemptuously; insolently.
So'sr-pi-on, *n.* A venomous spider-like animal.
So't, *n.* A tax; a payment; a share.
So't, or So'tch'mān, *n.* A native of Scotland.
So'tch, *v. a.* To cut:—to stop, as a wheel, by a stone, &c.—2, *n.* A slight cut.
So'tch, or So't'ish, *a.* Belonging to Scotland.
So't'-frēē, *a.* Without payment; untaxed.
So't'ist, *n.* A follower of Duns Scotus, a medieval divine and schoolman.
So't'tj-clīm, *n.* A Scottish word or idiom.
So'tūn drēl, *n.* A mean rascal; a villain.
So'tūr, *v. a.* To purge; to cleanse:—to range over.—2, *v. n.* To be purged:—to rove; to scamper.
So'tūrke (skūrj), *n.* A whip; a punishment.—2, *v. a.* To whip; to flog; to punish.
So'tūt, *n.* One who is sent privily to observe the motions or state of an enemy.—2, *v. n.* To act as a scout.—3, *v. a.* To ridicule.
So'twī, *v. n.* To look angry, sour, or sullen.—2, *n.* A look of sullenness or discontent.
Skāb'ble (skāb'bl), *v. n.* To make irregular lines; to scribble:—to struggle; to scramble.
Skāg, *n.* Any thing thin or lean:—the neck.
Skāg'ged, *a.* Rough; uneven; full of points.
Skāg'gy, *a.* Lean; thin; rough; rugged.
Skām'ble, *v. n.* To catch eagerly; to struggle.—2, *n.* An eager contest; the act of climbing.
Skāp, *n.* A particle; a piece; a fragment.
Skāp'-book (-būk), *n.* A book for pasting in extracts or cuts.
Skāpe, *v. a.* To pare lightly; to rub.—2, *v. n.* To bow.—3, *n.* Difficulty; perplexity.
Skāp'er, *n.* An instrument; a fiddler; a miser.
Skā'tch, *v. a.* To wound; to tear with the nails.—2, *n.* A slight wound; a rent:—a wig:—*pl.* A disease in horses' feet.
Skā'wl, *v. a. & v. n.* To draw or write clumsily.—2, *n.* Unskillful and inelegant writing.
Skēak (skēk), *v. n.* To make a shrill or loud noise.—2, *n.* A screech; a shrill noise.
Skēam (skēm), *v. n.* To cry out with a shrill voice.—2, *n.* A shrill, quick, loud cry.
Skēēch, *v. n.* To cry out as in terror.—2, *n.* A cry of horror and anguish.
Skēēch'-sōl, *n.* An owl that hoots by night.
Skēēd, *n.* A joiner's rule; a scream; a harangue.
Skēēn, *n.* Any thing that affords shelter.—2, *v. a.* To shelter; to hide; to conceal.
Screw (skrū), *n.* A cylinder grooved spirally.—2, *v. a.* To turn or fasten by a screw; to press.
Screw'-steam-er, *n.* A steamer propelled by a screw; a propeller.
Scrib'ble (skrib'bl), *n.* Worthless, careless writing.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* To write carelessly.
Scrib'bler, *n.* A worthless author or writer.
Scribe, *n.* A writer; a notary:—a Jewish teacher.



Endless-Screw.

Scrip, *n.* A small bag:—a schedule; a small writing:—a certificate of stock.
Script, *n.* A printed imitation of writing.
Script'ū-rā-l, *a.* Contained in the Bible; biblical.
Script'ūre (skript'yūr), *n.* The Bible.
Scrive'ner, *n.* One who draws contracts, &c.
Scrō'f'ū-lā, *n.* A disease; the king's evil.
Scrō'f'ū-lōūa, *a.* Diseased with the scrofula.
Scrōll, *n.* A writing formed into a roll.
Scrub, *v. a.* To rub hard with something coarse.—2, *n.* A mean drudge:—a worn-out broom:—underbrush; a jungle.
Scrub'by, *a.* Mean; vile; worthless; dirty.
Scrub'ple (skrū'pl), *n.* A doubt:—a weight of 20 grains.—2, *v. n.* To doubt; to hesitate.
Scrū-pū-lōs'i-ty, *n.* Doubt; conscientiousness.
Scrū-pū-lōūa, *a.* Nicely doubtful; careful; cautious; exact; conscientious.
Scrū-pū-lōūa-ly, *ad.* Carefully; anxiously.
Scrū-pū-lōūa-nēss, *n.* The quality of being scrupulous; scrupulosity.
Scrū-ti-nize, *v. a.* To search; to examine.
Scrū-ti-nōūa, *a.* Captious; full of inquiries.
Scrū-ti-ny, *n.* A strict search; an examination.
Scrū-toire (skrū-twōr), *n.* A case for writing.
Scud, *v. n.* To flee; to run away with speed.—2, *n.* A cloud swiftly driven by the wind.
Scū'dle (skū'fl), *n.* A confused quarrel; a broil.—2, *v. n.* To strive or struggle roughly.
Scūll, *n.* A small boat:—an oar:—the brain-pan; the cranium.—See SKULL.
Scūll'er-y, *n.* A place to keep and clean dishes.
Scūll'ion (skūll'yūn), *n.* A kitchen servant.
Scūll'top, *n.* A carver of stone or wood.
Scūlp'ture (skūlp'tyūr), *n.* The art of carving statutory and of engraving.—carved work:—statuary.—2, *v. a.* To carve.
Scūm, *n.* What rises to the top of any liquor.—2, *v. a.* To clear off the scum of; to skim.
Scūp'per, *n. pl.* Small holes in a ship's sides.
Scūrf, *n.* A kind of dry, milinary scab.
Scūrf'y, *a.* Having scurf or scabs.
Scūr-ri-l'i-ty, *n.* Vulgar or abusive language.
Scūr-ri-lōūa, *a.* Grossly opprobrious; vile.
Scūr-ri-lōūa-ly, *ad.* With scurrility.
Scūr-vi-ly, *ad.* Vilely; basely; coarsely.
Scūr-vi-nēss, *n.* The state of being scurvy.
Scūr-vy, *a.* Scabbed; vile; bad; worthless.—2, *n.* A disease incident to seamen, &c.
Scūr-vy-grāss, *n.* A plant; spoonwort.
Scūt, *n.* The tail of a hare, rabbit, &c.
Scū'tch'e-gn (skū'tch'gn), *n.* See SKURCHON.
Scū'ti-fōrm, *a.* Shaped like a buckler.
Scū't'le (skū't'fl), *n.* A basket; a grate; a hole in a ship's deck, &c.:—a quick pace; a short run.—2, *v. a.* To sink a ship by cutting holes in the bottom.—3, *v. n.* To run with haste.
Scūm'i-tar (slm'e-tar), *n.* An Oriental sword.
Scythe (sith), *n.* An instrument for mowing grass.
Sēa (sē), *n.* The ocean; a body of water; surge.
Sēa'bōard, *n.* The sea-shore.
Sēa'-bōrn, *a.* Produced on, or by, the sea.
Sēa'-brāch (sē'brēch), *n.* Irruption of the sea.
Sēa'-brēēze, *n.* A wind blowing from the sea.
Sēa'-cōast (sē'cōst), *n.* Shore; edge of the sea.
Sēa'-cōū, *n.* The walrus:—the manatee.



Sevmitar.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; **ä, ê, î, ô, ü, ŷ, short**; **q, q, i, q, u, x, obscure**.—**Färe, fär, fäst, fäll**; **häär, hēr**:

Sēa'fār-er (sē'fār-er), *n.* A mariner.
Sēa'fār-ing (sē'fār-ing), *a.* Travelling by sea.
Sēa'-fight (sē'fīt), *n.* A battle on the sea.
Sēa'-fōwl (sē'fōul), *n.* A bird that lives at sea.
Sēa'-girt (sē'gīrt), *a.* Encircled by the sea.
Sēa'-grēen, *a.* Having the color of sea-water.
Sēa'-gūll, *n.* A bird common on sea-coasts.
Sēa'-hōrse (sē'hōrs), *n.* The walrus.
Sēal (sēl), *n.* A marine animal:—a stamp; confirmation.—2, *v. a.* To fasten with a seal; to confirm; to close.
Sēal'ing-wax, *n.* A wax used to seal letters, &c.
Sēam, *n.* The suture of two edges:—a scar.—2, *v. a.* To join together:—to mark; to scar.
Sēa'man (sē'man), *n.* A sailor; a mariner.
Sēa'man-ship, *n.* The skill of a good seaman.
Sēa'mew, *n.* A fowl that frequents the sea.
Sēam'stress or **Sēam'stress**, *n.* A woman whose occupation it is to sew; a sempstress.
Sēam'y, *a.* Having a seam; showing seams.
Sēa'-nymph (sē'nimf), *n.* A goddess of the sea.
Sēa'-piece, *n.* A picture of any thing at sea.
Sēa'port, *n.* A harbor or port for ships.
Sēar, *a.* Dry; withered; no longer green.—2, *v. a.* To burn; to cauterize; to wither; to dry.
Search (sērĉ), *v. a.* To examine; to try; to explore.—2, *n.* Inquiry; quest; pursuit.
Search-light, *n.* A powerful arc-light for illuminating distant objects.
Sēa'-rōōm, *n.* Sufficient space for a ship to sail in safety.
Sēa'-sēr-vice (sē'sēr-vīs), *n.* Naval service.
Sēa'-shēll, *n.* A shell found in the sea.
Sēa'-shōre (sē'hōr), *n.* The coast of the sea.
Sēa'-sick, *a.* Sick, as new voyagers on the sea.
Sēa'-side (sē'sīd), *n.* The edge of the sea.
Sēa'son (sē'sn), *n.* One of the four parts of the year:—a fit time.—2, *v. a.* To give a relish to; to imbue; to dry; to inure; to fit.—3, *v. n.* To become mature or fit.
Sēa'son-a-ble (sē'sn-a-blē), *a.* Done at the proper time; opportune; timely.
Sēa'son-a-ble (sē'sn-a-blē), *ad.* Opportunely.
Sēa'son-ing (sē'sn-ing), *n.* A condiment.
Sēat, *n.* A chair; mansion; abode; situation.—2, *v. a.* To place on seats; to fix; to settle.
Sēa'ward (sē'ward), *a.* Directed towards the sea.—2, *ad.* Towards the sea.
Sēa'-wēd (sē'wēd), *n.* A marine plant.
Sēa'-wōr-thy (sē'wōr-thē), *a.* Fit to go to sea.
Sē-bā'ceous (sē-bā'shūs), *a.* Relating to tallow; containing fatty material. [ting.
Sē'cant, *a.* A line cutting another.—2, *a.* Cut.
Sē-cēdē, *v. n.* To withdraw from fellowship.
Sē-cēd'er, *n.* One who secedes.
Sē-cēd'ion (sē'sēsh'ūn), *n.* The act of seceding.
Sē-clūde, *v. a.* To shut up apart; to separate.
Sē-clū'sion, *n.* A shutting out; separation:—privacy; retirement.
Sē'ond, *a.* Next in order to the first; inferior.—2, *n.* One who attends another in a duel:—a supporter:—the sixtieth part of a minute.—3, *v. a.* To support; to assist; to follow next.
Sē'ond-a-ry, *ad.* In the second order.
Sē'ond-a-ry, *a.* Not primary; subordinate.
Sē'ond-hānd, *a.* Not original; not new.
Sē'ond-ly, *ad.* In the second place.
Sē'ond-rāte, *a.* Second in order of worth.—2, *n.* The second order.

Sē'ond-sight (sīt), *n.* A supposed or pretended power of seeing things future.
Sē'crecy, *n.* Privacy; solitude; close silence.
Sē'cret, *a.* Kept hidden; concealed; private.—2, *n.* A thing unknown or hidden; privacy.
Sē'cre-ta-ry, *n.* An officer; a writer; a scribe.
Sē'cre-ta-ry-ship, *n.* The office of a secretary.
Sē-crēte, *v. a.* To hide; to conceal; to separate.
Sē-crē'tion, *n.* The act of secreting; separation:—that which is secreted.
Sē'cret-ly, *ad.* Privately; privily; not openly.
Sē-crē-tō-ry or **Sē'cre-tō-ry**, *a.* Performing secretion; secreting.
Sēct, *n.* A body of persons united in tenets.
Sēc-tā'ri-an, *n.* One of a sect or party.—2, *a.* Relating or adhering to a sect.
Sēc-tā'ri-an-ism, *n.* Devotion to a sect.
Sēc-ta-ry, *n.* A follower of a particular sect.
Sēc'tile, *a.* That may be cut.
Sēc'tion, *n.* The act of cutting:—part; division.
Sēc'tion-al, *a.* Partial; pertaining to a section, or a part; not general; not national.
Sēc'tion-al-ism, *n.* Devotion to sectional interests.
Sēc'tor, *n.* A mathematical instrument.
Sēc't-lar, *a.* Not spiritual; worldly.—2, *n.* A priest not under monastic rule:—a layman.
Sēc'h-lār'i-ty, *n.* Worldliness.
Sēc'h-lār-ize, *v. a.* To convert to secular use.
Sē-cūre, *a.* Free from fear or danger; safe.—2, *v. a.* To make safe; to protect; to insure.
Sē-cūre'ly, *ad.* Without fear or danger; safely.
Sē-cū'ri-ty, *n.* Protection; safety; certainty.
Sē-dān, *n.* A portable chair for carriage.
Sē-dāte, *a.* Calm; quiet; still; unruffled; serene.
Sē-dāte'ly, *ad.* Calmly; without disturbance.
Sē-dāte'ness, *n.* Calmness; serenity. [composing.
Sē-dā'tive, *a.* Assuaging;
Sēd'ān-tā-ri-ness, *n.* The state of being sedentary.
Sēd'ān-tā-ry, *a.* Sitting much; inactive.
Sēd'ge, *n.* Coarse swamp grass.
Sēd'g, *a.* Overgrown with sedge.
Sēd'i-mēt, *n.* That which settles at the bottom.
Sēd'i-mēt'ta-ry, *a.* Having the nature of sediment; containing sediment; formed of sediment.
Sē-dī'tion (sē-dīsh'ūn), *n.* Tumult; rebellion.
Sē-dī'tious (sē-dīsh'ūs), *a.* Factious; turbulent.
Sē-dūce, *v. n.* To entice; to corrupt; to mislead.
Sē-dūc'er, *n.* One who seduces; a corrupter.
Sē-dūc'i-ble, *a.* That may be seduced.
Sē-dūc'tive, *n.* The act of seducing; corruption.
Sē-dūc'tive, *a.* Tending to lead astray.
Sē-dū'i-ty, *n.* Assiduity; industry; application.
Sēd'ū-ōus, *n.* Assiduous; steadily industrious; diligent; laborious.
Sēd'ū-ōus-ly, *ad.* Assiduously; industriously.
Sēd, *n.* The seat or diocese of a bishop.—2, *v. a.* [imp. *t.* saw; pp. seen.] To perceive by the eye; to observe; to deary; to discern.—3, *v. n.* To have, or to exercise, the power of sight:—to examine:—to take care.
Sēd, *n.* The substance from which plants and animals are generated:—offspring; race.—2, *v. n.* To bring forth seed; to shed the seed.



Sedan.

men, sīr; mōve, mēr, sēa; bāll, būr, rāle, ūse.—G, g, c, ġ, soft; P, b, s, ġ, hard; s as z; z as gz; thia

Sēd'-cāke, *n.* A sweet cake containing seeds.
Sēd'-ling, *n.* A plant or fruit from the seed.
Sēd'-plot, *n.* Ground on which seeds are sown.
Sēd'-sow, *n.* A sower:—one who sows seeds.
Sēd'-time, *n.* The season of sowing.
Sēd'-ing, *n.* Sight; vision.—2, *conj.* Since that.
Sēd', *v. a. & r. n.* [*imp. t. & pp. sough.*] To look for; to search for: to solicit; to endeavor.
Sēd'-er, *n.* One who seeks; an inquirer.
Sēm, *v. n.* To appear; to have semblance.
Sēm-ing, *n.* Appearance; semblance.
Sēm-ing-ly, *ad.* In appearance; in show.
Sēm-i-nēss, *n.* Decency; comeliness; grace.
Sēm-ly, *a.* Decent; becoming; proper; fit.
Sēm, *pp.* from *see*. Perceived; beheld.
Sē'-er, *n.* One who sees:—a prophet; a foreteller.
Sē'-saw, *n.* Reciprocating motion:—a play.—2, *v. n.* To move with a reciprocating motion up and down or to and fro.
Sēthe, *v. a.* [*imp. t. seethed or sod; pp. sodden.*] To boil; to decoct in hot liquor.
Se-gar, *n.* A little roll of tobacco.—See **CIGAR**.
Se-gar, *n.* A case in which fine pottery is baked.
Se-gment, *n.* A part cut off; a section.
Se-g-gate, *v. a.* To set apart; to separate.
Se-g-ga-tion, *n.* Separation from others.
Sei-gneū-ri-al (se-nū're-al), *a.* Invested with large powers; manorial; independent.
Seign'ior (sen'yur), *n.* A lord. [*ior.*]
Seign'ior-age (sen'yur-aj), *n.* Authority; seign'ior-y (sen'yur-y), *n.* A lordship; a manor.
Seine (sēn), *n.* A kind of large fishing net.
Seis-mic (sis'), *a.* Pertaining to earthquakes.
Seis-mol'o-gy (sis-), *n.* Science of earthquakes.
Seis'in, or **Seiz'in** (sē'zin), *n.* Possession.
Seize (sēz), *v. a.* To grasp; to gripe; to take.
Seiz'ure (sē'zhur), *n.* The act of seizing; gripe.
Se'lish, [*Heb.*] A word occurring in the Psalms.
Sēl'dom, *ad.* Rarely; not frequently.
Se-lect, *v. a.* To choose in preference to others.—2, *a.* Nicely chosen; choice; culled.
Se-lect'ion, *n.* The act of selecting; choice.
Se-lect'-mān, *n.* A town magistrate.
Se-lect'ness, *n.* The state of being select.
Se-lect'or, *n.* One who selects; a chooser.
Se-lē-ni-um, *n.* A substance allied to sulphur.
Sēl-e-nōg'ra-phy, *n.* (*Astron.*) A description of the moon.
Sēlf, *a. or pron.*; pl. **Sēlves**. Of one's own.—2, *n.* One's own personality. [*desires.*]
Sēlf-de-ni'al, *n.* The abstaining from what one desires.
Sēlf-dē'i-dēnt, *a.* Evident without proof.
Sēlf-ex-ist'ence, *n.* Existence in its own nature; undervied existence.
Sēlf-ex-ist'ent, *a.* Existing in its own nature.
Sēlf'ish, *a.* Void of due regard for others.
Sēlf'ish-ly, *ad.* In a selfish manner.
Sēlf'ish-nēss, *n.* The quality of being selfish.
Sēlf'-sāme, *a.* Exactly the same; identical.
Sēlf-sēek'ing, *a.* Seeking one's own advantage.—2, *n.* Selfishness:—undue pursuit of one's own interest.
Sēlf-will', *n.* Obstinacy; stubbornness.
Sēll, *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp. sold.*] To part with for a price; to vend; to exchange for money.—2, *v. n.* To traffic:—to have a market.
Sēl'vage (sel'vāj), *n.* The edge of cloth:—a kind of rope.
Sēlvag (selvz). The plural of *self*.—See **SELF**.

Sēm-blance, *n.* Likeness; resemblance; show.
Sēm' (sem'e). [*L.*] A word used as a prefix, signifying *half*.
Sēm-i-ān-nū-āl, *a.* Happening every half year.
Sēm-i-brēve, *n.* (*Mus.*) A note; half a breve.
Sēm-i-cir-cle (sēr-kl), *n.* A half of a circle.
Sēm-i-cir-cū-lar, *a.* Half round; half circular.
Sēm-i-cō'lon, *n.* A point made thus [;].
Sēm-i-di-ām'ē-ter, *n.* Half of a diameter.
Sēm-i-lū'nar, *a.* Resembling half a moon.
Sēm-i-nal, *a.* Belonging to seed:—original.
Sēm-i-nā-ry, *n.* A school; a place of education.
Sēm-i-quā-ver, *n.* (*Mus.*) A note; half a quaver.
Sē-mit'ic, *a.* See **SHemitic**. [*ver.*]
Sēm-i-tōne, *n.* (*Mus.*) Half a tone.
Sēm-i-vōw-el, *n.* A consonant which has a sound resembling that of a vowel.
Sēm-pi-ter-nal, *a.* Eternal in futurity.
Sēm-pi-ter-ni-ty, *n.* Future endless duration.
Sēm-stress (sem'stres), *n.* See **SEAMSTRESS**.
Sēm-a-ry, *a.* Belonging to, or containing, six.
Sēm-ate, *n.* An assembly or a body of senators.
Sēm-a-tor, *n.* A counsellor; a legislator.
Sēm-a-tō-ri-al, *a.* Belonging to a senator.
Sēm-a-tor-ship, *n.* The office of a senator.
Sēnd, *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp. sent.*] To transmit; to cause to go; to throw; to impel:—to bestow.
Se-nē'scence, *n.* The state of growing old.
Sēn'es-chāl (sen'e-shāl), *n.* A high steward.
Sē'nile, *a.* Belonging to old age.
Se-nū'i-ty, *n.* Old age; the decadence or weakness of age; dotage.
Sēn'ior (sen'yur), *n.* One older than another.—2, *a.* Elder; older in office.
Sēn-iōr'i-ty (sen-yōr'e-te), *n.* Priority of birth.
Sēn'na, *n.* A plant with cathartic leaves.
Sēn'night (sen'nit), *n.* A week.
Sēn-sā-tion, *n.* Feeling:—excitement.
Sēn-sā-tion-al, *a.* Tending to excite strong sensations:—pertaining to sensations.
Sēnse, *n.* A faculty by which external objects are perceived:—understanding:—meaning.
Sēnse'less, *a.* Wanting sense; stupid; foolish.
Sēn-sj-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quick or delicate feeling.
Sēn-sj-ble, *a.* Perceiving by, or perceptible by, the mind or senses:—discerning; judicious.
Sēn-sj-ble-nēss, *n.* The quality of being sensible; capability of being perceived:—sound judgment:—reasonableness.
Sēn-sj-bly, *ad.* In a sensible manner.
Sēn-sj-tive, *a.* Having sense or quick feeling.
Sēn-sj-tive-ly, *ad.* In a sensitive manner.
Sēn-sō-ri-um, **Sēn-sō-ry**, *n.* Seat of sensation.
Sēn'sū-āl (sen'shy-āl), *a.* Consisting in sense:—pleasing to the senses:—carnal.
Sēn'sū-āl-ism (sen'shy-āl-izm), *n.* Sensual appetite; sensuality.
Sēn'sū-āl-ist (sen'shy-āl-ist), *n.* One devoted to sensual pleasures; a voluptuary.
Sēn'sū-āl-i-ty (sen'shy-āl'e-te), *n.* Devotedness to sensual pleasures.
Sēn'sū-āl-ize (sen'shy-āl-iz), *v. a.* To make sensual; to carnalize.
Sēn'sū-āl-ly, *ad.* In a sensual manner.
Sēn'sū-ōis (sen'shy-ts), *a.* Affecting the senses.
Sēnt, *imp. t. & pp.* from *send*.
Sēn'tence, *n.* Decision:—judgment; doom:—a collection of words which have a definite meaning.—2, *v. a.* To judge; to condemn.

ā, ā, ī, ō, ū, ē, ē, long; ä, ē, ī, ū, ē, short; æ, ǣ, ȳ, ȳ, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; häir, hær;

Sən-tən'ti-əl (shəl), *a.* Pertaining to sentences.
Sən-tən'tious (shus), *a.* Pithy; pointed; terse.
Sən-tən'tious-ly, *ad.* Expressively; pithily.
Sən-tən'tious-nēss, *n.* Brevity with strength.
Sən'ti-ent (sən'she-ent), *a.* Having sensation.
Sən'ti-mēt, *n.* Thought; opinion;—feeling.
Sən-ti-mēn'tal, *a.* Having sentiment or feeling;—affecting to have fine feelings.
Sən-ti-mēn'tal-ism, or **Sən-ti-mēn-tāl'i-ty**, *n.* Affectation of feeling, or of sensibility.
Sən-ti-mēn'tal-ist, *n.* One who affects feeling.
Sən'ti-nēl, *n.* A soldier on guard; a watch.
Sən'try, *n.* A watch; a guard; a sentinel.
Sən'try-bōx, *n.* A shelter for a sentinel.
Sē'pal, *n.* (Bot.) A leaf of a calyx.
Sē'p-a-ble, *a.* That may be separated.
Sē'p-a-ble-nēss, *n.* Capacity of separation.
Sē'p-rāte, *v. a.* To divide; to disunite; to disjoin.—2, *v. n.* To part; to be disunited.
Sē'p-rāte, *a.* Divided; disjointed; disunited.
Sē'p-rāte-ly, *ad.* Apart; singly; distinctly.
Sē'p-rā-tion, *n.* Act of separating; disunion.
Sē'p-rā-tist, *n.* One who separates; a seceder.
Sē'p-rā-tor, *n.* One who, or that which, divides.
Sē'pōy, *n.* An East Indian native foot-soldier.
Sēpt, *n.* A clan; a family;—a railing.
Sēp-tān'gū-lar, *a.* Having seven angles.
Sēp-tēn'ber, *n.* The ninth month of the year.
Sēp'tēn-a-ry, *a.* Consisting of seven.—2, *n.* The number seven.
Sēp-tēn'ni-āl, *a.* Lasting seven years.
Sēp-tēn'tri-ōn, *n.* The north.—The Great Bear, or Charles's Wain.
Sēp-tēn'tri-ō-nal, *a.* Northern.
Sēp'tic, or **Sēp'ti-cal**, *a.* Producing putrefaction; characterized by putrefaction. [old.
Sēp'tu-a-ge-nā-ri-an, *a.* A person seventy years of age.
Sēp'tu-a-ge-si-m, *n.* 3d Sunday before Lent.
Sēp'tu-a-ge-nt, *n.* The version of the Old Testament from Hebrew into Greek.
Sē-pūl'chral, *a.* Relating to burial.
Sē'pūl-chre (sēp'ul-ker), *n.* A grave; a tomb.—2, *v. a.* To bury.
Sē'pūl-tūre, *n.* Interment; burial. [ant.
Sē-quā'cious (sē-kwā'shus), *a.* Following; plii-
Sē'quel, *n.* A conclusion; a succeeding part;—a consequence.
Sē'quence, *n.* Order of succession; succession.
Sē'quent, *a.* Following; succeeding.
Sē-quē'ster, *v. a.* To seize and retain;—to remove; to withdraw; to set apart.
Sē-quē's-trāte, *v. n.* To sequester; to separate.
Sē-q-uē's-trā-tion (sēk-wes-trā'shun), *n.* Deprivation of profits; the act of sequestering.
Sē-q-uē's-trā-tor, *n.* One who sequesters.
Sē'quin, *n.* The same as ZECHIN.
Sē-rāgl'iō (sē-rā'l'yō), *n.*; pl. **Sē-rāgl'iōs**. The palace of the Turkish sultan;—a house for concubines in the East; a harem.
Sēr'aph (sēr'af), *n.*; pl. **Sēr'apha**, or **Sēr'aphīm**. An angel of the highest rank.
Sē-rāph'ic, or **Sē-rāph'i-cal**, *a.* Angelic; pure.
Sēre, *a.* Dry; withered; sear.
Sēr-e-nāde, *n.* Music in the open air by night.—2, *v. a.* To entertain with a serenade.
Sē-rēn'a, *a.* Calm; placid; quiet; unruffled.
Sē-rēn'ly, *ad.* Calmly; quietly; coolly.
Sē-rēn'i-ty, *n.* Calmness; peace; quietness.
Sēri, *n.* A slave attached to the soil.

Sēr'se (sērj), *n.* A kind of twilled cloth.
Sēr'stant (sēr'jant or sēr'jant), *n.* A petty officer in the army;—in England, a lawyer of high rank;—written also *serjeant*.
Sēr'st-ā-l, *n.* A writing published in a series of numbers or parts.—2, *a.* Issued in, belonging to, or forming part of a series.
Sēr'st-ēg, *n.* A connected order or succession.
Sēr'st-ōus, *a.* Grave; solemn; earnest; sedate;—momentous; weighty; important.
Sēr'st-ōus-ly, *ad.* Gravely; in earnest.
Sēr'st-ōus-nēss, *n.* Gravity; solemnity.
Sēr'mōn, *n.* A discourse of a preacher.
Sēr'mōn-ize, *v. n.* To preach or write a sermon.
Sēr-rān, **Sēr-rēn**, or **Cēr-rēn**, *n.* A package in which certain goods are imported.
Sēr-rōs'i-ty, *n.* The state of being serous.
Sēr'rova, *a.* Thin; watery; like serum.
Sēr'spent, *a.* A snake;—a musical instrument.
Sēr'spēnt-ine, *a.* Resembling a serpent; winding.—2, *n.* A magnesian stone.
Sēr'st-ate, or **Sēr'st-ād**, *a.* Jagged like a saw.
Sēr'sum, *n.* The watery part of the blood, &c.
Sēr'svant, *n.* One who serves another.
Sēr've, *v. a.* To attend at command, obey, assist.—2, *v. n.* To be a servant; to answer; to suit.
Sēr'vice, *n.* Office; duty; use; favor; course;—the act of serving;—worship.
Sēr'vice-a-ble, *a.* Active; diligent; useful.
Sēr'vice-a-bly, *ad.* So as to be serviceable.
Sēr'vile, *a.* Slavish; dependent; fawning.
Sēr'vil'i-ty, *n.* Meanness; slavery.
Sēr'vī-tor, *n.* A servant;—[Oxford, Eng.] a kind of student.
Sēr'vī-tūde, *n.* The state of a slave.
Sēs'a-nūm, **Sēs'a-mē**, or **Sēs'ame**, *n.* A plant and its oil-producing seed.
Sēs-quip't-ā-l, *a.* Containing, or measuring, a foot and a half.
Sēs-qui-pe-dā-l'i-an, *a.* Juring, a foot and a half.
Sēs'si-ān (sēs'hūn), *n.* A sitting of a court, &c.
Sēs'si-pōl, *n.* A receptacle.—See CESS-POOL.
Sēs'terces, *n.* An ancient Roman coin, value about four cents.
Sēt, *v. a.* [imp. *t.* & pp. *set*.] To place; to fix; to plant; to frame; to regulate; to adjust.—2, *v. n.* To go down, as the sun; to be fixed.—3, *p. a.* To regular; not lax; firm; stiff; fixed.—4, *n.* A complete suit or assortment [hairs.
Sē-tā'ceous (sē-tā'shus), *a.* Bristly; set with
Sē'tā'ff, *n.* A decoration;—a counter-claim.
Sē'ton (sē'tn), *n.* A rowel;—an issue.
Sē-tōse, or **Sē'tōsa**, *a.* Setaceous.
Sēt-tē's, *n.* A large, long seat with a back;—a kind of sailing vessel.
Sēt'ter, *n.* One who sets;—a kind of dog.
Sēt'ting, *n.* The apparent fall of the sun, &c.
Sēt'tle, *n.* A seat; a bench with a high back.—2, *v. a.* To fix; to establish; to determine.—3, *v. n.* To subside; to sink; to take rest.
Sēt'tle-mēt (sēt'tl-mēt), *n.* The act of settling; adjustment;—a jointure; subsidence; a place settled.
Sēt'tler, *n.* One who settles in a place.
Sēt'ten (sēt'tn), *a.* Four and three.
Sēt'ten-fold (sēt'tn-), *a.* Repeated seven times.



Settee.

mēn, sīr; **mōve**, nōr, sēn; **bāll**, būr, rāle, āse.—**q**, **q**, **q**, **soft**; **q**, **q**, **q**, **hard**; **g** as **g**; **z** as **g**; **this**.

Shāw'er, *n.* One who shaves; a sharper.
Shāw'ing, *n.* A thin slice pared off.
Shāwl, *n.* An article of dress.
Shāwm, or **Shālm** (shāwm), *n.* A hautboy.
Shē, *pron. pers. fem.* The female.
Sheaf (shēf), *n.*; pl. **Sheaves**. A bundle, as of grain, or of arrows—the wheel of a pulley.
Shear, *v. a.* [*imp. t.* sheared; *pp.* shorn or sheared.] To clip or cut off with shears.
Shear'er, *n.* One who shears; a reaper.
Shears, *n. pl.* A large pair of scissors—an apparatus for raising heavy weights.
Sheath (shēth), *n.* A case; a scabbard.
Sheathe, *v. a.* To put in a sheath.
Sheath'ing, *n.* The substance of which a sheath is made; a sheath or covering.
Sheath'y (shēth'y), *a.* Forming a sheath.
Sheave, *n.* The wheel of a block or pulley.
Shed, *v. a.* [*imp. t.* & *pp.* shed.] To spill; to let fall.—2, *n.* A slight building or covering.
Shēn, *a.* Bright; shiny.—2, *n.* Brightness.
Shēp, *n. sing. & pl.* An animal bearing wool.
Shēp'cōt, *n.* An enclosure for sheep. [closed.
Shēp'fold, *n.* A place where sheep are enclosed.
Shēp'ish, *a.* Bashful; meekly diffident.
Shēp'ish-ly, *ad.* With awkward diffidence.
Shēp'ish-nēss, *n.* Diffidence; bashfulness.
Shēp's-eye (shēps'ē), *n.* A loving, sly look.
Shēp's-head, *n.* A kind of fish—a dunce.
Shēp'walk (shēp'wāwk), *n.* A sheep pasture.
Shēer, *a.* Pure; clear.—perpendicular:—unmingled:—thin.—2, *ad.* Clean; quick; at once.—3, *v. n.* To divide; to turn aside.—4, *n.* A curve in a ship's line.
Shēst, *n.* A piece of linen or cotton for a bed:—any thing expanded—a rope of a sail.—2, *v. a.* To cover as with a sheet or the like.
Shēst'ān-shor (shēst'āngk'or), *n.* The largest anchor—the chief support.
Shēst'ing, *n.* Cloth for sheets.
Shēik (shēk), *n.* A chief of a tribe of Arabs.
Shēk'el (shēk'el), *n.* A Jewish weight and coin.
Shēl'drāke, *n.* A species of wild duck.
Shēlf, *n.*; pl. **Shēlves**. A board fixed against a supporter—a bank or rock in the sea.
Shēlf'y, *a.* Full of shelves; shelvy.
Shēll, *n.* The hard covering of any thing.—2, *v. n.* To strip off or cast the shell.—3, *v. a.* To divest of the shell.
Shēll'-fish, *n.* An aquatic animal invested with a shell—a mollusk or a crustacean.
Shēll'work (shēll'wōrk), *n.* Work made of shells.
Shēll'y, *a.* Abounding with shells.
Shēl'ter, *n.* A cover; a harbor; protection.—2, *v. a.* To cover; to defend; to protect.
Shēl'ter-lēss, *a.* Destitute of shelter.
Shēlve, *v. n.* To overhang as a shelf; to slope.
Shēl'ing, *a.* Sloping; having declivity.—2, *n.* A shelf—shelves collectively.
Shēl'y, *a.* Full of shelves; shelvy.
Shē-mit'ic, *a.* Relating to Shem; Semitic.
Shēp'herd (shēp'herd), *n.* One who tends sheep.
Shēp'herd-ēss, *n.* A female shepherd.
Shēr'bet or **Shēr-bēt**, *n.* A drink made of water, raisins, lemons, rose-water, &c.
Shērd, *n.* An earthen fragment.—See **SHARD**.
Shēr'iff, *n.* An executive county officer.
Shēr'iff-al-ty, *n.* The office of a sheriff.
Shēr'ry, or **Shēr'rja**, *n.* A rich, dry wine.

Shew (shō), *v. a.* [*imp. t.* shewed; *pp.* shewn.] To exhibit; to prove; to direct.—See **SHOW**.
Shewn (shōn), *pp.* from **shew**.—See **SHOW**.
Shib'bo-lēth, *n.* The criterion of a party; test.
Shield (shēld), *n.* A buckler.—protection.—2, *v. a.* To defend; to protect; to secure.
Shift, *v. n.* To change; to find means.—2, *v. a.* To change; to alter; to transfer.—3, *n.* An expedient; a last resource.—fraud; artifice:—a woman's under-garment or under-linen.
Shift'less, *a.* Not using means to act or live:—thriftless.—inefficient.
Shift'y, *a.* Shifting.—dishonest.
Shil'ling, *n.* A silver coin; twelve pence.
Shim'mer, *v. n.* To gleam; to glitter.—3, *v. n.* A gleam; a glitter.
Shin, *n.* The fore part of the leg.
Shine, *v. n.* [*imp. t.* & *pp.* shone or shined.] To glisten; to be bright, gay, or splendid.—2, *n.* Fair weather.—brightness; lustre.
Shin'gle (shing'gl), *n.* A thin board for roofing:—loose stones on the sea-shore.—pl. a disease.—2, *v. a.* To cover with shingles.
Shi'ny, *a.* Bright; splendid; luminous.
Ship, *n.* A termination noting office, &c.
Ship, *n.* A large sea-vessel with three masts.—2, *v. a.* To put into a ship; to transport.—3, *v. n.* To take service on shipboard.
Ship'board, *n.* or *ad.* On board or in a ship.
Ship'-mān-ter, *n.* A master or captain of a ship.
Ship'māte, *n.* One who serves in the same ship.
Ship'ment, *n.* Act of shipping; goods shipped.
Ship'ping, *n.* Vessels of navigation; a fleet.
Ship'wreck (ship'rek), *n.* The loss of a ship:—complete ruin.—2, *v. a.* To destroy, as a ship, by dashing on rocks or shallows, &c.
Ship'wright (ship'rite), *n.* A builder of ships.
Shire or **Shire**, *n.* A county.
Shirk, *v. a. & v. n.* To procure by mean tricks:—to evade; to shift.—2, *n.* A sharper; a shark.
Shirt, *n.* The under-garment of a man.—2, *v. a.* To cover; to clothe as in a shirt.
Shive, *n.* A splinter or lamina; a little piece.
Shiv'er, *v. a. & v. n.* To break into many parts.—2, *v. n.* To quake; to tremble; to shudder.—3, *n.* A little piece—a shaking fit.
Shiv'er-ing, *n.* The act of trembling.—division.
Shiv'er'y, *a.* Loose of coherence; incompact:—trembling; resembling a shiver.
Shōal, *n.* A crowd:—a shallow; a sand-bank.—2, *v. n.* To crowd; to throng; to grow shallow.—3, *a.* Shallow; obstructed by sand-banks.
Shōal'y, *a.* Full of shoals or shallows.
Shōck, *n.* Conflict; concussion; offence; an impression of disgust:—a pile of sheaves of grain.—2, *v. a.* To shake; to offend; to disgust.
Shōck'ing, *a.* That shocks; dreadful.
Shōck'ing-ly, *ad.* So as to shock; offensively.
Shō'd'y, *n.* Cloth made from old woollen fabrics picked into fibre—the fibre of which such cloth is made.
Shōe (shō), *n.* A cover of the foot.—2, *v. a.* [*imp. t.* & *pp.* shod.] To furnish with shoes.
Shōe-blāk, *n.* One who cleans shoes.
Shōe'māk-er, *n.* One who makes shoes.
Shōe-string, *n.* A string to tie a shoe with.
Shōne or **Shōne**, *imp. t. & pp.* from **shōe**.
Shook (shōk), *imp. t. & pp.* from **shake**.—2, *n.* A bundle of staves, or of box-boards.

mēn, sīr, mōve, nūr, sōn; bōll, būr, rāle, ūse.—C, G, c, g, soft; S, s, z, z, hard; s as s; z as z; thir

Shōt, *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp. shot.*] To discharge, as a gun, &c.; to let off; to strike; to emit.—2, *v. n.* To discharge a gun;—to sprout.—3, *n.* A discharge;—a young branch.

Shōp, *n.* A place or a room for sales or for work.

Shōp-kēp-er, *n.* To frequent shops; to purchase.

Shōp-lift-er, *n.* A trader who sells in a shop.

Shōp-ping, *n.* Visiting shops for inspection or purchase of goods.

Shōre, *n.* The coast of the sea;—a prop; a support.—2, *v. a.* To prop; to support.

Shōrn, *pp.* from *shōr*. [Iaconic; sharp;—brittle.]

Shōrt, *a.* Not long; brief; concise; scanty;—

Shōrt'en (shōr'ten), *v. a.* To make short; to lop.

Shōrt-hānd, *n.* Short writing; stenography.

Shōrt-lived (shōrt'līvd), *n.* Not living long.

Shōrt'ly, *ad.* Quickly; soon; concisely; briefly.

Shōrt'ness, *n.* The quality of being short.

Shōrt'ra, *n. pl.* Coarse bran of wheat or rye.

Shōrt-sight-ed (sit-ēd), *a.* Not seeing far.

Shōt, *imp. t. & pp.* from *shoot*.—2, *n.* The act of shooting;—a ball or bullet;—small missiles.

Shōte, *n.* A young hog;—a species of fish.

Shōld (shōld), *n.* *auxiliary and defective.* Usually denoting obligation or duty.

Shōul'der (shōl'der), *n.* The joint which connects the arm to the body;—a prominence;—an angle.—2, *r. a.* To push; to push rudely;—to take or put on the shoulder.

Shōul'der-blād (shōl'der-blād), *n.* The scapula, a bone of the shoulder.

Shōūt, *n.* A loud, vehement cry of triumph, &c.—2, *v. n.* To cry vehemently; to exclaim.

Shōve (shūv), *v. a.* To push; to rush against.—2, *n.* The act of shoving; a push.

Shōv'el (shūv'el), *n.* A tool for digging, &c.—2, *r. a.* To throw with a shovel.

Shōw (shō), *v. a.* [*imp. t. showed; pp. shown.*] To exhibit; to make known; to prove; to teach; to direct;—also written *shew*.—2, *v. n.* To appear; to look; to seem.—3, *n.* A spectacle; a display; an exhibition.

Shōw'bread (shōw'bred), *n.* Twelve loaves of unleavened bread, representing the twelve tribes of Israel;—written also *shewbread*.

Shōw'er (shō'er), *n.* One who shows.

Shōw'er, *n.* A fall of rain;—a profusion.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* To pour down.

Shōw'er-y (shōw'er-ē), *a.* Raining in showers.

Shōw'i-ness, *n.* The quality of being showy.

Shōwn (shōn), *pp.* from *show*. Exhibited.

Shōw'y (shō'ē), *a.* Splendid; gay; ostentatious.

Shrānk (shränk), *imp. t.* from *shrink*.

Shrēd, *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp. shred.*] To cut, or tear, into small pieces.—2, *n.* A small piece cut off; a strip. [a scold;—a shrew-mouse.]

Shrew (shrū), *n.* A peevish, brawling woman;

Shrewd (shrūd), *a.* Sly; cunning; discerning; astute; sagacious;—shrewish.

Shrewd'ly (shrūd'le), *ad.* Cunningly; slyly.

Shrewd'ness (shrūd'ness), *n.* Acuteness.

Shrew'ish (shrū'ish), *a.* Froward; clamorous.

Shrew'mōle (shrū'mōl), *n.* A kind of mole.

Shrew'mōuse (shrū'mōūs), *n.* A small animal.

Shriēk (shrek), *v. n.* To utter a sharp cry.—2, *n.* A sharp cry; a scream.

Shift, *n.* (*Eccl.*) Confession and absolution.

Shrike, *n.* A small rapacious bird.

Shrill, *a.* Sharp, piercing, tremulous, as sound

Shrill'ness, *n.* The quality of being shrill.

Shrimp, *n.* A small crustacean;—a dwarf.

Shrine, *n.* A case or box to hold things sacred

Shrink, *v. n.* [*imp. t. shrank; shrunk; pp. shrunk, shrank'en.*] To contract itself; to shrink;—to fall back; to recoil. [the act of shrinking.]

Shrink'age (shränk'ā), *n.* Loss by shrinking.

Shrive, *v. a.* [*imp. t. shrove; shrived; pp. shriven.*] To administer confession and absolution.

Shriv'el (shriv'el), *v. a. & v. n.* To contract or be contracted into wrinkles; to wither.

Shrōd, *n.* The dress of the dead.—2, *v. a.* To shelter; to cover; to dress.

Shrōds, *n. pl.* Large ropes of a ship.

Shrōve'tide, or **Shrōve'-**

Tues-day, *n.* The next day before Lent, preceding Ash-

Wednesday.

Shrūb, *n.* A bush;—spirit

with acid and sugar.

Shrūb'ber-y, *n.* A plantation

or growth of shrubs; shrubs

collectively.

Shrūb'by, *a.* Full of, or like, shrubs; bushy.

Shrūg, *v. a. & v. n.* To draw up the shoulders,

&c.—2, *n.* A contraction of the shoulders.

Shrūnk (shränk), *imp. t. & pp.* from *shrink*.

Shrūnk'en (shränk'ēn), *pp.* from *shrink*.

Shūd'der, *v. n.* To quake with fear, &c.—2, *n.* A tremor; a state of trembling.

Shūffle (shūff), *v. a. & v. n.* To throw into

disorder;—to play mean tricks;—to shove the

feet.—2, *n.* The act of shuffling; a trick.

Shūff'ing, *n.* Disorder;—artifice; trick;—ir-

regular gait. [of]

Shūn, *v. a.* To avoid; to decline; to keep clear

Shūnt, *n.* A railway switch.—2, *v. a.* To switch

off, as a train.

Shūt, *v. a. & v. n.* [*imp. t. & pp. shut.*] To close;

to confine; to bar; to exclude; to contract.

Shūt'ter, *n.* One that shuts; a cover; a door.

Shūt'tle, *n.* An instrument used in weaving.

Shūt'tle-cōck, *n.* A cork stuck with feathers

and beaten backward and forward.

Shy, *a.* Reserved; coy; cautious; suspicious.

Shy'ly, *ad.* With shyness; not familiarly.

Shy'ness, *n.* Reservedness; coyness.

Sib'i-lant, *a.* Hissing.—2, *n.* A hissing letter.

Sib'i-lā'tion, *n.* A hissing sound.

Sib'y'l, *n.* A prophesying among the pagans.

Sib'y'l-line, *a.* Of or belonging to a sibyl.

Sick, *a.* Afflicted with disease; ill; disgusted.

Sick'en (sīk'en), *v. n. & v. a.* To become or

make sick; to weary.

Sick'ish, *a.* Somewhat sick;—nauseating.

Sīc'kle, *n.* A hook with which grain is cut.

Sick'ly-ness, *n.* The state of being sickly.

Sick'ly, *a.* Not healthy; not sound; weak.

Sick'ness, *n.* Disease; illness; malady; nausea.

Side, *n.* The part of an animal fortified by the

ribs; a part; a margin; an edge; a party; in-

terest.—2, *a.* Lateral; oblique; indirect.—

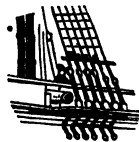
3, *r. n.* To take sides; to take part.

Side'bōard, *n.* A piece of furniture.

Side'lōng, *a.* Lateral; oblique; not direct.—

2, *ad.* Laterally; on the side.

Sī-dē'rē-gal, *a.* Starry; relating to the stars.



Shrouds.

Sid'er-ite, *n.* A mineral:—a kind of plant.
Sid-e-ro-graph'ic, *a.* Relating to siderography.
Sid-e-ro-graph'ic-al, *a.* raphy. [steel.
Sid-e-ro-graphy, *n.* The art of engraving on steel.
Sid-e-sad-dle, *n.* A woman's riding-saddle.
Sid-e-walk (-wawk), *n.* A foot-path beside a street.
Sid-e-way, or **Sid-e-way**, *ad.* On one side.
Sid-ing, *n.* A railway turn-out.
Sid-le (sid'l), *v. n.* To go side foremost. [place.
Sid-le (sid'l), *v. n.* The act of besetting a fortified place.
Sid-ra, *n.* [Sp.] A range of mountains.
Sid-sa-ta, *n.* [Sp.] An afternoon's nap.
Sieve (siv), *n.* A utensil for sifting.
Sift, *v. a.* To separate by a sieve; to examine.
Sigh (si), *v. n.* To emit the breath audibly.—
2, n. An audible emission of the breath.
Sight (sit), *n.* The sense of seeing; a show.
Sight-less (sit'less), *a.* Wanting sight; blind.
Sight'li-ness (sit'le-nēs), *n.* Comeliness.
Sight'ly (sit'le), *a.* Pleasing to the eye; comely:
 —affording a fine prospect.
Sign (sin), *n.* A token; an indication; a mark:
 —a miracle:—thirty degrees in the zodiac.—
2, v. a. To mark; to show; to ratify.
Sign'al, *n.* A sign that gives notice; a mark.—
2, a. Eminent; memorable; remarkable.
Sign'al-ize, *v. a.* To make remarkable.
Sign'al-ly, *ad.* Remarkably; memorably.
Sign'a-ture, *n.* A sign; a mark:—a figure or
 letter:—the name of a person written.
Sign'er (sin'er), *n.* One who signs.
Signet, *n.* A seal—particularly, a king's seal.
Sign-if-i-cance, *n.* Power of signifying;
Sign-if-i-cant, *a.* Expressive; important.
Sign-if-i-cant-ly, *ad.* With significance.
Sign-if-i-ca-tion, *n.* The act of signifying; ex-
 pression:—meaning; import; sense.
Sign-if-i-ca-tive, *a.* Strongly expressive.
Sign-if-y, *v. a.* To declare; to mean; to import.
2, v. n. To express meaning with force.
Sign'ior (sin'yur), *n.* A title.—See **SEIGNIOR**.
Sign'-mān'u-al (sin'-), *n.* The signature of a
 king, written with his own hand. [hangs.
Sign'-pōst (sin'-), *n.* A post on which a sign
 is placed.
Sign'f-i-cant, *n.* Taciturnity; secrecy; stillness.—
2, interj. Commanding silence.—3, *v. a.* To
 forbid to speak:—to still.
Sign'f-i-cant, *a.* Not speaking; mute; still; quiet.
Sign'f-i-cant-ly, *ad.* Without speech or noise.
Sign'f-i-cant, or **Sign'f-i-cant**, *n.* Pure quartz or flint; si-
 licic acid; silicon oxide.
Silhouette (sil'fō-ēt'), *n.* [Fr.] A profile cut in
 black paper:—an illustration in
 solid black.
Sil-ic'ic, *a.* Noting an acid which
 is an oxide of silicon.
Sil-ic'i-ous, or **Sil-ic'i-ous** (sil-
 'ish-us), *a.* Relating to silica.
Sil'i-cōn, *n.* One of the chemical
 elements.
Silk, *n.* A fine, soft thread spun
 by silk-worms; stuff made of the
 thread:—the styles of maize.
Silk-en (silk'kn), *a.* Made of silk; soft.
Silk'i-ness, *n.* Softness; smoothness.
Silk'-mēr-cer, *n.* A dealer in silk. [silk.
Silk'-worm (-wūrm), *n.* A worm that spins
 silk.
Silk'y, *a.* Made of silk:—soft; tender.



Silhouette.

Sill, *n.* A bottom piece of timber.
Sill'ig-būb, *n.* A liquor made of milk, cream,
 wine, sugar, cider, &c.
Sill'i-ness, *n.* Weakness; harmless folly.
Sill'y, *a.* Stupid; weak; foolish; witless.
Silt, *n.* A pit for ensilage, or grain.
Silt, *n.* Mud or earth deposited at the bottom
 of water.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To fill with silt.
Sil'van, *a.* See **SYLVAN**.
Silver, *n.* A white, hard metal:—money.—
2, a. Made of, or like, silver:—white; glitter-
 ing.—3, *v. a.* To cover with silver.
Silver-smith, *n.* One who works in silver.
Silver-y, *a.* Besprinkled with, or like, silver.
Sim'i-lar, *a.* Having resemblance; like.
Sim'i-lar-ty, *n.* Likeness; resemblance.
Sim'i-lar-ly, *ad.* With resemblance.
Sim'i-lō, *n.* A comparison for illustration.
Sim'il'i-tude, *n.* Resemblance; comparison.
Sim'mer, *v. n.* To boil gently with a hissing.
Sim'mō-ni-āc, *n.* One who practices simony.
Sim'mō-ni-āc-al, *a.* Relating to simony.
Sim'mō-ni-āc, *n.* The crime of buying or selling
 church preferment. [wind in Africa, &c.
Sim'mō-ni-āc, or **Sim'mō-ni-āc**, *n.* A hot, suffocating
 wind.
Sim'per, *v. n.* To smile; to smile foolishly.—
2, n. A foolish or affected smile.
Sim'ple (sim'pl), *a.* Plain; artless; unmingled:
 —silly; foolish.—2, *n.* Something unmingled:—
 a medicinal plant or herb.
Sim'ple-ness, *n.* The quality of being simple.
Sim'pler, *n.* One who gathers medicinal herbs.
Sim'ple-ton, *n.* A silly person; a fool.
Sim'pli-ty, *n.* The state of being simple;
 plainness; artlessness:—folly.
Sim'pli-fi-ca-tion, *n.* The act of simplifying.
Sim'pli-ty, *v. a.* To render simple or plain.
Sim'ply, *ad.* In a simple manner:—plainly;
 artlessly:—merely:—foolishly.
Sim'u-lā-tion, *v. a.* To feign; to counterfeit.
Sim'u-lā-tive, *a.* A dissembling; a feigning.
Sim'u-lā-tive-ous, *a.* Acting or existing to-
 gether or at the same time.
Sim'u-lā-tive-ous-ly, *ad.* At the same time.
Sin, *n.* A violation of the laws of God; in-
 iquity.—2, *v. n.* To violate the laws of God.
Sin'a-pism, *n.* A poultice of mustard-seed, &c.
Since, *conj.* Because that; from the time that.
2, ad. Ago; before this:—from that time.—
3, prep. After; from some time past.
Sin-cere, *a.* Honest; not feigned; real; pure.
Sin-cere-ly, *ad.* Honestly; without hypocrisy.
Sin-cere-ness, *n.* The quality of being sincere;
 candor; honesty; purity.
Sin'ch, *n.* A saddle-girth.—2, *v. a.* To saddle.
Sine, *n.* A sort of trigonometrical line.
Sin'e-cure, *n.* An office without employment.
Sin'e-cū-rist, *n.* One who holds a sinecure.
Sin'ew (sin'ū), *n.* A tendon; muscle; nerve.
Sin'ew-y (sin'ū-e), *a.* Strong; nervous.
Sin'ful, *a.* Partaking of sin; unholy; iniqui-
 tous; impious; wicked.
Sin'ful-ly, *ad.* In a sinful manner; wickedly.
Sin'ful-ness, *n.* Iniquity; wickedness.
Sing, *v. n.* [imp. t. sung or sang; pp. sung.] To
 form the voice to melody; to carol.—2, *v. a.*
 To relate in poetry or song; to celebrate.
Sing'e (sin'), *v. a.* To scorch; to burn slightly.
Sing'er, *n.* One who is skilled in singing.

Sing'ing, *n.* The act of one who sings; the utterance of melodious sounds.

Sin'gle (sing'gl), *a.* One only; not double:—particular; individual; pure:—unmarried.—2, *v. a.* To select; to choose from.

Sin'gle-nēss, *n.* Not duplicity; sincerity.

Sin'gly, *ad.* Individually; only; by himself.

Sing' song, *n.* Bad singing; bad intonation.

Sing'gū-lar (sing'gū-lar), *a.* Single; only one; not plural:—particular; rare; unusual; odd.

Sin'gū-lar'ly, *ad.* Particularly:—strangely.

Sin'gū-lar'ly, *ad.* Particularly:—strangely.

Sin'j-e-ter, *a.* Pertaining to a sine.

Sin'is-ter, *a.* On the left hand:—left:—corrupt; unfair; unlucky:—evil; wicked; ill.

Sin'is-tral, or **Sin'is-tro**, *a.* Perverse; absurd; wrong:—on the left hand.

Sink, *v. n.* [*imp. t.* sunk or sank; *pp.* sunk.] To fall gradually; not to swim; to decline.—2, *v. a.* To immerse; to delve; to depress.—3, *n.* A drain:—a place of filth.

Sink'ing-fund, *n.* A fund to reduce a debt.

Sin'less, *a.* Exempt from sin; innocent.

Sin'less-nēss, *n.* Exemption from sin.

Sin'ner, *n.* One who sins or is irreligious.

Sin'ō-fer-ing, *n.* A sacrifice for sin.

Sin'ō-per, or **Sin'ō-ple**, *n.* A species of quartz.

Sin'ū-āte (sin'yū-āt), *v. a.* To bend in and out.

Sin'ū-ā-tion, *n.* A bending in and out.

Sin'ū-ā-tion, *n.* The quality of being sinuous.

Sin'ū-ōds, *a.* Bending in and out; winding.

Sip, *v. a. & v. n.* To drink by small draughts.—2, *n.* A small draught with the lips.

Siphon, *n.* A bent tube for decanting a liquid.

Sir, *n.* A word of respect:—a title of a knight.

Sire, *n.* A father:—a title of respect to a king.—2, *v. a.* To beget.

Sir'en, *n.* A goddess or a sea-monster; a kind of fog-horn.—2, *a.* Alluring; bewitching like a siren.

Sir'ra (sār'ra or sir'ra), *interj.* A term of reproach or insult.

Sir'up (sir'up or sir'rup), *n.* Vegetable juice boiled with sugar; a thick, sugary liquid.

Sis'ter, *n.* A woman born of the same parents.

Sis'ter-hood (-hōd), *n.* A society of women.

Sis'ter-ly, *a.* Like a sister; becoming a sister.

Sis'tine, *a.* Noting a chapel in the Vatican at Rome; pertaining to Pope Sixtus.

Sit, *v. n.* [*imp. t.* & *pp.* sat.] To repose on a seat:—to hold a session:—to incubate.

Site, *n.* Situation; local position; locality.

Sithe, *n.* A scythe.—See **SCYTH**.

Sit'ting, *n.* The act of one who sits:—a session.

Sit't-ate, or **Sit't-ēd**, *a.* Placed; seated.

Sit't-ā-tion, *n.* A position; condition; state.

Six, *a. & n.* Twice three; one more than five.

Six'fold, *a.* Six times told or repeated.

Six'pence, *n.* An English coin; half a shilling.

Six'pen-nx, *a.* Worth or costing sixpence.

Six'tēn, *a.* Six and ten; twice eight.

Six'tēnth, *a.* The ordinal of sixteen.

Sixth, *a.* Next after the fifth.—*n.* A sixth part.

Sixth'ly, *ad.* In the sixth place.

Six'ti-ēth, *a.* The ordinal of sixty.

Six'ty, *a. & n.* Six times ten. [large]

Siz'a-ble, *a.* Of considerable or proper bulk;

Siz'ar, *n.* A student of a low rank; a servitor.

Size, *n.* Bulk; bigness:—a kind of glue.—2, *v. a.* To adjust:—to cover with size.

Siz'ing, *n.* The act of covering with size:—glue

Siz'y, *a.* Viscous; glutinous. [or size]

Skald, *n.* A Norse poet; a scald.

Skate, *n.* An iron to slide with on ice:—a kind of fish.—2, *v. n.* To slide with skates on ice.

Skein (skān), *n.* A knot of thread, yarn, &c.

Skel'e-ton, *n.* The bones of the body in their natural situation:—a sketch; an outline.

Skēp'tic, or **Sēp'tic**, *n.* A doubter; an infidel.

Skēp'ti-cal, *a.* Doubting; not believing; sceptical.—See **SCPTICAL**.

Skēp'ti-cism, *n.* Doubt; infidelity; scepticism.

Sketch, *v. a.* To trace the outlines of; to plan.—2, *n.* An outline; a rough draught; plan.

Sketch'y, *a.* Unfinished; having the qualities of a sketch.

Skew, *a.* A twist.—2, *a.* Wry; oblique.

Skew'er, *n.* A wooden or iron pin for meat.—2, *v. a.* To fasten with skewers.

Skē-graph, *n.* A photographic picture made by the Roentgen rays.

Skid, *n.* A piece of timber.

Skiff, *n.* A small, light boat; a wherry.

Skil'ful, *a.* Knowing; well versed; able.

Skil'l, *n.* Knowledge; experience; dexterity.

Skilled (skild), *a.* Knowing; versed.

Skil'let, *n.* A small kettle or boiler.

Skim, *v. a.* To clear off:—to brush slightly.—2, *v. n.* To pass lightly; to glide along.

Skim'mer, *n.* A shallow vessel; one who skims.

Skim'-milk, *n.* Milk deprived of the cream.

Skin, *n.* The natural covering of the flesh.—2, *v. a.* To flay:—to cover:—to cheat.—3, *v. n.* To become skinned over.

Skin'flint, *n.* A miser.

Skin'ny, *a.* Consisting of skin; wanting flesh.

Skip, *v. n.* To pass by quick leaps.—2, *v. a.* To miss.—3, *n.* A light leap or bound; a spring.

Skip'-jack, *n.* An upstart:—a sort of fish.

Skip'per, *n.* One who skips:—a ship-master.

Skip'mish, *n.* A slight fight in war; a contest.—2, *v. n.* To fight loosely or in parties.

Skip'ret, *n.* A garden vegetable like a parsnip.

Skirt, *n.* A loose garment; a margin; a border.—2, *v. a.* To border; to run along the edge.

Skil'e-ah, *a.* Shy; easily frightened:—fickle.

Skil'e-ah-nēss, *n.* Shyness; fickleness.

Skil'e-ah (skil'tiz), *n. pl.* Ninepins.

Skil'ver, *n.* A split sheepskin.

Skil'k, *v. n.* To hide; to lurk in fear or malice.

Skil'l, *n.* The cranium; the brain-pan.

Skil'l'-skp, *n.* A head-piece:—a kind of plant.

Skink (skūngk), *n.* A fetid animal.

Skē, *n.* The heavens; the apparent vault of heaven; the aerial region; the firmament.

Skē'y (skē'y), *a.* Ethereal; like the sky.

Skē'y-lark, *n.* A lark that mounts and sings.

Skē'y-light (skē'y'lit), *n.* A window in a roof.

Skē'y-rock-et, *n.* A kind of rising firework.

Slab, *n.* A plane of stone; an outside plank.

Slab'ber, *v. a.* To smear with spittle.—2, *v. n.* To drivel; to slaver; to slobber.



Siphon.

Slab'by, *a.* Thick; viscous; wet; slimy.
Slack, *a.* Not tense; loose; remiss; not diligent.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* To loosen; to relax; to flag.—3, *n.* Coal broken in small pieces.
Slack'en (slák'kn), *v. a. & v. n.* To slack; to relax; to abate; to flag; to be loosened.
Slack'ness, *n.* Looseness; remissness.
Slag, *n.* The dross or recrement of metal.
Slain (slän), *pp.* from *slay*.
Slake, *v. a.* To quench; to extinguish; to allay.
Slam, *v. a.* To shut hard; to crush.—*n.* A bang.
Slam'der, *v. a.* To censure falsely; to defame.—2, *n.* Defamation; reproach; ill name.
Slam'der-ous, *a.* Falsely abusive; calumnious.
Sling, *n.* Low, vulgar language; ribaldry.—2, *imp. t.* from *sling*. [Obsolete.]
Slant, or **Slant'ing**, *a.* Oblique; sloping.
Slant, *v. n. & v. a.* To turn aslant or aside; to slope.—2, *n.* A slope:—an inclined plane.
Slap, *n.* A blow, as with the hand open.—2, *ad.* With a sudden and violent blow.—3, *v. a.* To strike with the open hand.
Slap-dash, *ad.* All at once; with hurry.
Slash, *v. a. & v. n.* To cut long cuts; to lash.—2, *n.* A cut; a wound; a cut in cloth.
Slat, *n.* A narrow piece of timber.
Slate, *n.* A kind of stone; a thin plate of stone.—2, *v. a.* To cover with slate, as a roof.
Slat'er, *n.* One who covers roofs with slate.
Slat'ern, *n.* A negligent, careless woman.
Slat'ern-ly, *a.* Not clean; slovenly.
Slaw'ry, *a.* Having the nature of slave.
Slough'ter (slaw'ter), *n.* Destruction; butchery.—2, *v. a.* To slay; to kill.
Slough'ter-höuse, *n.* A house for killing or butchering beasts; an abattoir.
Slough'ter-ous (slaw'ter-üs), *a.* Destructive.
Slave, *n.* One deprived of freedom; a drudge.—2, *v. n.* To drudge; to toil; to toil.
Slav'er, *n.* A slave-shop.
Slav'er, *n.* Spittle running from the mouth; drivel.—2, *v. n. & v. a.* To emit spittle; to slobber; to slobber.
Slav'ery, *n.* Servitude; the state of a slave.
Slave'-trade, *n.* The traffic in slaves.
Slav'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the Slavs, a people inhabiting a large part of Eastern Europe.
Slav'ish, *a.* Servile; mean; base; dependent.
Slav'ish-ly, *ad.* Servilely; meanly; basely.
Slav'ish-ness, *n.* Servility; meanness.
Slav-on', *a.* Relating to Slavonia, or to the Slavic race:—Slavic.
Slaw, *n.* Sliced raw cabbage.
Slay (slä), *v. a.* [*imp. t.* slew; *pp.* slain.] To kill; to destroy; to butcher; to slaughter.
Slay'er (slä'er), *n.* A killer; a destroyer.
Sleazy (slä'z), *a.* Flimsy; slight;—said of sleeve, *n.* Raw, untwisted silk. [woven fabrics.
Sled, *n.* A carriage drawn on runners.
Sledge, *n.* A large, heavy hammer:—a sled.
Sleek, *a.* Smooth; glossy; not rough.—2, *v. a.* To render sleek, smooth, or glossy.
Sleek'ness, *n.* Smoothness; glossiness.
Sleep, *v. n.* [*imp. t. & pp.* slept.] To take rest; to slumber; to nap; to repose.—2, *n.* Repose; rest; slumber.
Sleep'er, *n.* One who sleeps:—a bottom timber.
Sleep'i-ly, *ad.* Drowsily; lazily; stupidly.
Sleep-i-ness, *n.* Drowsiness; desire to sleep.

Sleep'less, *a.* Wanting sleep; always awake.
Sleep'less-ness, *n.* The state of being sleepless.
Sleep'y, *a.* Drowsy; disposed to sleep; dull.
Sleet, *n.* Rain mixed with hail or snow.—2, *v. n.* To snow or hail with a mixture of rain.
Sleet'y, *a.* Bringing, or consisting of, sleet.
Sleeve, *n.* The dress that covers the arm.
Sleeve'less, *a.* Having no sleeves.
Sleigh (slä), *n.* A vehicle drawn on runners.
Sleigh'ing (slä'ing), *n.* The act of travelling or riding in a sleigh:—the state of snow which admits of running sleighs. [dexterity.
Sleight (slit), *n.* Art; trick;
Slen'der, *a.* Thin; not bulky; slight; weak.
Slen'der-ly, *ad.* Without bulk; slightly.
Slen'der-ness, *n.* The quality of being slender:
Slept, *imp. t. & pp.* from *sleep*. [—littleness.
Sleuth'-hound, *n.* A blood-hound.
Slew (slü), *imp. t.* from *slay*.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* To turn around.
Slice, *v. a.* To cut into thin pieces; to divide.—2, *n.* A thin, broad piece cut off:—a fire-shovel.
Slid, *imp. t. & pp.* from *slide*.
Slid'den (slid'dn), *pp.* from *slide*.
Slide, *v. n. & v. a.* [*imp. t.* slid; *pp.* sliddden or slid.] To pass along smoothly; to slip; to glide.—2, *n.* A smooth passage; a place for sliding:—a flow; an even course.
Slid'er, *n.* One who, or that which, slides.—2, *n.* **Slight** (slit), *a.* Small; worthless; weak.—2, *n.* Neglect; contempt; scorn.—3, *v. a.* To neglect; to disregard.
Slight'ly (slit'ly), *ad.* Without regard:—weakly; in a small degree:—contempt.
Slight'ness (slit'ness), *n.* Weakness; neglect.
Sli'ly, *ad.* Cunningly; with art.—See **Sli'ly**.
Slim, *a.* Weak; slight; slender; thin of shape.
Slime, *n.* A viscous mire; glutinous substance.
Slim'ness, *n.* Viscosity; glutinous matter.
Slim'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being slim.
Slim'y, *a.* Overspread with slime; glutinous.
Sling, *n.* A missile weapon for throwing stones:—a throw; a stroke:—a spirituous drink.—2, *v. a.* To throw by a sling; to cast.
Slink, *v. n.* [*imp. t. & pp.* slunk.] To sneak; to steal away.—2, *v. a.* To miscarry.
Slip, *v. n.* To slide; to glide; to escape.—2, *v. a.* To convey secretly:—to let loose.—3, *n.* The act of slipping; a slide; a false step; a mistake:—a twig:—an escape. [untied.
Slip'knöt (-nöt), *n.* A bow-knot; a knot easily
Slip'per, *n.* A light, loose shoe. [certainty.
Slip'per-i-ness, *n.* Smoothness, as of ice:—un-
Slip'per-y, *a.* Glib; hard to hold; very smooth.
Slip'shod, *a.* Having the shoes not pulled up:—careless; remiss:—not neat.
Slit, *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp.* slit or slitted.] To cut lengthwise; to divide by cutting; to sunder.—2, *n.* A long cut or narrow opening.
Slit'ting-mill, *n.* A mill where iron plates or bars are cut into narrow rods.
Slit'ver or **Sliv'er**, *n.* A piece split or torn off.—2, *v. a.* To split; to tear off.
Slab'ber, *v. a.* To spit upon; to sllobber.—2, *v. n.* To drivel; to emit saliva.—3, *n.* Saliva; drivel.
Sloe (slö), *n.* A thorny shrub, and its fruit.



sleigh.

Sló'gan (sló'gan or sló'gan), *n.* [Scot.] A battle-cry:—a military watchword.

Slópp, *n.* A small vessel with one mast.

Slop, *v. a.* To drink hastily; to dash with water.—2, *n.* Mean liquor; liquid split.—*pl.* Ready-made clothing.

Slope, *a.* Oblique; not perpendicular.—2, *n.* An oblique direction:—a declivity.—3, *v. a.* To form to obliquity or declivity.—4, *v. n.* To incline:—to have an oblique direction.

Slop'py, *a.* Mire and wet; splashy.

Slop'-shop, *n.* A shop for ready-made clothes.

Slót, *n.* Track of a deer:—a slit in a machine.

Slóth, *n.* Laziness:—a slow-moving animal.

Slóth'ful, *a.* Idle; lazy; sluggish; indolent.

Slóth'ch, *n.* A clown:—a clownish gait or manner.—2, *v. n.* To have a clownish manner.

Slóugh (sluf), *n.* The cast skin of a serpent:—a piece of disorganized flesh in a sore.—2, *v. n.* To separate and come off.

Slóugh (slú), *n.* A deep, mire place; a morass.

Slóugh'y (slú'e), *a.* Mirey; boggy; muddy.

Sló'v'en, *n.* One carelessly or dirtily dressed.

Sló'v'en-ly, *a.* Indecently negligent of dress.

Slów (sló), *a.* Not swift; late; dull; tardy.

Slów'ly (sló'le), *ad.* Not swiftly; not rashly.

Slów'ness, *n.* Want of velocity; delay.

Sludge, *n.* Mire: dirt mixed with water.

Slúe (slú), *v. a.* To turn about its axis; to turn.

Slíng, *n.* A drone:—a lump of metal:—a snail.

Slíng'gard, *n.* An idler; an inactive, lazy, idle drone; a lounge.

Slóg'ish, *a.* Dull; lazy; slothful; idle; slow.

Slóg'ish-ness, *n.* Dulness; sloth; laziness.

Slúice (slúe), *n.* A water-gate; a flood-gate.

Slúm, *n.* A narrow, dirty alley or lane in a city.

Slúm'ber, *v. n.* To sleep; to repose; to doze.—2, *n.* Light sleep; sleep; repose.

Slúm'ber-ous, or **Slúm'ber-y**, *a.* Sleepy; dozy.

Slúmp, *v. n.* To sink in treading through snow.

Slúng, *imp. t. & pp. from slíng.* [ice, &c.]

Slúnk (slúngk), *imp. t. & pp. from slíng.*

Slúr, *v. a.* To sully; to soil; to reproach; to revile.—2, *n.* A slight reproach; a trick:—a mark in music. [mud.]

Slúsh, *n.* Snow in a state of liquefaction; soft

Slút, *n.* A dirty woman; a she dog.

Slút'tish, *a.* Nasty; not nice; not cleanly.

Slít, *a.* Meantly artful; insidious; cunning.

Slít'ly, *ad.* With secret artifice; insidiously.

Slít'ness, *n.* Artful secrecy; art; cunning.

Smáck, *v. n. & v. a.* To kiss:—to have a taste.—2, *n.* Taste; savor; tincture:—a loud kiss:—a slap:—a sharp noise:—a small sailing-vessel.

Smáll, *a.* Little; not great; slender; minute.—2, *n.* The small or narrow part of any thing.

Smáll'v'beer, *n.* Beer of little strength.

Smáll'ness, *n.* Littleness; diminutiveness.

Smáll'pox, *n.* An eruptive, malignant distemper.

Smált, *n.* A beautiful blue substance. [per.]

Smárt, *n.* A quick, pungent, lively pain.—2, *v. n.* To feel a sharp pain.—3, *a.* Pungent; sharp; quick; brisk; expert; acute; clever.

Smárt'ly, *a.* Sharply; briskly; vigorously.

Smárt'ness, *n.* Quickness; vigor; briskness.



Sloop.

Smásh, *v. a.* To break or dash in pieces.

Smát'ter, *v. n.* To talk superficially or ignorantly. [edge.]

Smát'ter-er, *n.* One who has a slight knowl-

Smát'ter-ing, *n.* Superficial knowledge.

Smear (smér), *v. a.* To besmear; to daub.—2, *n.* An ointment; a fat substance; a daub.

Smell, *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp. smell.*] To perceive by the nose.—2, *v. n.* To perceive or emit smell; to smack.—3, *n.* The sense or power of smelling:—scent; odor.

Smelt, *imp. t. & pp. from smell.*—2, *n.* A small fish esteemed for food.—3, *v. a.* To extract metal from, as from ores.

Smérk, *v. n.* To smile pertly.—See **Smirk**.

Smí'lax, *n.* [L.] A genus of climbing plants.

Smile, *v. n.* To express pleasure by the countenance:—to look gay:—to be propitious.—2, *n.* A look of pleasure or kindness.

Smí'ling-ly, *ad.* With a look of pleasure.

Smíroh, *v. a.* To cloud; to dusk; to soil.

Smírk, *v. n.* To smile affectively.

Smíte, *v. a.* [*imp. t. smote; pp. smitten.*] To strike; to kill; to destroy; to afflict; to blast.—2, *v. n.* To strike; to collide. [man.]

Smíth, *n.* One who works in metals:—a work-

Smíth'er-y, *n.* The shop, or work, of a smith.

Smíth'y, *n.* The shop of a smith; a stithy.

Smít'ten (smít'tn), *pp. from smíte.* Struck.

Smóck, *n.* A woman's under-garment; a shift.

Smóck-fróck, *n.* A gabardine; a coarse frock.

Smóke, *n.* A sooty exhalation; a sooty vapor.—2, *v. n.* To emit smoke:—to use tobacco.—3, *v. a.* To scent or dry by smoke:—to find out.

Smóck'er, *n.* One who smokes.

Smó'ky, *a.* Emitting smoke; fumid:—obscure.

Smóth, *a.* Even; glossy; soft; bland; mild.—2, *v. a.* To level; to make easy; to soften.

Smóth'ly, *ad.* Not roughly; evenly; mildly.

Smóth'ness, *n.* Evenness of surface; softness.

Smóte, *imp. t. from smíte.*

Smóth'er, *v. a.* To suffocate; to stifle; to suppress.—2, *v. n.* To be suffocated; to smoulder.—3, *n.* Smoke; thick dust.

Smóul'der (smóul'dér), *v. n.* To burn or smoke slowly and without flame.

Smúdge, *n.* A dense smoke:—a heap of smoking combustibles.—2, *v. a.* To soil: to stifle.

Smúg, *a.* Nice; spruce; dressed with niceness.

Smúg'gle (smúg'gl), *v. a.* To import or export secretly or without paying the duties.

Smúg'gler, *n.* One who smuggles.

Smút, *n.* A spot with soot; mildew:—obscenity.—2, *v. a.* To mark with soot; to taint with mildew.—3, *v. n.* To gather smut.

Smútch, *v. a.* To blacken with smoke or soot.

Smút'ti-ly, *ad.* Blackly; smokily:—obscenely.

Smút'ti-ness, *n.* The state of being smutty.

Smút'ty, *a.* Black with smoke:—obscene.

Snáck, *n.* A share; a part taken by compact:—a hasty luncheon.

Sná'f'fe, *n.* A bridle which crosses the nose.—2, *v. a.* To bridle; to hold in a bridle.

Snáig, *n.* A protuberance:—a tooth:—a branch:—a tree at the bottom of a river.

Snáig'fed, or **Snáig'fy**, *a.* Full of snags; knotty.

Snáil, *n.* A slimy, testaceous animal. [kinds.]

Snáke, *n.* A serpent.

Snáke'róót, *n.* A medicinal plant of many

Snake's wood (-wûd), *n.* A beautiful ornamental wood.

Snâ'kx, *a.* Serpentine:—belonging to a snake.

Snâp, *v. a.* To break short; to strike; to bite.

—2, *v. n.* To break short; to try to bite.—3, *n.* A quick breaking:—a bite; a catch.

Snâp-drâg-on, *n.* A kind of play:—a plant.

Snâp'pish, *a.* Eager to bite; peevish; tart.

Snâre, *n.* A gin; a net; a noose; a trap.—2, *v. a.* To entrap; to ensnare.

Snârl, *v. n.* To growl; to speak roughly.—2, *v. a.* To entangle; to embarrass.—3, *n.* An entanglement; a tangle:—a quarrel; a growl.

Snârch, *v. a. & v. n.* To seize hastily; to bite or catch.—2, *n.* A hasty catch; a broken part.

Snâth, *n.* The handle or pole of a scythe.

Snâk (snâk), *v. n.* To creep or withdraw slyly or meanly.—2, *n.* A sneaking, mean fellow.

Snâk'ing, *p. a.* Servile; mean; low.

Snâer, *v. n.* To show contempt by looks, &c.—2, *n.* A look of contempt:—an act of derision.

Snâer'ing-ly, *ad.* With a look of scorn.

Snâeze, *v. n.* To emit wind audibly by the nose.—2, *n.* An emission of wind by the nose.

Snâk'er, or **Snâg'fer**, *v. n.* To laugh slyly; to giggle; to titter.

Sniff, *v. a.* To snuff.—2, *v. n.* To snuff the air audibly.—3, *n.* The act of sniffing:—a sound made by one who sniffs.

Snip, *v. a.* To cut at once, as with scissors.—2, *n.* A chip; a shred; a share.

Snipe, *n.* A small wild fowl with a long bill.

Sniv'el (sniv'el), *n.* Mucus from the nose.—2, *v. n.* To cry; to weep; to whine.

Snôb, *n.* One who apes the manner of a gentleman. [ing-line]

Snôdd, *n.* A maiden's head-band:—a short fish.

Snôdze, *n.* A short slumber:—a nap.—2, *v. n.* To sleep, or doze.

Snôre, *v. n.* To breathe audibly through the nose in sleep.—2, *n.* The noise of one who snores.

Snôrt, *v. n.* To blow hard through the nose.—2, *n.* A loud sound made through the nose.

Snôut, *n.* The nose of a beast:—the nozzle.

Snôw (snô), *n.* Frozen vapor of water.—2, *v. n.* To fall in flakes of snow.

Snôw'bâll, *n.* A round lump of snow.

Snôw'-crÿs-tal, *n.* One of the minute crystals of which snow is composed.

Snôw'-drôp, *n.* A early white flower.

Snôw'y (snô'p), *a.* White like snow; pure.

Snûb, *n.* A snag; a knot in wood:—a rebuke.—2, *v. a.* To check; to reprimand; to nip.

Snûb'-nôged (-nôzd), *a.* Having a short nose.

Snûff, *n.* Burnt candle-wick:—inhalation by the nose:—powdered tobacco.—2, *v. a.* To inhale; to smell; to crop, as the snuff of a candle.—3, *v. n.* To draw breath by the nose.

Snûff'bôx, *n.* A box in which snuff is carried.

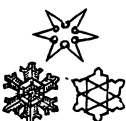
Snûff'ers, *n. pl.* A utensil to snuff candles.

Snûff'le, *v. n.* To speak through the nose.

Snûg, *a.* Close; concealed; convenient; neat.

Snûg, or **Snûg'gle**, *v. n.* To lie close, snug, or snug'ly, *ad.* Safely; closely; cosily. [warm.

Snû, *ad.* In like manner; thus; therefore.



Snow-crystals.

Ssâk (sôk), *v. a.* To steep:—to imbibe through the pores.—2, *v. n.* To be steeped.

Ssâk'er, *n.* One who soaks:—a great drinker.

Ssâp (sôp), *n.* A substance used in washing.—2, *v. a.* To apply soap to.

Ssâp'bôll'er, *n.* One who makes soap.

Ssâp'stône, *n.* A kind of stone.

Ssâp'y, *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, soap.

Ssâr (sôr), *n.* A towering flight.—2, *v. n.* To fly aloft; to tower; to mount.

Ssâb, *v. n.* To sigh with sorrow convulsively.—2, *n.* A convulsive sigh; audible grief.

Ss'ber, *a.* Temperate; regular; calm; serious.—2, *v. a.* To make sober or grave.

Ss'ber-ly, *ad.* Temperately; calmly; seriously.

Ss'ber-mînd'ed, *a.* Calm; regular; temperate.

Ss'ber-nêss, *n.* Temperance; calmness.

Sq-brî'e-ty, *n.* Temperance; soberness; calmness; seriousness; gravity.

Sobriquet (sôbr'p-kâ), *n.* [Fr.] A nickname.

Ssô'age, *n.* An ancient tenure of lands.

Ssô-cj-a-bîl'i-ty (sô-she-a-bîl'i-e-tê), or **Ssô'cj-a-ble-nêss**, *n.* The quality of being sociable.

Ssô'cj-a-ble (sô'she-a-bl), *a.* Familiar; conversable; inclined to company; social.

Ssô'cj-a-bly (sô'she-a-ble), *ad.* Companionably.

Ssô'cial (sô'shâl), *a.* Relating to society; companionable; familiar; sociable.

Ssô'cial-izm (sô'shâl-izm), *n.* A theory of those who wish to reorganize society.

Ssô'cial-ist, *n.* One who advocates socialism.

Ssô'cial-ly (sô'shâl-le), *ad.* In a social manner.

Ssô'cial-nêss (sô'shâl-nêss), *n.* The being social.

Ssô-cj-e-ty, *n.* Union of many in one interest; a community; a company; a partnership:—the people of a place collectively.

Ssô-cin'i-an, *n.* A follower of Socinus.—2, *a.* Of, or belonging to, Socinianism.

Ssô-cin'i-an-izm, *n.* The doctrines of Socinus.

Ssô-cj-ôl'ô-gÿ, *n.* The science of human society.

Ssôk, *n.* Something put between the foot and shoe:—the shoe of the ancient comic actors.

Ssôk'et, *n.* A hollow; the receptacle of the eye.

Ssôd, *n.* A turf; a clod.—2, *a.* Made of turf.—3, *imp. t.* from *seethe*. Seethed.

Ssô'ds, *n.* (Chem.) A fixed mineral alkali.

Ssô-dâ'l'i-ty, *n.* A fellowship; a fraternity.

Ssô'd'en (sôd'dn), *pp.* from *seethe*. Seethed, soaked with water.

Ssô'dy, *a.* Turfy; covered with sods.

Ssô'd'er, *v. a.* To cement; to solder.—See **SOLDER**.

Ssô'dj-um, *n.* The metallic base of soda.

Ssô'fa, *n.* A long, easy, covered seat.

Ssô'fit, *n.* A sort of timber-ceiling.

Ssô'ft (sôft or sâwft), *a.* Not hard; yielding.

Ssô'ft'en (sôff'n or sâwff'n), *v. a. & v. n.* To make or grow soft.

Ssô'ft'-heârt-ed, *a.* Kind-hearted; gentle.

Ssô'ft'ly, *ad.* Without hardness; gently.

Ssô'ft'nêss, *n.* Quality of being soft; mildness.

Ssô'f'y, *a.* Moist; damp; soaked with water.

Ssô'fl, *v. a.* To foul; to dirty; to pollute.—2, *n.* Ground; earth; dirt; dung; compost.

Ssoirée (swâ'râ), *n.* [Fr.] An evening entertainment.

Ssô'journ, *v. n.* To dwell awhile in a place:—to have a temporary abode.—2, *n.* A temporary residence.

Ssô'journ'er, *n.* A temporary dweller.

mten, air; môte, nôr, sôn; bâll, bûr, râle, ùse.—G, g, ð, soft; p, t, c, ð, hard; q, æ, y, & æ, & æ, & æ.

- Sol**, *n.* A French copper coin.—See *Sou*.—2, *n.* A note in music.
- Sol'ace**, *v. a.* To comfort; to cheer; to amuse; to soothe.—2, *n.* Comfort; consolation; pleasure; alleviation. [*fowl*; the gannet.
- Sol'and-gôsse**, or **Sol'an-gôsse**, *n.* An aquatic bird, *a.* Relating to the sun; sunny.
- Sold**, *imp. t. & pp.* from *sell*.
- Sol'der** (*sol'der* or *saw'der*), *v. a.* To unite or fasten surfaces of metals with metallic cement; to solder.—2, *n.* A metallic cement; solder.
- Sol'dier** (*sol'jer*), *n.* A member of a military company; a warrior.
- Sol'dier-ly**, *a.* Martial; warlike.
- Sol'dier-ship**, *n.* Martial qualities or skill.
- Sol'dier-y** (*sol'jer-y*), *n.* Soldiers collectively.
- Sole**, *n.* The bottom of the foot or shoe:—*a fish*.—2, *v. a.* To furnish with soles, as shoes.—3, *a.* Single; only:—(*Lav.*) Not married.
- Sol'e-cism**, *n.* An impropriety in language.
- Sole'ly**, *ad.* Singly; only; separately.
- Sol'emn** (*sol'em*), *a.* Anniversary:—religiously grave; awful; formal; ritual; serious.
- Sol'em-ni-ty**, *n.* A ceremony; a rite:—gravity.
- Sol'em-ni-zä'tion**, *n.* The act of solemnizing.
- Sol'em-nize**, *v. a.* To celebrate in due form; to perform religiously:—to make solemn.
- Sol'em-n-ly**, *ad.* In a solemn manner.
- Sol'-fä**, *v. n.* To pronounce the musical notes.
- Sol'-fe-r'i-no**, *a.* A deep-blue aniline color.
- Sol'-lic-it**, *v. a.* To importune; to entreat; to ask.
- Sol'-lic-i-tä'tion**, *n.* Importunity; invitation.
- Sol'-lic-i-tor**, *n.* One who solicits:—a lawyer.
- Sol'-lic-i-tous**, *a.* Anxious; careful; concerned.
- Sol'-lic-i-tous-ly**, *ad.* Anxiously; carefully.
- Sol'-lic-i-tude**, *n.* Mental disquietude; anxiety; carefulness; concern.
- Sol'id**, *a.* Not fluid; compact; firm; real; grave.—2, *n.* A solid or compact body or substance.
- Sol-i-där'i-ty**, *n.* Complete union of interests.
- Sol-id-i-fy**, *v. a.* To render solid.
- Sol-id-i-ty**, *n.* Firmness; compactness; density.
- Sol'id-ly**, *ad.* Firmly; densely; compactly.
- Sol'id-ness**, *n.* Solidity; firmness; density.
- Sol-i-dün-gü-lous**, *a.* Whole-hoofed, as a horse; not cloven-footed.
- Sol-i-fid'i-an**, *n.* One who rests on faith alone.
- Sol-ill'o-quize**, *v. n.* To talk to one's self.
- Sol-ill'o-quy** (*-kwé*), *n.* A discourse to one's self.
- Sol'i-ped**, *n.* An animal with hoofs not cloven.
- Sol-i-taire** (*sol'e-tär'*), *n.* A recluse; a hermit.
- Sol-i-tä-ri-ly**, *ad.* In solitude; with loneliness.
- Sol-i-tä-ri-ness**, *n.* Solitude; retirement.
- Sol-i-tä-ry**, *a.* Living alone; retired; single.
- Sol-i-tude**, *n.* A lonely life or place; a desert.
- Sol'is**, *n.*; pl. **Sol'is**. A tune for one person.
- Sol'o-lat**, *n.* One who sings or plays alone.
- Sol'stice**, *n.* The time when the sun is farthest from the equator, either north or south.
- Sol-sti'tial** (*-stish'al*), *a.* Relating to the solstice.
- Sol-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Susceptiveness of solution.
- Sol'u-ble**, *a.* Capable of solution; relaxing.
- Sol'u-tion**, *n.* A separation:—an explanation:—the act of dissolving:—the state of being dissolved:—a fluid in which something is dissolved.
- Solv'e-a-ble**, *a.* That may be solved or paid.
- Solve** (*solv*), *v. a.* To clear; to explain; to resolve.
- Solv'en-cy**, *n.* Ability to pay all debts.
- Solv'end**, *n.* A substance to be dissolved.
- Solv'ent**, *a.* Able to pay debts:—dissolving.—2, *n.* A fluid that dissolves.
- Solv'er**, *n.* Whoever, or whatever, solves.
- Söm-bre** (*söm'ber*), *a.* Dark; gloomy.
- Söm'brous** or **Söm'brous**, *a.* Dark; sombre.
- Söme** (*süm*), *a.* More or less; certain; any.
- Söme'bod-y**, *n.* One; a person indeterminate.
- Söme'höw**, *ad.* In one way or other.
- Söm'er-säult**, *n.* A somerset.
- Söm'er-sät**, *n.* A leap with heels over head.
- Söme'thing**, *n.* A thing indeterminate.
- Söme'time**, *ad.* Once; formerly; at one time.
- Söme'times**, *ad.* Not never; now and then.
- Söme'what** (*süm'hwöt*), *n.* Something; part.—2, *ad.* In some degree.
- Söme'where** (*süm'hwär*), *ad.* In some place.
- Söm-näm'bü-lism**, *n.* A walking in sleep.
- Söm-näm'bü-list**, *n.* One who walks in sleep.
- Söm-nif'er-ous**, *a.* Causing sleep; soporiferous.
- Söm-nif'ic**, *a.* Causing sleep; soporific.
- Söm'no-lence**, or **Söm'no-lén-cy**, *n.* Sleepiness.
- Söm'no-lént**, *a.* Drowsy; inclined to sleep.
- Sön** (*sün*), *n.* A male child:—a native:—a male descendant.
- Sö-nä'tä**, *n.* [It.] A musical composition.
- Söng**, *n.* A ballad; a poem; a lay; a strain.
- Söng'ster**, *n.* A singer:—a singing bird.
- Söng'stress**, *n.* A female singer.
- Sön'net**, *n.* A poem consisting of fourteen lines.
- Sön-net-ter**, *n.* A small poet:—a writer of sonnets.
- Sön-q-rif'ic**, *a.* Producing sound.
- Sö-nö'rous**, *a.* Loud; shrill; high-sounding.
- Sö-nö'rous-ness**, *n.* The quality of being sonorous.
- Sön'ship**, *n.* The relationship of a son. [*rous*]
- Sönn**, *ad.* Before long; shortly; early.
- Soot** (*söt* or *süt*), *n.* Condensed smoke.
- Söth**, *n.* Truth; reality:—a prognostication.
- Söth'e**, *v. a.* To flatter; to calm; to mollify.
- Söth'säy**, *v. n.* To predict; to foretell.
- Söth'säy-er**, *n.* A foreteller; a predictor.
- Söth'i-ness**, *n.* The state of being sooty.
- Söth'y** (*söt'e*), *a.* Covered with soot; black.
- Söp**, *n.* Any thing steeped in liquor:—something given to pacify.—2, *v. a.* To steep in liquor.
- Sö'ph'i** (*sö'fe*), *n.* [*Pers.*] The monarch of Persia.
- Söph'ism**, *n.* A fallacious argument:—a fallacy.
- Söph'ist**, *n.* A captious or fallacious reasoner.
- Söph'is-ter**, *n.* A sophist:—a sophomere.
- Sö-phis'tic**, *a.* Illogical; deceitfully fallacious.
- Sö-phis'ti-cal**, *a.* Illogical.
- Sö-phis'ti-cal-ly**, *ad.* With fallacious subtlety.
- Sö-phis'ti-cate**, *v. a.* To adulterate; to pervert.
- Sö-phis'ti-cä'tion**, *n.* The act of sophisticating.
- Söph'is-try**, *n.* Fallacious reasoning.
- Söph'o-möre**, *n.* A student in college in his second year.
- Söp-o-rif'er-ous**, *a.* Causing sleep; somniferous.
- Söp-o-rif'ic**, *a.* Causing sleep; narcotic.
- Söp'py**, *a.* Saturated with water.
- Sö-prä'nö**, *n.* The treble, or air, in music:—a woman who sings the treble.
- Sö'cer-er**, *n.* A conjurer; a magician; a wizard.
- Sö'cer-ess**, *n.* A female magician.
- Sö'ce-ry**, *n.* Magic; enchantment; witchcraft.
- Sö'd'id**, *a.* Foul; base; covetous; nigardly.
- Sö'd'id-ly**, *ad.* Meanly; poorly; covetously.

ä, ä, î, ö, ü, ŷ, long; ä, ä, î, ö, ü, ŷ, short; ä, ä, î, ö, ü, ŷ, obscure.—Ähre, fäx, fäst, fäll; häir, hër;

Sör'dj-d-néss, *n.* Baseness;—niggardliness.
Sör, *n.* A place tender and painful; an ulcer.—
 2, *n.* Tender to the touch; painful; easily vexed.—3, *ad.* Intensely; in a great degree.
Sör'néss, *n.* The tenderness of a hurt.
Sör'ghum (sör'gum), **Sör'gö**, or **Sör'ghö** (sör'gö),
n. A plant which affords sirup and sugar.
Sör-j-cide, *n.* The murder of a sister.
Sör'ral, *n.* A plant having an acid taste.—2, *a.* Reddish; somewhat red.
Sör'ri-ly, *ad.* Meanly; despicably; wretchedly.
Sör'ri-néss, *n.* Meanness;—wretchedness.
Sör'röw (sör'rö), *v. n.* To grieve; to be sad.—
 2, *n.* Grief; sadness; regret.
Sör'row-fül, *a.* Sad; mournful; grieving.
Sör'row-fül-ly, *ad.* In a sorrowful manner.
Sör'ry, *a.* Grieved; melancholy; dismal;—vile.
Sört, *n.* A kind; a species; a manner; a class.—
 2, *v. a.* To separate; to cull;—to conjoin.—
 3, *v. n.* To associate; to consort.
Sör'tis', *n.* [Fr.] A sudden attack; a sally.
Sör'tj-läge, *n.* The act of drawing lots.
Söt, *n.* An habitual drunkard;—a blockhead.—
 2, *v. a.* To stupefy; to besot.—3, *v. n.* To tipple.
Söt'tish, *a.* Doltish; dull with intemperance.
Söt'tish-néss, *n.* Dulness; drunken stupidity.
Söu (sö), *n.*; pl. **Sösus** (söz). [Fr.] A French copper coin, not now in use.
Söu-chöng' (sö-chöng'), *n.* A black tea.
Sough (süf), *n.* A drain;—a whistling sound.
Sought (sawt), *imp. t. & pp. from seek.* [life.
Söul (söl), *n.* The immortal spirit of man; the
Söul'less (söl'les), *a.* Without soul; mean; low.
Söund, *a.* Healthy; hearty; right; stout.—
 2, *n.* A noise; tone;—a strait or narrow passage of the sea;—the air-bladder of a fish.—
 3, *v. a.* To try depth; to examine; to cause to make a noise.—4, *v. n.* To emit a noise.
Söund'ing, *a.* Sonorous; having sound.
Söund'ings, *n. pl.* Places fathomable at sea.
Söund'ly, *ad.* Heartily; stoutly; rightly.
Söund'néss, *n.* Health; heartiness; solidity.
Söup (söp), *n.* A decoction of flesh for food.
Söur, *a.* Acid; crabbed; peevish; morose.—
 2, *v. a.* To make acid;—to make morose.—
 3, *v. n.* To become acid or peevish. [gin.
Söurce (sörs), *n.* A spring; a fountain; an ori-
Söur-cröüt, *n.* A German dish of cabbage.
Söur'ly, *ad.* With acidity; with acrimony.
Söur'néss, *n.* Acidity; austereness; asperity.
Sösäe (sösä), *n.* A plunge; a pickle;—pigs' feet pickled.—2, *v. a.* To pickle;—to plunge.—
 3, *v. n.* To fall, as a bird on its prey.
Söüth, *n.* The part where the sun is to us at noon;—a southern region.—2, *a.* Southern; meridional.—3, *ad.* Towards the south; from the south.
Söüth-east', *n.* A point between east and south:—
 2, *a.* Between the south and east.
Söüth'er-ly, *a.* Lying towards the south.
Söüth'ern (söüth'ern), *a.* Belonging to the south; meridional. [southern region.
Söüth'ern-er, *n.* A native or inhabitant of a
Söüth'ern-möst, *a.* Farthest towards the south.
Söüth'ern-wood (söüth'ern-wöd), *n.* A fragrant plant.
Söüth'ing, *n.* Course or distance south.
Söüth'möst, *a.* Farthest towards the south.
Söüth'ron (söüth'ron), *n.* A southerner.

Söüth'ward or **Söüth'ward** (söüth'wärd), *n.* Southern parts or regions.—2, *ad. & a.* Towards the south.
Söüth-west', *n.* A point between south and west.—2, *a.* Between the south and west.
Söüve'nir, *n.* [Fr.] A remembrancer.
Söü'er-eign (söü'er-jn), *a.* Supreme in power.—
 2, *n.* A supreme ruler;—a coin worth a pound sterling.
Söü'er-eign-ty (söü'er-jn-ty), *n.* The power or state of a sovereign; supreme power.
Söü, *n.* A female pig; the female of a boar.
Söw (sö), *v. a. & v. n.* [imp. t. sowed; pp. sown or sowed.] To scatter; to spread; to propagate.
Söwer (sö'er), *n.* One who sows; a scatterer.
Söwn (sön), *pp. from sow.* [China.
Söy, *n.* A kind of sauce prepared in Japan and Spä, *n.* A medicinal spring.
Späce, *n.* Room; extension; quantity of time.
Spä'ciöus (-shus), *a.* Wide; extensive; roomy.
Spä'ciöus-ly (spä'shüs-ly), *ad.* Extensively.
Spä'ciöus-néss (spä'shüs-nés), *n.* Roominess.
Späde, *n.* A sort of shovel;—a suit of cards.
Späke, *imp. t. from speak.* [Obs.]
Spän, *n.* Nine inches; any short duration;—the extent of an arch.—2, *v. a.* To measure, as by the hand extended.—3, *imp. t. from spin.* [Obs.]
Spän'gle (späng'gl), *n.* A small piece of shining material.—2, *v. a.* To besprinkle with spangles.
Spän'iard (spän'yärd), *n.* A native of Spain.
Spän'iel (spän'yel), *n.* A sporting dog.
Spän'ish, *a.* Relating to Spain.
Spän'ish-äy, *n.* A fly used to raise blisters.
Spänk, *v. a.* To strike with the open hand.
Spänk'er, *n.* Any thing large;—a sail.
Spänk'ing, *a.* Large; strong. [Low.]
Spän'worm (-würm), *n.* A worm-like insect larva which spans or measures its way.
Spär, *n.* A mineral;—a beam;—a mast, &c.—
 2, *v. n.* To fight; to box; to dispute.
Späre, *v. a.* To save; to preserve;—to forbear;—to do without;—to afford; to grant.—2, *v. n.* To be frugal, tender, or merciful.—3, *a.* Scanty;—superfluous;—lean; thin.
Späre'rib, *n.* Ribs of pork with little flesh.
Spär'ing, *a.* Frugal; scanty; parsimonious.
Spär'ing-ly, *ad.* Not abundantly; frugally.
Spär'ing-néss, *n.* Parsimony;—caution.
Spärk, *n.* A particle of fire;—a beau; a lover.
Spär'kle (spär'kl), *n.* A spark; a luminous particle.—2, *v. n.* To emit sparks; to glitter.
Spär'röw (spär'rö), *n.* A small bird.
Spär'röw-gräss, *n.* Corrupted from *asparagus*.
Spär'röw-häwk, *n.* A species of hawk.
Spär'ry, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, spar.
Spärse, *a.* Thinly scattered; set here and there.
Spär'tan, *n.* A native of Sparta.—2, *a.* Relating to Sparta;—hardy; brave.
Späsm, *n.* A violent convulsion; a cramp.
Späse-mö'd'ic, *a.* Convulsive.
Späte, *n.* A flood, or freshet. [perse.
Spät'ter, *v. a.* To sprinkle; to throw; to as-
Spät'ter-däsh-es, *n. pl.* Coverings for the legs.
Spät'tü-lä, *n.* An apothecary's knife.
Späv'in, *n.* A disease in a horse's hock.
Späv'ined (späv'ind), *a.* Diseased with späv'in;.
Späwn, *n.* The eggs, or an egg, of fish or frogs; a spore or spores;—offspring.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* To produce, as fishes; to generate.

mien, air; möve, nör, söu; bäll, bür, räde, üse.—C, q, g, soft; p, b, g, hard; s as z; x as gs; thie.

Spáwn'er, *n.* The female fish.

Spáy, *v. a.* To castrate, as female animals.

Spák (spék), *v. n.* [*imp. t.* spoke; *pp.* spoken.]

To utter words; to talk; to discourse.—2, *v. a.*

To utter; to pronounce; to proclaim.

Spák'a-ble, *a.* Possible to be spoken.

Spák'er, *n.* One who speaks—the presiding

officer in a deliberative assembly.

Spár, *n.* A long, pointed weapon; a lance.—

2, *v. a.* To kill or pierce.—3, *v. n.* To sprout.

Spear'mán, *n.* A soldier armed with a spear.

Spear'mint, *n.* A species of mint. [*chief.*

Spé'cial (spesh'ál), *a.* Particular; uncommon;

Spé'cial-ist, *n.* One devoted to a specialty.

Spé-ci-ál'i-ty (spesh'-e-ál'-tē), *n.* A specialty.

Spé'cial-ly (spesh'-ál'-lē), *ad.* Particularly.

Spé'cial-ty (spesh'-ál'-tē), *n.* A particularity:—

a special object of pursuit, or of study; a special-

ity.—(*Lanc.*) A contract by deed.

Spé'cie (spesh'ē), *n.* Coin; gold and silver.

Spé'cies (spesh'ēz), *n.* A sort; a kind; a sub-

division; a class of nature; a single order.

Spe-cif'ic, *n.* An efficacious medicine.—2, *a.*

Distinguishing one from another:—specified;

precise:—curing some particular disease.

Spe-cif'i-cal-ly, *ad.* According to the species:—

in a specific manner.

Spe-cif'i-cate, *v. a.* To discriminate; to specify.

Spe-cif'i-ca'tion, *n.* The act of specifying; a

distinct notation; a mention.

Spé'ci-fy, *v. a.* To mention, name, or designate

particularly; to indicate by special marks.

Spé'ci-mén, *n.* A sample; a part like the rest.

Spé'cious (spesh'us), *a.* Plausible; showy.

Spé'cious-ly (spesh'us-lē), *ad.* Plausibly.

Spé'cious-ness, *n.* The quality of being spe-

cious; plausibility.

Spék, *n.* A small discoloration:—a spot.—2, *v. a.*

To spot; to mark in spots.

Spék'le (spék'kl), *n.* A small speck; a spot.—

2, *v. a.* To mark with small spots.

Spék'led (spék'kld), *a.* Marked with spots.

Spék'ta-cle, *n.* A show; an exhibition; a gaz-

ing-stock:—*pl.* Glasses to assist the sight.

Spek'tá-cú-lar, *a.* Relating to a display:—having

the nature of a spectacle or display.

Spek'tá-tor, *n.* A looker-on; a beholder.

Spék'tra, *a.* Like a spectre.

Spék'tre (spék'tur), *n.* An apparition; a ghost.

Spék'tro-scópe, *n.* An instrument for the exam-

ination of the spectrum of light.

Spék'trum, *n.*; *pl.* Spék'tra. [*L.*] Image; ap-

pearance:—the rays of transmitted light.

Spék'ú-lar, *a.* Like a mirror:—affording view.

Spék'ú-lá-te, *n.* To meditate:—to buy in order

to sell again; to traffic.

Spéc-ú-lá'tion, *n.* The act of speculating; the-

ory:—an examination:—a contemplation; a

scheme; a mental view:—a business venture.

Spéc'ú-lá-tive, *a.* Contemplative; theoretical.

Spéc'ú-lá-tive-ly, *ad.* Ideally; theoretically.

Spéc'ú-lá-tor, *n.* One who speculates.

Spéc'ú-lm, *n.* [*L.*] A mirror; a looking-glass:

—a metallic reflector.

Spé, *imp. t. & pp. from speed.*

Spésh, *n.* Articulate utterance; language; a

public address; a discourse; an harangue.

Spésh'less, *a.* Deprived of speech; dumb;

mute; silent.

Spééd, *v. n.* [*imp. t. & pp.* sped.] To make haste;

to have success; to succeed; to prosper.—2,

v. a. To hasten; to despatch; to assist.—3, *n.*

Quickness; celerity; haste; despatch.

Spééd'i-ly, *ad.* With haste; quickly.

Spééd'wéll, *n.* A common plant of several kinds.

Spééd'x, *a.* Quick; swift; nimble; not slow.

Spéll, *n.* A charm; a turn of work; relief.—

2, *v. a. & v. n.* [*imp. t. & pp.* spelled or spelt.]

To read; to discover by marks; to charm; to

form words of letters.

Spéll'bóund, *a.* Enchanted; held as by a charm.

Spélt, *n.* A kind of wheat.

Spélt'er, *n.* Zinc; a kind of metal.

Spén'cer, *n.* A garment; an outer jacket.

Spénd, *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp.* spent.] To consume;

to exhaust; to waste; to expend; to devote.—

2, *v. n.* To make expense; to be lost.

Spénd'thrift, *n.* A prodigal; a lavish.

Spérm, *n.* Animal seed; spawn:—spermaceti.

Spér-má-cé'ti, *n.* Fat from a whale's head.

Spér-mát'ic, or **Spér-mát'i-cal**, *a.* Seminal.

Spew (spü), *v. a.* To vomit; to cast forth.—2,

v. n. To vomit; to ease the stomach.

Sphé'rous, *a.* Covered with peat-moss.

Sphére (sfer), *n.* A globe; orb; circuit.

Sphér'ic, or **Sphér'i-cal**, *a.* Round; globular.

Sphér'i-cal-ness, *n.* The state of being spheri-

cal; rotundity.

Sphér'ic-i-ty, *n.* The doctrine of the sphere.

Sphér'ica, *n. pl.* The doctrine of the sphere.

Sphér'oid, *n.* A body like a sphere.

Sphér'oid'al, *a.* Having the form of a spheroid.

Sphér'ile (sfer'yül), *n.* A little globe.

Sphinx (sfinks), *n.* A fabulous monster having

the face of a woman and the

body of a lion.

Spice, *n.* An aromatic substance:—

—small quantity.—2, *v. a.* To

season with spice; to tincture.

Spí'cer-y, *n.* Spices; a reposi-

tory of spices.

Spíc'ú-lá, *n.*; *pl.* Spíc'ú-lá. [*L.*] **Sphinx.**

A small spike.

Spíc'ú-lar, *a.* Resembling a dart; pointed.

Spí'cy, *a.* Abounding in spice; aromatic.

Spí'der, *n.* An animal that spins a web for flies.

Spíg'ot, *n.* A pin or peg to stop a vent.

Spike, *n.* An ear of corn:—a large nail.—2, *v. a.*

To fasten, or set, with spikes, &c.

Spike'nard, *n.* A plant and its oil or balsam.

Spík'x, *a.* Having a sharp point or points.

Spíll, *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp.* spilt or spilled.] To

shed; to lose by shedding.—2, *v. n.* To waste.

Spín, *v. t. & v. n.* [*imp. t. & pp.* spun.] To draw

out into threads; to form threads; to twirl; to

protract; to draw out. [*plant.*

Spín'ach, or **Spín'age**, *n.* An esculent garden

spin'el, *n.* Belonging to the backbone.

Spín'dle, *n.* A pin used in spinning:—a stalk.

—2, *v. n.* To shoot into a slender stalk.

Spine, *n.* The backbone:—a thorn.

Spí'nel, or **Spí-né'le**, *n.* A precious stone.

Spín'et or **Spí-né't**, *n.* A stringed instrument.

Spín'ing-jén'ny, *n.* A machine for spinning.

Spí-nó's-i-té, *n.* The state of being spinous.

Spí-nous, *a.* Thorny; full of thorns; spiny.

Spín'ster, *n.* A woman who spins:—an unmar-

ried woman.

Spí'ny, *a.* Thorny; spinous:—perplexed.



mien, sīr; mōve, nōr, sōn; bāll, būr, rāle, ūse.—C, G, c, ġ, soft; C, G, c, ġ, hard; ɣ aɪ ɹ; ʒ aɪ ɹ; thla.

Spring'-buck, or **Spring'-böck**, *n.* A graceful African antelope.
Springe, *n.* A gin; a noose; a snare.
Spring'-halt, *n.* A lameness by which a horse twitches up his hind legs; string-halt.
Spring'-ness, *n.* Elasticity;—wetness.
Spring'-tide, *n.* The high tide at new and full moon.
Spring'y, *a.* Full of springs and fountains;—
Spring'le (spring'kl), *v. a.* To scatter; to besprinkle; to wash.—2, *v. n.* To scatter drops; to rain.—3, *n.* A small quantity scattered.
Spring'ling, *n.* A scattering in small drops.
Spritz, *n.* (Naut.) A small gaff or boom.
Spritz, *n.* A spirit.
Spritz'sail, *n.* A sail extended by means of a sprütz, *v. n.* To germinate; to shoot; to begin to grow.—2, *n.* A shoot of a plant; a germ.
Spruce, *a.* Nice; trim; neat without elegance.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* To trim; to dress neatly.—3, *n.* An evergreen tree; a sort of fir.
Spruce'ness, *n.* Neatness; trimness; fineness.
Sprung, *imp. t. & pp.* from *spring*.
Spry, *a.* Nimble; active; lively. [Colloq.]
Spud, *n.* A chisel for killing weeds, or for peeling bark. [froth].
Spume, *v. n.* To foam; to froth.—2, *n.* Foam;
Spü'moy, or **Spü'my**, *a.* Frothy; foamy.
Spün, *imp. t. & pp.* from *spin*.
Spünge, *n.* A soft substance.—See *Sponox*.
Spunk (spüngk), *n.* Punk; touch-wood;—quickness of temper;—spirit. [Colloq.]
Spür, *n.* A sharp point; an incitement;—a goad;—a snag.—2, *v. a.* To prick; to incite; to urge forward; to goad.
Spürge, *n.* A plant violently purgative.
Spür'-ösa, *a.* Counterfeit; false; not legitimate. [rious].
Spür'-ösa-ness, *n.* The quality of being spurious, *v. a.* To kick; to reject; to scorn; to disdain.—2, *v. n.* To kick;—to stumble.
Spürred (spürd), *a.* Wearing spurs.
Spür'-er, *n.* One who makes spurs.
Spürt, *n.* A sudden ejection; a jet; a short effort.—2, *v. n. & v. a.* To fly or throw out.
Spüt'ter, *v. n.* To speak hastily; to spit.—2, *v. a.* To utter hastily.—3, *n.* Moisture thrown out in drops;—a noise;—a bustle.
Spz, *n.* One who watches another's motions;—a secret emissary sent to an enemy.—2, *v. a.* To discover at a distance; to search.
Squab (skwöb), *a.* Unfeathered; thick and stout.—2, *n.* A kind of sofa;—a young pigeon.
Squab'ble (skwöb'bl), *v. n.* To quarrel; to fight.—2, *n.* A low brawl; a quarrel.
Squad (skwöd), *n.* A small number of men.
Squad'ron (skwöd'rön), *n.* A part of an army;—a body of cavalry;—a part of a fleet.
Squal'id (skwöl'id), *a.* Foul; nasty; filthy.
Squall, *v. n.* To scream out as a child; to yell.—2, *n.* A loud scream;—a gust of wind.
Squall'y, *a.* Windy; gusty; stormy. [ness].
Squa'lör, *n.* [L.] Coarseness; want of cleanliness.
Squa'mous, *a.* Scaly; covered with scales.
Squan'der (skwön'-), *v. a.* To spend profusely.
Square, *a.* Having four right angles; equal.—2, *n.* A figure with four right angles and four equal sides;—a rule or instrument.—3, *v. a.* To form with right angles; to fit.

Squash (skwösh), *n.* A plant and its fruit, resembling the pumpkin;—any thing soft.
Squat (skwöt), *v. n.* To sit close to the ground.—2, *a.* Covering;—short and thick.—3, *n.* A lying close; a sudden fall.
Squat'ter (skwöt'ter), *n.* One who settles on land without lawful title.
Squaw, *n.* An Indian woman or wife.
Squeak, *v. n.* To make a shrill noise; to cry out.—2, *n.* A cry of pain; a shrill, quick cry.
Squeal, *v. n.* To cry with a shrill, sharp voice.—2, *n.* A shrill outcry.
Squäm'ish, *a.* Fastidious; easily disgusted.
Squäm'ish-ly, *ad.* In a fastidious manner.
Squäm'ish-ness, *n.* Niceness; fastidiousness.
Squëze, *v. a.* To press; to oppress; to crush.—2, *v. n.* To urge one's way; to crowd.—3, *n.* A compression; a pressure.
Squib, *n.* A little firework;—a flash.
Squid, *n.* A kind of cuttle-fish;—a fish-bait.
Squill, *n.* A medicinal plant and its bulb.
Squint (skwint), *a.* Looking obliquely.—2, *n.* An obliquity of vision.—3, *v. n.* To look obliquely or awry;—to slope.
Squint'-eyed (skwint'id), *a.* Having eyes that squint; affected with strabismus.
Squire (skwir), *n.* A contraction of *enquire*.—See *Esquire*.—2, *v. a.* To wait on; to escort.
Squirm, *v. n.* To wind or twist about.
Squir'el (skwir'el, skwër'el, or skwü'r'el), *n.* A small, active, rodent animal.
Squirt, *v. a.* To throw out in a quick stream.—2, *n.* A pipe to eject liquor;—a stream.
Stab, *v. a.* To pierce; to wound mortally.—2, *v. n.* To give a wound; to offer a stab.—3, *n.* A wound with a sharp weapon; a blow.
Sta-bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being stable; constancy; steadiness; firmness.
Stä'ble, *a.* Fixed; steady; constant; strong.—2, *n.* A house or building for horses, &c.
Stä'bling, *n.* Stable-room for horses, &c.
Stack, *n.* A pile of hay;—a number of chimneys.—2, *v. a.* To pile up in a stack or stacks.
Stä'dle (städ'dl), *n.* A staff; a crutch; a tree.
Stä'dj-üm, *n.*; pl. **Stä'dj-a**, [L.] A race-ground; a race;—one-eighth of a Roman mile.
Städt'höld-er (stät'höld-er), *n.* Formerly, the chief magistrate of the Netherlands.
Staff, *n.*; pl. **Stä'ves** or **Stä'ves**. A stick used in walking;—a prop; a support;—an ensign of office;—(pl. **Stä'ffs**) a body of officers.
Stä'g, *n.* A male red deer;—a castrated bull.
Stä'ge, *n.* A raised floor;—the theatre;—a place in which rest is taken on a journey;—a step in progress;—a stage-coach.
Stä'g-coach (stäg'köch), *n.* A public coach.
Stä'g-er, *v. n.* To reel; to faint;—to hesitate.—2, *v. a.* To make to reel; to alarm.
Stä'g-ers, *n. pl.* A kind of apoplexy in horses.
Stä'ing, *n.* A raised platform; a scaffold.
Stä'nan-ox, *n.* The state of being stagnant.
Stä'nant, *a.* Motionless; still; not flowing.
Stä'näte, *v. n.* To cease to run or flow.
Stä'nä'tion, *n.* A cessation of running.
Stä'id, *a.* Sober; grave; steady; not wild.
Stä'id'ness, *n.* Sobriety; gravity; regularity.
Stäin (stän), *v. a.* To blot; to maculate; to tinge; to disgrace.—2, *n.* A blot; a spot; a taint of guilt; shame.

ä, ö, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ö, i, ö, ü, y, short; q, q, i, q, v, x, obscure.—Thro, Ük, Üat, Üll; hür, hür;

Stain'less, *a.* Free from stains.—unsullied.
Stair, *n.* A step.—*pl.* a series of steps.
Stair'case, *n.* A series of stairs.
Stake, *n.* A post:—a wager; a pledge; a hazard.
—2, *v. a.* To defend with stakes :—to wager.
Stak'lar'tic, } *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling,
Stak'lar'tic-al, } a stalticite.
Stak'lar'tic, } *a.* A pendent mass of limestone.
Stal'ac-tit'ic, } *a.* Relating to, or like, stalac-
Stal'ac-tit'ic-al, } tites; staltalic.
Stal'ag'mit'ic, } *a.* A deposit or layer of limestone.
Stale, *a.* Old: not fresh; flat; tasteless.—2, *n.*
A long handle, as of a rake.
Stalk (stawk'), *n.* To walk with high steps.
—2, *v. a.* To follow stealthily.—3, *n.* A stem.
Stalk'ing-horse (stawk'ing-hörs), *n.* A horse
used by fowlers:—a mask; a pretence.
Stall, *n.* A place for horses, &c.:—a bench; a
seat for a church dignitary.—2, *v. a.* To keep
in a stall:—to install:—to set fast.
Stall'fed, *a.* Fed, or fattened, in a stall.
Stall'ion (stäl'yün), *n.* A horse not castrated.
Stal'wart, or **Stal**'worth (-würth), *a.* Strong;
robust; brave.
Stä'men, *n.* *pl.* **Stä'mens**. (*Bot.*) The fila-
ment, or stalk, and the anther of a flower.
Stäm'i-na, *n. pl.* [*L.*] The first principles
of any thing:—the solids of the body:—strength.
Stäm'i-nate, *a.* Relating to, or having, stamens.
Stäm'mer, *v. n.* To falter in speaking; to stut-
ter.—2, *n.* A stutter.
Stämp, *v. a.* To strike with the foot:—to mark.
—2, *v. n.* To strike the foot downward.—3, *n.*
An instrument for making an impression:—a
mark; an impression; a cut.
Stäm'pede', *n.* A sudden or hurried flight.—
2, *v. a.* To cause to flee hurriedly.
Stän'ch, *v. a.* To hinder from running, as blood.—
2, *v. n.* To cease to flow: to stop.—3, *a.* Sound;
firm; trusty; hearty; staunch.
Stän'chion (stän'shun), *n.* A prop; a support.
Ständ, *v. n.* [*imp. t. & pp.* stood.] To be upon
the feet; to remain erect:—to halt; to persist.
—2, *v. a.* To endure; to abide; to suffer.—
3, *n.* A station:—a halt; perplexity:—a table.
Ständ'ard, *n.* An ensign of war:—a rule; a
rate.—2, *a.* Affording a test to others.
Ständ'ing, *p. a.* Settled; lasting; stagnant.—
2, *n.* Continuance:—station.—rank.
Ständ'ish, *n.* A stand for pen and ink.
Stäng, *n.* A long bar or pole; the shaft of a cart.
Stän'nary, *n.* A tin-mine.—2, *a.* Relating to tin.
Stän'ze, *n.* A set of lines adjusted to each other.
Stä'ple, *n.* A mart; an emporium:—an original
or chief material:—a fibre:—a loop of iron.—
2, *a.* Settled; established; principal.
Stär, *n.* A luminous heavenly body:—an as-
terisk:—a prominent actor. [forward.
Stär'board, *n.* To the right of a ship, looking
stärch, *n.* A substance to stiffen linen with.—
2, *a.* Stiff; precise; rigid.—3, *v. a.* To stiffen
with starch. [court.
Stär'chäm-ber, *n.* A former English criminal
Stär'ch'y, *a.* Stiff:—abounding in starch.
Stäre, *v. n.* To look with fixed eyes.—2, *v. a.* To
influence by staring.—3, *n.* A fixed look.
Stär'er, *n.* One who looks with fixed eyes.
Stär'flah, *n.* A star-shaped marine animal.
Stär'räs-er, *n.* An astronomer, or astrologer.

stärk, *a.* Mere; simple; gross:—stiff; rigid.—
stärk, *ad.* Wholly; in a high degree.
Stär'less, *a.* Having no light of stars.
Stär'light (stär'tli), *n.* The lustre of the stars.
Stär'ling, *n.* A bird:—a defence to piers.
Stärred (stär'd), *a.* Decorated with stars.
Stär'ry, *a.* Consisting of, or like, stars; stellar.
Stär, *v. n.* To rise or move suddenly; to shrink:—
 to set out.—**2, v. a.** To alarm; to startle; to
 rouse; to produce:—to drive out.—**3, n.** A
 motion of terror; a quick spring:—the begin-
 ning; the outset.
Stär'tle (stär'tl), *v. n.* To shrink with sudden
 fear.—**2, v. a.** To fright; to shock; to deter.—
3, n. A sudden alarm; a shock.
Stär-vä'tion, *n.* The state of being starved.
Stärve, *v. n.* To perish with hunger.—**2, v. a.**
 To kill or oppress with hunger.
Stärve'ling, *a.* A lean, meagre animal.
Stäte, *n.* Condition; pomp; dignity:—a body
 politic; a kingdom or republic.—**2, v. a.** To
 settle; to tell; to represent.
Stäted, *p. a.* Settled; regular; fixed.
Stäted-ly, *ad.* Regularly; not occasionally.
Stäte-li-ness, *n.* Grandeur; pomp; majesty.
Stäte'ly, *a.* Grand; lofty; majestic.
Stäte'ment, *n.* The act of stating; a recital.
Stäte-rööm, *n.* A magnificent apartment; a
 small room in a steam-vessel, &c.
Stätes'man, *n.* One versed in government.
Stätes-man-ship, *n.* Skill in public affairs.
Stä'tic, or **Stä'ti-cal**, *a.* Relating to statics.
Stä'tics, *n. pl.* The branch of mechanics which
 treats of bodies in a state of rest.
Stä'tion (stä'shun), *n.* Situation; post; office;
 state; rank:—a railway depot.—**2, v. a.** To
 place in a certain post; to establish.
Stä'tion-är-y, *a.* Fixed; not progressive.
Stä'tion-er, *a.* A dealer in paper, pens, &c.
Stä'tion-är-y, *n.* The wares of a stationer.
Stä-tis'tic, } *a.* Relating to, or containing,
Stä-tis'ti-cal, } statistics. [statistics.
Stä-tis'ti'-cian (tish'an), *n.* One versed in sta-
 tistics, *n. pl.* The facts relating to national
 resources, population, agriculture, commerce,
 &c., or the science which deals with such facts.
Stä't-är-y, *n.* The art of making statues:—a
 maker of statues:—a statue or statues.
Stä't'le (stä't'yl), *n.* An image in stone, &c.
Stä't're (stä't'yur), *n.* The height of a man, or
 of any animal.
Stä'ta-ble, *a.* According to statute.
Stä'tute (stä't'yüt), *n.* A positive or written law.
Stäunch (stä'nch), *a.* See STANCH.
Stäve, *v. a.* To break in pieces; to push away.
 —**2, n.** A stanza; a verse:—a thin piece of
 timber for a cask:—(*Mus.*) A staff.
Stäves or **Stäves**, *n.* The plural of *staff*.
Stäy, *v. n.* [*imp. l. & pp. staid* or *stay'd*.] To
 continue; to wait; to stop; to dwell.—**2, v. a.**
 To stop; to restrain; to stop; to support.—
3, n. Continuance; a stop; a prop; a support.
Stäyed (stä'd), *p. a.* Fixed; serious; staid.
Stäy-läse, *n.* A lace to fasten stays with.
Stäy-mä-k-er, *n.* One who makes stays.
Stäy, *n. pl.* A bodice or a waistcoat for women.
Stäed (stä'd), *n.* Room; place.
Stäed-fast (stä'd'fäst), *a.* Firm; fixed; constant.
Stäed-fast-ly (stä'd'fäst-lē), *ad.* Firmly.

mien, sîr; mîve, nîr, sôn; bâll, bîr, râle, ûse.—Q, G, q, g, soft; Q, G, q, g, hard; ʒ as z; ʒ as ʒ; tîle.

Stead'ly (stéd'g-lē), *ad.* With steadiness.
Stead'ly-nēss (stéd'g-nēs), *n.* Constancy.
Stead'y (stéd'g), *a.* Firm; regular; constant.—
 2. *v. a.* To make steady.
Steak (stāk), *n.* A slice of beef, &c.; a collop.
Steal (stēl), *v. a.* [*imp. l.* stole; *pp.* stolen.] To
 take by theft; to withdraw privily.—2, *v. n.*
 To go privily; to practise theft.
Stealth (stēlth), *n.* Theft; a secret act; privacy.
Stealth'y (stēlth'g), *a.* Done by stealth; sly.
Steam, *n.* The vapor of hot water.—2, *v. n.* To
 send up vapors; to fume.—3, *v. a.* To heat
 with, or expose to, steam.
Steam'-boat, *n.* A vessel propelled by steam.
Steam'-en-gine, *n.* An engine worked by steam.
Steam'er, *n.* A vessel propelled by steam;
Steam'-ship, a steam-boat.
Ste'-rine, *n.* A white, crystalline fat.
Ste'-s-tite, *n.* Talc; soapstone; saponite.
Steed, *n.* A horse for state or war.
Steel, *n.* Iron combined with carbon:—a weap-
 on.—2, *v. a.* To edge with steel; to make hard.
 —3, *a.* Made of steel; hard; firm.
Steel yard, *n.* A kind of balance for weighing.
Steep, *a.* Sloping headlong;
 precipitous.—2, *n.* A precipi-
 tice; a precipitous place:—
 a liquor for steeping.—3, *v. a.*
 To soak; to macerate; to im-
 bues. [*&c.*; a spire.
Steep'le, *n.* A tower of a church.
Steep'ness, *n.* Precipitousness.
Steer, *n.* A young bullock; a young ox.—2, *v. a.*
 & *v. n.* To direct; to guide in a passage.
Steer'age, *n.* The act of steering;—manage-
 ment:—part of a ship.
Steer'er, *n.* One who steers a ship; a
Steers'man, a pilot; a helmsman.
Steil'lar, *a.* Relating to stars.
Steil'late, or **Steil'lāt-ed**, *a.* Pointed, as a star.
Stem, *n.* A stalk; a twig:—a family; a race:—
 the prow or fore part of a ship.—2, *v. a.* To
 oppose, as a current; to stop.
Stench, *n.* A stink; a bad smell.
Sten'cil, *n.* A piece of metal, leather, &c., per-
 forated, used for marking.
Ste-nōg'ra-phy, *n.* Writing in short-hand.
Sten-tō'ri-ous, *a.* Loud; vociferous.
Step, *v. n.* To move with the feet; to go; to
 walk.—2, *n.* A pace; footstep; a stair; a round
 of a ladder; a degree; an action; a proceed-
 ing.—*Step* in composition denotes relationship
 by marriage, as *step-father*, *step-son*, &c.
Stēppe, *n.* A vast plain. [*Russia.*]
Ste'ping-stone, *n.* A stone laid for the foot.
Ste'r-e-ōg'ra-phy, *n.* The delineation of solids.
Ste'r-e-ōm'e-tr'y, *n.* The art of measuring solids.
Ste'r-e-ōp'ti-con, *n.* A kind of magic lantern.
Ste'r-e-o-scope, *n.* An optical instrument by
 which pictures are made to have the appear-
 ance of solidity.
Ste'r-e-o-type, *n.* A plate of fixed types.—2, *a.*
 Made by fixed types.—3, *v. a.* To cast, as
 stereotype plates; to print from stereotype
 plates:—to fix unchangeably.
Ste'r'ile, *a.* Barren; unfruitful; not fertile.
Ste'-ril'i-ty, *n.* Barrenness; unfruitfulness.
Ste'r'ling, *a.* Real; genuine; substantial:—
 noting English money.



Steel yard.

Stērn, *a.* Severe of look or manners; harsh.—
 2, *n.* The hind part of a ship, &c.
Stērn'ly, *ad.* In a stern manner; severely.
Stērn'ness, *n.* Severity of look; harshness.
Stērn-nū-tā-tion, *n.* The act of sneezing.
Ste'r-nū-ta-to-ry, *n.* A substance which causes
 sneezing.—2, *a.* Causing, or pertaining to,
 sneezing. [*exploring the chest.*]
Stēth'o-scope, *n.* (*Med.*) An instrument for
 Stē'v'e-dōre, *n.* A loader or unloader of vessels.
Stēw (stū), *v. a.* To boil slowly.—2, *v. n.* To be
 boiled slowly.—3, *n.* A hot-house; a brothel:
 —a dish composed of meat stewed.
Stēw'ard, *n.* A manager of another's affairs.
Stēw'ard-ship, *n.* The office of a steward.
Stēw'pān, *n.* A pan used for stewing.
Stick, *n.* A piece of wood; a staff:—a stab.—
 2, *v. a.* [*imp. l.* & *pp.* stuck.] To fasten on; to
 attach; to fix:—to stab; to pierce.—3, *v. n.* To
 adhere; to stop:—to scruple.
Stick'ly-nēss, *n.* Adhesive quality; viscosity.
Stic'kle (stik'lē), *v. n.* To contest; to altercation.
Stic'kler, *n.* An obstinate contender.
Stick'x, *a.* Viscous; adhesive; glutinous.
Stiff, *a.* Rigid; inflexible; formal. [*stiff.*]
Stiff'en (stif'n), *v. a.* & *v. n.* To make or grow
 stiffly, *ad.* Rigidly; inflexibly; stubbornly.
Stiff-necked (stif'nēkt), *a.* Stubborn; obstinate.
Stiff'ness, *n.* Inflexibility; obstinacy.
Stif'le (stif'lē), *v. a.* To suffocate; to extinguish;
 to suppress.—2, *n.* The thigh-joint of a horse.
Stig'ma, *n.*; pl. **Stig'mas** or **Stig'ma-ta**.
 A brand; a cicatricial mark:—a mark of infamy.
 —(*Bot.*) The top of a pistil.
Stig'ma-tize, *v. a.* To mark with infamy; to
 disgrace; to vilify:—to brand; to mark.
Stile, *n.* A set of steps:—dial-pin.—See **STYLE**.
Sti-lēt's, *n.* [*It.*] A small dagger:—an instru-
 ment to make eyelet-holes.
Still, *v. a.* To make silent; to quiet; to appease.
 —2, *a.* Silent; quiet; calm; motionless.—3, *ad.*
 Till now; nevertheless; always; ever.—4, *n.*
 A vessel for distillation; an alembic.
Still'-born, *a.* Born lifeless; dead at birth.
Still'ness, *n.* Quietness; silence; taciturnity.
Still'y, *ad.* Silently; not loudly; calmly.—2, *a.*
 Still; quiet; calm; silent.
Stilt'ed, *a.* Stiff; elevated; formal.
Stilts, *n. pl.* Supports or props for walking.
Stim'ū-lant, *a.* Stimulating; exciting.—2, *n.*
 A stimulating medicine or drink. [*quicken.*]
Stim'ū-lāte, *v. a.* To excite; to spur on; to
 Stim'ū-lā-tion, *n.* Excitement; pungency.
Stim'ū-lā-tive, *a.* Stimulating; exciting.
Stim'ū-lā-tor, *n.* One who stimulates.
Stim'ū-lūs, *n.*; pl. **Stim'ū-lī**. [*L.*] That which
 stimulates; a spur; an incitement.
Sting, *v. a.* [*imp. l.* & *pp.* stung.] To pierce or
 wound with a point or sting.—2, *n.* A sharp
 point:—any thing that gives pain.
Stin'gī-nēss, *n.* Covetousness; nigardliness.
Stin'gy, *a.* Covetous; nigardly; avaricious.
Stink (stīngk), *v. n.* [*imp. l.* stunk or stank; *pp.*
 stunk.] To emit an offensive smell.—2, *n.* An
 offensive smell.
Stint, *v. a.* To bound; to limit; to confine; to
 stop.—2, *n.* A limit; a bound:—a task or quan-
 tity assigned.
Sti'pend, *n.* Wages; a settled pay; hire.

Straw-min'-e-ous, *a.* Strawy; light; chaffy.
Straw-mo'-ni-um, *n.* A poisonous, medicinal plant.
Strand, *n.* The shore or beach, as of the sea.—
 2, *v. a.* To drive or force on the shallows.
Strange, *a.* Foreign; odd; unknown.
Strange-ly, *ad.* In a strange manner; oddly.
Strange-ness, *n.* The quality of being strange.
Stran-ger, *n.* A foreigner; one unknown.
Stran'-gle, *v. a.* To choke; to suffocate.
Stran'-gles, *n. pl.* Swellings in a horse's throat.
Stran'-gu-la'-tion, *n.* The act of strangling.
Stran'-gu-ry, *n.* Difficulty in voiding urine.
Strap, *n.* A narrow, long slip of leather; a thong.—
 2, *v. a.* To beat, or tie, with a strap.
Strapping, *a.* Vast; large; bulky. [Low.]
Strass, *n.* A kind of glass used in making artificial gems.
Strat'a, *n. pl.* [L.] Beds; layers.—See STRATUM.
Strat'a-gem, *n.* An artifice in war; a trick.
Strat'-eg-ic, *a.* Pertaining to strategy.
Strat'-e-gist, *n.* One expert in leading armies.
Strat'-e-gy, *n.* Generalship; military tactics; the management of an army in the field.
Strat-i-fi-ca'-tion, *n.* Arrangement in layers.
Strat'-ify, *v. a.* To range in beds or layers.
Strat'-um, *n.* *pl.* **Strat'-ta**. [L.] A layer or bed of gravel, earth, stone, or rocks.
Straw, *n.* The stalk on which grain grows.
Straw'-ber-ry, *n.* A plant and its fruit.
Straw'-col-ored (straw'-köl-urd), *a.* Of the color of straw; light yellow.
Straw'y, *a.* Made of straw; like straw; light.
Stray, *v. n.* To wander; to rove; to err; to deviate.—2, *n.* An animal lost by wandering.
Striak, *n.* A line of color; a stripe.—2, *v. a.* To stripe; to variegate with streaks.
Striak'y, *a.* Striped; variegated by streaks.
Stream (ström), *n.* A running water; a current; a course.—a regular succession.—2, *v. n.* To flow; to run; to issue forth.
Stream'er, *n.* An ensign; a flag; a pennon.
Stream'-let (ström'-let), *n.* A small stream.
Strēā, *n.* A way; a public way in a town, &c.
Straight (strät), *n.* A passage.—See STRAIT.
Strength, *n.* Force; vigor; power; support.
Strength'en (sträng'thn), *v. a.* To make strong.—2, *v. n.* To grow strong.
Strength'en-er, *n.* One who makes strong.
Strēn'-e-ous, *a.* Bold; active; ardent; zealous.
Strēn'-e-ous-ly, *ad.* Actively; zealously.
Strēss, *n.* Importance; weight; violence; force.
Strēth, *v. a.* To extend; to expand; to draw out.—2, *v. n.* To be extended or drawn out.—3, *n.* The act of stretching; extension; reach; effort; extent.
Strēth'er, *n.* Any thing used for extension.
Strew (strū or strō) *v. a.* [imp. *t.* strowed; *pp.* strowed or strown.] To strow; to scatter.
Stri'a, *n. pl.* Small channels or furrows.
Stri'-ate, or **Stri'-at-ed**, *a.* Formed in striae.
Stri'-a-tion, or **Stri'-a-ture**, *n.* A furrow, or channel; the state of being striated.
Strick'en (strikt'kn), *pp.* from **strike**. Afflicted; smitten.—advanced in years; far gone.
Strict, *a.* Exact; severe; rigorous; confined.
Strict-ly, *ad.* Exactly; rigorously; severely.
Strict-ness, *n.* Exactness; severity; rigor.
Stri-ot'ure (strikt'yur), *n.* A contraction.—a touch of criticism; a remark; censure.

Stride, *n.* A long step; a straddle.—2, *v. n.* [imp. *t.* strode or strid; *pp.* stridden or strid.] To walk with long steps.
Strid'-u-lous, *a.* Making a small noise; creak-
Strife, *n.* Contention; contest; discord. [ing.
Strike, *v. a.* [imp. *t.* struck; *pp.* struck or stricken.] To hit with a blow; to impress; to inflict; to contract; to lower, as a flag.—2, *v. n.* To make a blow; to collide.—3, *n.* A dry measure.—a levelling instrument.—a revolt, as of workmen, to obtain higher wages.
Strik'-ing, *p. a.* Affecting; surprising.
Strik'-ing-ly, *ad.* So as to affect or surprise.
String, *n.* A slender rope; a cord; a tendon; a series.—2, *v. a.* [imp. *t.* & *pp.* strung.] To furnish with strings; to place on a string.
Stringed (stringd), *a.* Having strings.
Strin'-gen-cy, *n.* The quality of being stringent.
Strin'-gent, *a.* Binding; contracting.—rigorous.
Strin'-g-halt, *n.* A disorder in horses; spring-
Strin'-g-y, *a.* Fibrous; filamentous; rosy. [halt.
Strip, *v. a.* To make naked; to divest; to rob.—2, *n.* A narrow piece; a slip; a shred.
Stripe, *v. a.* To variegate with lines.—to beat.—2, *n.* A colored streak.—a blow; a lash.
Stri'-ped, *p. a.* Having stripes or colored streaks.
Strip'-ling, *n.* A youth; a lad. [streaked.
Strip-ping, *n. pl.* After-milkings.
Strive, *v. n.* [imp. *t.* strove; *pp.* striven.] To struggle; to labor; to contend; to vie.
Strōb'-ile, *n.* A cone, as of a pine-tree.
Stroke, *n.* A blow.—affliction.—a touch.—2, *v. a.* To rub gently; to soothe.
Stroll, *v. n.* To wander; to ramble; to rove.—2, *n.* A ramble; a wandering; a roving.
Stroll'er, *n.* A vagrant; a wanderer.
Strong, *a.* Vigorous; powerful; mighty; hale.
Strong'-hold, *n.* A fortress; a fortified place.
Strong-ly, *ad.* With strength; powerfully; firmly.—vehemently; violently.
Strōn'-ti-a (strōn'-tē-a), *n.* An alkaline earth.
Strōp, *n.* A piece of rope; a razor-strop; a strap.
Strō-phē, *n.* A stanza; a division of a poem.
Strove, *imp. t.* from **strive**.
Strow (strō) *v. a.* [imp. *t.* strowed; *pp.* strowed or strown.] To spread; to scatter.—See STRAW.
Struck, *imp. t. & pp.* from **strike**.
Strūct'ure (strūkt'yur), *n.* Form.—an edifice.
Strū'-gle, *v. n.* To labor; to strive; to contest.—2, *n.* Labor; effort; contest; agony.
Strū-mōns, *a.* Scrofulous; noting a certain diseased habit of body.
Strūm'-pet, *n.* A lewd woman; a prostitute.
Strūng, *imp. t. & pp.* from **string**.
Strūt, *v. n.* To walk with affected dignity.—2, *n.* An affected, stately walk.
Strūy'-ni-a, *n.* An extremely poisonous alka-
Strūy'-nine, *n.* A loid derived from nux vomica.
Stūb, *n.* A thick, short stock; a stump; a log.
Stūb'-ed, *a.* Truncated; short and thick.
Stūb'-ed-ness, *n.* State of being short and thick.
Stūb'-ble (stūb'bl), *n.* Stalks of grain after reap.
Stūb'-born, *a.* Obstinate; inflexible; stiff. [ing.
Stūb'-born-ly, *ad.* Obstinate; inflexibly.
Stūb'-born-ness, *n.* Obstinacy; contumacy.
Stūb'-by, *a.* Short and thick; short and strong.
Stūc'cō, *n.* [It.] A kind of fine plaster for walls.—2, *v. a.* To plaster a wall with stucco.
Stūck, *imp. t. & pp.* from **stick**.

ä, å, i, ö, ü, j, long; ä, å, i, ö, ü, j, short; q, e, i, q, v, z, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; häir, här:

Stüd, n. A post:—a knob:—a set of horses and mares.—2, *v. a.* To adorn with studs or knobs.
Stü'dent, n. One given to books; a scholar.
Stüd'ied (stüd'id), *a.* Learned; versed in study.
Stü'di-ō, n. An artist's workshop.
Stü'di-ōus, a. Given to study; diligent; careful.
Stü'di-ōus-ly, ad. With study; diligently.
Stü'di-ōus-nēss, n. Application to study.
Stüd'y, n. Application to books and learning; attention; meditation:—a room for study.—2, *v. n.* To think closely; to muse.—3, *v. a.* To consider attentively; to learn.
Stüff, n. Any matter:—cloth:—furniture:—trash.—2, *v. a.* To fill very full; to swell out.
Stüffing, n. That by which any thing is filled.
Stül'ti-fy, v. a. To make or prove foolish.
Stüm, n. Must; wine unfermented.
Stüm'ble (stüm'bl) *v. n.* To tip in walking; to slip; to err.—2, *n.* A trip in walking; a fallure; an error.
Stüm'bling-blöck, } n. A cause of stumbling,
**Stüm'bling-stöne, } error, or offence.
Stümp, n.** The stub of a tree, &c.
Stümp'y, a. Full of stumps:—short; stubby.
Stün, v. a. To confound with noise or with a blow; to stupefy, as the sense of hearing, by
Stüing, imp. t. & pp. from stüng. [noise].
Stünk, imp. t. & pp. from stink.
Stünt, v. a. To hinder from growth; to stint.
Stü-pe-fäc-tion, n. Insensibility; stupidity.
Stü-pe-fäc-tive, a. Causing insensibility.
Stü-pe-fy, v. a. To make stupid; to benumb.
Stü-pē'a-dous, a. Wonderful; astonishing.
Stü-pē'n-dous-ly, ad. In a wonderful manner.
Stü-pē'n-dous-nēss, n. Wonderfulness.
Stü-pid, a. Dull; insensible; sluggish.
Stü-pid'i-ty, or Stü'pid-nēss, n. Dullness; the quality or state of being stupid.
Stü'pid-ly, ad. With stupidity; dully.
Stü'pör, n. [L.] Numbness; insensibility.
Stür'di-ly, ad. Stoutly; obstinately; resolutely.
Stür'di-nēss, n. Stoutness; hardness.
Stür'dy, a. Hardy; stout; strong; obstinate.
Stür'geon (stür'jun), *n.* A large fish. [mer.
Stüt'ter, v. n. To hesitate in speaking; to stammer.
Stüt'ter-er, n. A stammerer.
Sty, n. A pen for swine:—a small tumor.
Sty'i-an, a. Pertaining to Styx; infernal.
Style, n. Manner of writing, speaking, &c.; mode of painting:—mode of reckoning time:—a title:—a graver:—a pin of a dial:—a filament.—2, *v. n.* To call; to term; to name.
Sty'lish, a. Showy; modish; fashionable.
Sty'list, n. A master of style.
Sty'ptic, or Sty'pti-cal, a. Checking bleeding.
Sty'rax, n. Same as STORAX.
Sua'sion (swä'shun), *n.* The act of persuading.
Sua'sive (swä'siv), *a.* Able to persuade.
Sua'so-ry (swä'sö-ry), *a.* Tending to persuade.
Suäve or **Suäve, a.** Pleasant; polite; agreeable.
Suävi'ty (swä'v'it), *n.* Mildness; softness.
Süb, a prefix, signifies a subordinate degree.
Süb-ä-jä, a. Sour in a small degree.
Süb-äl'tern, or Süb-äl'tern, a. Inferior; subordinate.—2, *n.* A subaltern officer.
Süb-ä-que-ōus, n. Lying under water.
Süb-dē'a-con (süb-dē'k'n), *n. An under-deacon.
Süb-di-vide', v. a. To divide what is divided.
Süb-di-vi'sion (-vizi'shun), *n.* Division of a part.*

Süb-dü'a-ble, a. That may be subdued.
Süb-düce', or Süb-düct', v. a. To take away.
Süb-dü'e-tion, n. The act of taking away.
Süb-dü'e' (süb-dü'), *v. a.* To crush; to conquer.
Süb-e'qual, a. Nearly equal.
Süb-jä-cent, a. Lying under. [expose.
Süb-ject, v. a. To put under; to enslave:—
Süb'ject, a. Placed under; exposed; liable.—2, *n.* One who lives under the dominion of another:—matter treated of; theme.
Süb-jéc'tion, n. The act of subjecting; the state of being subject; submission.
Süb-jéc'tive, a. Relating to the subject;—opposed to *objective*. [annex.
Süb-jöin', v. a. To add at the end, or after; to
Süb'ju-gäte, v. a. To conquer; to subdue.
Süb-ju-gä'tion, n. The act of subduing:—the state of being subdued.
Süb-jünc'tion, n. The act of subjoining.
Süb-jünc'tive, a. Subjoined to something.
Süb-lä'tion, n. The act of taking away; removal.
Süb-li'mä-ble, a. Possible to be sublimed.
Süb-li-mäte, v. a. To raise by heat:—to exalt.
Süb-li-mäte, n. A substance sublimated.
Süb-li-mä'tion, n. The art or process of sublimating:—exaltation; refinement.
Süb-lime', a. High in place or style; lofty; grand.—2, *n.* A grand or lofty style; sublimity.—3, *v. a.* To raise, as sulphur or other solid, into vapor by heat; to sublimate.
Süb-lime'ly, ad. In a sublime manner; grandly.
Süb-lim'i-ty, n. The quality of being sublime; grandeur; loftiness of style or sentiment.
Süb-lin'gual (süb-ling'gwäl), *a.* Noting a gland situated beneath the tongue.
Süb-lü'nar, } a. Situated beneath the moon;
**Süb'lu-nä-ry, } terrestrial; of this world.
Süb-mä-rine', a.** Living or being under the sea.—2, *n.* A boat that may be propelled under the water.
Süb-mérge', v. a. To drown; to put under water.
Süb-mér-sion, n. The act of submerging.
Süb-mis'sion (süb-mish'un), *n. The act of submitting; resignation; obedience; surrender.
Süb-mis'sive, a. Ready to yield or submit; humble; testifying submission.
Süb-mis'sive-nēss, n. Submissive disposition.
Süb-mit', v. a. To resign; to yield; to refer.—2, *v. n.* To be subject; to surrender.
Süb-nä-cent, a. Growing beneath something.
Süb-ör'di-nä-cy, n. The state of being subject.
Süb-ör'di-näte, a. Inferior; lower; subject.
Süb-ör'di-näte, v. a. To make subordinate.
Süb-ör'di-näte-ly, ad. In a subordinate manner.
Süb-ör'di-nä'tion, n. Inferiority; subjection.
Süb-ör'n', v. a. To procure by collusion.
Süb-ör-nä'tion, n. The act of suborning.
Süb-pö'nä, n. A writ or summons for a witness in court.—2, *v. a.* To serve with a subpoena.
Süb-scrib'e', v. a. To sign, consent to, or attest.—2, *v. n.* To give consent or promise.
Süb-scrib'er, n. One who subscribes.
Süb-script, a. Written underneath.
Süb-script-ion, n. The act of subscribing:—a signature; an attestation:—money subscribed.
Süb-se-quēce, n. The state of following.
Süb-se-quēnt, a. Following; not preceding.
Süb-se-quēnt-ly, ad. At a later time.
Süb-sérve', v. a. To serve instrumentally.*

mien, eir; möve, nör, sön; bäll, bür, räle, äse.—G, g, ġ, soft; G, B, s, ġ, hard; q ä z, z ä q z, thin.

Sue-ōs/sive, a. Following in order.
Sue-ōs/sive-ly, ad. In succession or order.
Sue-ōs/sor, n. One that follows another.
Sue-clinct, v. a. Short; concise; brief; laconic.
Sue-clinct-ly, ad. Briefly; concisely.
Sue-cōr, v. a. To help; to assist; to relieve.—
 2, *n.* Aid; assistance; relief; help.
Sue-cō-tish, n. Food made of unripe maize and
 beans boiled together.
Sue-cū-lence, n. The quality of being succulent.
Sue-cū-lent, a. Juicy; full of juice, as a plant.
Sue-cūmb, v. n. To yield; to submit; to sink.
Sue-cū'sion (-kūsh'yn), n. The act of shaking.
Sūch, a. Of that kind; of the like kind.
Sūch, v. a. & v. n. To draw with the mouth; to
 imbibe; to inhale; to inspire.
Suck'er, n. Whatever sucks:—a shoot of a
 plant:—a kind of fish. [breast]
Suck'le (sūk'kl), v. a. & v. n. To nurse at the
Suck'ling, n. A young creature still suckled.
Suck'tion, n. The act of sucking or drawing in.
Sue-to-ri-al, a. Adapted to sucking.
Sue-tō-ry, n. A hot-house; a sweating-bath.
Sue'ten, a. Without notice; hasty; precipitate.
Sue'ten-ly, ad. Without notice; hastily.
Sue'ten-ness, n. The state of being sudden.
Sū-do-r'fic, a. Promoting or causing sweat.—
 2, *n.* A medicine promoting sweat.
Sūds, n. pl. Water impregnated with soap.
Sue (sū), v. a. To prosecute by law.—2, *v. n.* To
 beg; to entreat; to petition.
Sū'et, n. Hard fat about the loins and kidneys.
Sū'et-x, a. Consisting of, or like, suet.
Sū'fer, v. a. To bear; to undergo; to endure;
 to sustain:—to permit; to allow.—2, *v. n.* To
 endure pain of body or mind.
Sū'fer-a-ble, a. Tolerable; that may be borne.
Sū'fer-ance, n. Pain; patience:—permission.
Sū'fer-er, n. One who suffers or endures.
Sū'fer-ing, n. Pain suffered; endurance.
Sū'fice' (sūf'ix), v. n. To be sufficient.—2,
v. a. To supply:—to satisfy; to content.
Sū'f'f'ic'ient-ly (sūf'f'ish-ēn-sē), n. Competence.
Sū'f'f'ic'ient (-f'ish-ēnt), a. Equal to; enough.
Sū'f'f'ic'ient-ly (sūf'f'ish-ēnt-ly), ad. Enough.
Sū'fix, n. A letter or word annexed.
Sū'fix, v. a. To annex, as a letter or word.
Sū'f'f-o-cate, v. a. To smother; to stifle; to choke.
Sū'f'f-o-cation, n. The act of choking.
Sū'f'f-o-cative, a. Having the power to choke.
Sū'f'ra-gān, n. A subordinate or assistant bishop.
Sū'frage, n. A vote; a voice in election:—a
 prayer; a response in a litany; assistance;
Sū'f'f'ri-tō-cose, a. Like an undershrub. [help]
Sū'f'f'ure, v. a. To spread over with something.
Sū'f'f'usion (sūf'f'ūzhyn), n. An overspreading.
Sū'gar (shū'gar), n. A sweet substance from
 the sugar-cane and other plants.—2, *v. a.* To
 put sugar in, or on, any thing.
Sū'gar-cane (shū'gar-kān), n. A cane or plant
 from the juice of which sugar is made.
Sū'gar-plūm (shū'gar-plūm), n. A sweetmeat.
Sū'gar-y (shū'gar-ē), a. Sweet; tasting of sugar.
Sū'gest, v. a. To hint; to intimate.
Sū'gestion (sū'jes't'yun), n. A private hint;
 an intimation:—a secret incitement.
Sū'ges'tive, a. Conveying a suggestion.
Sū-j'ic'dal, a. Relating to suicide.
Sū-j'icide, n. Self-murder; a self-murderer.

ॐ, ॐ, ॐ, soft; ॐ, ॐ, ॐ, ॐ, hard; ॐ as ॐ; ॐ as ॐ; this.

Sū-per-nū'mē-ra-rx, *a.* More than enough.—
2, *n.* A person or thing above the stated, re-
quired, or usual number.
Sū-per-scribe, *v. a.* To write on the outside of.
Sū-per-scrip-tion, *n.* A writing on the outside.
Sū-per-aside, *v. a.* To make void; to set aside.
Sū-per-sti'tion (sū-per-stish'yn), *n.* Spurious
religion; false worship or devotion.
Sū-per-sti'tious (sū-per-stish'ys), *a.* Addicted
to superstition;—weakly scrupulous.
Sū-per-sti'tious-ly, *ad.* With superstition.
Sū-per-struc-ture (strukt'yūr), *n.* That which
is raised or built upon something else.
Sū-per-vēne, *v. n.* To come in unexpectedly.
Sū-per-vē-nj-ēnt, *a.* Added; additional.
Sū-per-vēn'tion, *n.* The act of supervening.
Sū-per-vise, *v. a.* To overlook; to superintend.
Sū-per-vi'sion (sū-per-vizh'yn), *n.* Inspection.
Sū-per-vi'gor, *n.* An overseer; an inspector.
Sū-pi-nā'tion, *n.* The state of being supine, or
of becoming supine.
Sū-pine, *a.* Lying with the face upward;—
negligent; careless; indolent; drowsy.
Sū'pine, *n.* (*Gram.*) A kind of verbal noun.
Sū-pine'ly, *ad.* With the face upward; carelessly.
Sū-pine'ness, *n.* The state of being supine.
Sū-per, *n.* The evening repast.
Sūp-per-lēss, *a.* Destitute of supper.
Sūp-plānt', *v. a.* To displace by stratagem.
Sūp-plānt'er, *n.* One who supplants.
Sūp'ple, *a.* Pliant; yielding; soft;—fawning.
Sūp'ple-mēt, *n.* An addition to supply defects.
Sūp'ple-mēt'al, *a.* Added to supply a de-
ficiency.
Sūp'ple-mēt'a-ry, *f.* fect; additional.
Sūp'ple-ness (pl-), *n.* Pliantness; flexibility.
Sūp'pli-ant, *a.* Entreating; beseeching.—2, *n.*
A petitioner; a supplicant.
Sūp'pli-cānt, *n.* One who supplicates.—2, *a.*
Entreating; petitioning.
Sūp'pli-cāte, *v. n.* To implore; to entreat.
Sūp'pli-cā'tion, *n.* A humble petition; an en-
treaty;—a beseeching by prayer.
Sūp'pli-cā-to-ry, *a.* Petitionary; humble.
Sūp'pl'er, *n.* One who supplies.
Sūp'ply, *v. a.* To fill up; to afford; to furnish.
—2, *n.* Relief of want; sufficiency.
Sūp-pōrt, *v. a.* To sustain; to bear up; to en-
dure;—to confirm;—to help; to countenance.
—2, *n.* A prop; a maintenance; a supply.
Sūp-pōrt'a-ble, *a.* Endurable; tolerable.
Sūp-pōrt'er, *n.* One that supports; a sustainer.
Sūp-pōs'a-ble, *a.* That may be supposed.
Sūp-pōse, *v. a.* To assume or admit without
proof; to imagine; to believe; to think.
Sūp-pō-si'tion (zish'yn), *n.* An hypothesis.
Sūp-pō-si'tious (sūp-pōz-p-tish'ys), *a.* Not
genuine; counterfeit; not real; spurious;—
supposed; not known to be real.
Sūp-pō-si'tive, *a.* Implying supposition. [*ceal*.
Sūp-prēss, *v. a.* To crush; to subdue;—to con-
strain.
Sūp-prē-sion (sūp-prēsh'yn), *n.* The act of sup-
pressing; a keeping back; concealment.
Sūp-prēss'or, *n.* One who suppresses.
Sūp'pū-rāte, *v. n.* To generate pus or matter.
Sūp'pū-rā'tion, *n.* The act of suppurating.
Sūp'pū-rā'tive, *a.* Promoting supuration.
Sū'pra, *in composition*, signifies *above* or *before*.
Sū-prēm'a-cy, *n.* Highest authority or power.
Sū-prēme, *a.* Highest in dignity and power.


Sū-prēme'ly, *ad.* In the highest degree.
Sū-r-cease, *v. n.* To be at an end; to cease.
Sū-r-charge, *v. a.* To overload; to overburden.
—2, *n.* An excessive load or charge.
Sūr'cin-gle, *n.* A girth;—the girdle of a cassock.
Sūr'coat, *n.* A coat worn over the dress.
Sūrd, *a.* Incommensurable, as a number;—*deaf*:
—whispered;—not vocalized.—2, *n.* An incom-
mensurable number.
Sūre (shūr), *a.* Certain; unfailing; infallible;
confident; undoubting; safe; firm.—2, *ad.*
Certainly; without doubt.
Sūre'ly (shūr'ly), *ad.* Certainly; without doubt.
Sūre'ty (shūr'tē), *n.* Security, or one who gives
security, against loss or damage.
Sūre'ty-ship, *n.* The office or state of a surety.
Sūrf, *n.* The swell or dashing of the sea.
Sūrf'ace, *n.* The superficies; the outside.
Sūr'feit (sūr'fīt), *v. a.* To feed to excess; to
satiate.—2, *n.* Excess in eating.
Sūrge, *n.* A swelling sea; a wave; a billow.—
2, *v. n.* To swell; to rise high, as waves.
Sūr'geon (sūr'jūn), *n.* A professor or prac-
titioner of surgery. [*ries*.
Sūr'ger-y, *n.* The art of curing external inju-
ries.
Sūr'gi-cal, *a.* Pertaining to surgery.
Sūr'li-ness, *n.* Moroseness; sour anger.
Sūr'loin, *n.* See *SIRLOIN*.
Sūr'ly, *a.* Morose; rough; uncivil; sour.
Sūr-mise, *v. a.* To suspect; to conjecture.—
2, *n.* An imperfect notion; a suspicion. [*ceed*.
Sūr-mōūt, *v. a.* To conquer; to surpass; to ex-
ceed.
Sūr-mōūt'a-ble, *a.* Conquerable; superable.
Sūr'name, *n.* A family name; an appellation.
Sūr-name, *v. a.* To name by an appellation.
Sūr-pass, *v. a.* To excel; to exceed; to tran-
scend; to go beyond.
Sūr-pass'a-ble, *a.* That may be excelled.
Sūr-pass'ing, *p. a.* Excellent in a high degree.
Sūr'plice, *n.* A clergyman's vestment.
Sūr'plus, or **Sūr'plus-age**, *n.* An overplus.
Sūr'pri'sal, *n.* The act of taking unawares.
Sūr'prise, *n.* The act of surprising; sudden
confusion; astonishment; wonder.—2, *v. a.*
To take unawares; to astonish.
Sūr'pris'ing, *p. a.* Wonderful; astonishing.
Sūr'pris'ing-ly, *ad.* In a surprising manner.
Sūr-re-but'ter, *n.* (*Law.*) A plaintiff's answer
to a defendant's rebutter.
Sūr-re-jōin'd'er, *n.* An answer to a rejoinder.
Sūr-rēn'd'er, *v. a. & v. n.* To render or deliver
up; to relinquish; to yield.—2, *n.* The act of
yielding; submission.
Sūr-rep'ti'tious (rep-tish'ys), *a.* Done by
stealth; obtained or produced fraudulently.
Sūr-rep'ti'tious-ly, *ad.* By stealth; by fraud.
Sūr-ro-gāte, *n.* A deputy; a delegate who at-
tends to matters of probate.
Sūr-rōūd, *v. a.* To encompass; to enclose.
Sūr-sōl'id, *n.* The fifth power of any number.
Sūr'tax, *n.* An extra tax.
Sūr-tūt (sūr-tūt), *n.* An outside coat.
Surveillance (sūr-vāl'yāns), *n.* [*Fr.*] Super-
vision; oversight; superintendence.
Sūr-vey (sūr-vā), *v. a.* To view; to oversee.
Sūr-vey (sūr-vā), *n.* View; prospect; retro-
spect;—inspection;—mensuration.
Sūr-vey'ing (sūr-vā'ing), *n.* The art or act of
measuring land.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ä, ē, ȳ, ū, ȳ, short; æ, ȳ, ȳ, q, ȳ, obscure.—R̄re, t̄x, t̄st, t̄ll; h̄ir, h̄ir.

Sur-vey'or (sur-vä'ör), *n.* An overseer:—a measurer of land:—a custom-house officer.
Sur-vey'or-ship (sur-vä'ör-ship), *n.* The office of a surveyor.
Sur-vi'val, *n.* The state of a survivor; the act of outliving another.
Sur-vive', *v. a. & v. n.* To live longer than; to outlive; to remain alive.
Sur-viv'or, *n.* One who outlives another.
Sur-viv'or-ship, *n.* State of outliving another.
Sus-cép-ti-bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality of admitting influences, or of being susceptible. [der.]
Sus-cép'ti-bile, *a.* Capable of admitting; tenacious.
Sus-cép'tive, *a.* Susceptible; admitting.
Sus-cip'i-ent, *a.* Receiving; admitting.
Sus-pect', *v. a.* To mistrust; to think guilty.—*2, n.* A suspected person.
Sus-pend', *v. a.* To hang; to interrupt; to delay; to debar for a time. [pend.]
Sus-pend'er, *n.* One who, or that which, suspends.
Sus-pense, *n.* Uncertainty; indecision; a stop.
Sus-pen'sion, *n.* A hanging up; a cessation.
Sus-pen'so-ry, *a.* Suspending; doubtful.
Sus-pi'cion (sus-pish'ün), *n.* The act of suspecting—distrust; mistrust.
Sus-pi'cious (sus-pish'us), *a.* Inclined to suspect; distrustful; jealous; causing suspicion.
Sus-pi'ral, *n.* A breathing-hole.
Sus-pi-ra'tion, *n.* A sigh; the act of sighing.
Sus-pire', *v. n.* To sigh; to fetch a deep breath.
Sus-tain', *v. a.* To bear; to support; to maintain; to help—to endure; to undergo.
Sus-tain'a-bile, *a.* Capable of being sustained.
Sus-ten-nance, *n.* Maintenance; food; victuals.
Sus-ten-tä'tion, *n.* Support; maintenance.
Süt'tle, *a.* Done by sewing; sewed; stitched.
Süt'tler, *n.* A seller of victuals, &c., in a camp.
Sut-tle', *n.* [Hind.] Self-immolation of a widow on the funeral pile of her deceased husband.
Süt't-ral, *a.* Pertaining to a suture.
Süt'tre (süt'tyr), *n.* A sewing;—a seam.
Swab (swöb), *n.* A kind of mop to clean floors.—*2, v. a.* To clean with a swob.
Swad'dle (swöd'dl), *v. a.* To swathe; to bind.—*2, n.* Clothes bound tightly.
Swad'dling-bänd, or **Swad'dling-clöth** (swöd'd'), *n.* A cloth wrapped round an infant.
Swäg, *v. n.* To sink down by its weight; to sag.
Swäg'ger, *v. n.* To bluster; to bully; to brag.
Swäg'gy-er, *n.* One who swaggers; a blusterer; a turbulent fellow.
Swäin, *n.* A young man:—a pastoral youth.
Swäle, *v. n. & v. a.* To waste; to melt; to swale.—*2, n.* A tract of wet ground.
Swal'löw (swöl'tö), *n.* A bird:—the throat.—*2, v. a.* To take down the throat:—to absorb;
Swäm, *imp. t.* from *swim*. [to overwhelm.]
Swamp (swömp), *n.* A marsh; a bog; a fen.
Swamp'y (swömp'p), *a.* Boggy; fenny.
Swan (swön), *n.* A handsome water-fowl.
Swap (swöp), *v. a.* To exchange.—See *Swop*.
Swärd, *n.* The surface of the ground; turf.
Swäre, the old *pret.* from *swear*.
Swärm, *n.* A multitude of bees, &c.; a crowd.—*2, v. n. & v. a.* To raise as bees; to crowd.
Swärt, or **Swärth**, *a.* Black; brown; tawny.
Swärth'i-näss, *n.* Darkness of complexion.
Swärth'y, *a.* Dark of complexion; sunburned:—black:—tawny.

Swash (swösh), *n.* A splashing of water.
Swath (swöth), *n.* A line of grass cut by a mower.
Swäthe, *v. a.* To bind with bands; to confine.
Swäy, *v. a. & v. n.* To wield; to bias; to govern:—to swing.—*2, n.* Power; rule; influence; direction; ascendancy; domination.
Swäal, *v. a.* To melt; to swale.—See *SWALE*.
Swear (swär), *v. n.* [imp. t. *swore*; pp. *sworn*.] To declare or promise upon oath; to use profane language.—*2, v. a.* To bind by an oath.
Swear'er (swär'gr), *n.* One who swears.
Swear'ing, *n.* The act of declaring upon oath.
Swéat (swét), *n.* Fluid perspired; labor; toil.—*2, v. n.* [imp. t. & pp. *sweat*, *swet*, or *sweated*.] To emit moisture; to perspire; to toil.—*3, v. a.* To emit by the pores; to make to sweat.
Swéat'i-näss, *n.* The state of being sweaty.
Swéat'y (swét'tp), *a.* Moist with sweat.
Swé-dén-bör'f'i-an, *n.* One who accepts the religious teachings of Emanuel Swedenborg.
Swéd'ish, *a.* Pertaining to Sweden.
Swéep, *v. a.* [imp. t. & pp. *swept*.] To clean with a broom; to brush:—to drive off at once.—*2, v. n.* To pass with violence or pomp.—*3, n.* The act of sweeping:—one who sweeps.
Swéep'er, *n.* One that sweeps.
Swéep'ings, *n. pl.* Things swept together.
Swéep'stäkes, *n.* One who wins all:—a prize in a race, made up of several stakes.
Swéét, *a.* Pleasing to any sense; not sour; saccharine; luscious; fragrant; mild; grateful.—*2, Sweetness*; something pleasing.
Swéät-bréad, *n.* The pancreas:—the thymus of a calf, &c.
Swéät-bri-er, *n.* A fragrant shrub.
Swéé'ten (swét'tn), *v. a. & v. n.* To make or grow sweet:—to soothe; to relieve.
Swéé'ten-er (swét'tn-er), *n.* Whatever sweetens.
Swéét'heart, *n.* A lover or mistress.
Swéét'ing, *n.* A sweet apple:—a darling.
Swéét'ly, *ad.* In a sweet manner; gently.
Swéét'méat, *n.* Fruit preserved with sugar.
Swéét'näss, *n.* The quality of being sweet.
Swéét-will-iam (-yam), *n.* A garden flower.
Swéll, *v. n.* [imp. t. *swelled*; pp. *swelled* or *swollen*.] To grow larger or turgid; to tumefy.—*2, v. a.* To make tumid; to heighten.—*3, n.* An extension of bulk; an increase.
Swéll'ing, *n.* An inflation:—a morbid tumor; a protuberance; a prominence. [heat.]
Swéll'ter, *v. a. & v. n.* To melt or dry up with sweat; *imp. t.* & *pp.* from *sweat*. [to yield.]
Swérve, *v. n.* To wander; to deviate; to bend; *swét*, *imp. t.* & *pp.* from *sweat*.
Swift, *a.* Quick; fleet; fast; nimble; rapid; ready.—*2, n.* A bird:—a newt:—a machine.
Swift'ly, *ad.* Fleetly; rapidly; nimbly.
Swift'näss, *n.* Speed; nimbleness; celerity.
Swig, *v. n. & v. a.* To drink by large draughts.
Swill, *v. a.* To drink grossly; to intoxicate.—*2, n.* Liquid food given to swine.
Swim, *v. n.* [imp. t. *swam* or *swum*; pp. *swum*.] To float on water; to glide:—to be dizzy.—*2, v. a.* To pass by swimming.
Swim'mer, *n.* One who swims.
Swim'ming, *n.* The act of floating on the water:—dizziness; vertigo.
Swim'ming-ly, *ad.* Without obstruction.
Swin'dle, *v. a.* To cheat; to defraud; to cozen.

mten, sör; möve, nör, sön; bäll, bür, räle, äse.—*G, g, 9, 8, soft; p, 9, 8, hard; s as z; z as g; this*

Swín'dler, *n.* A sharper; a cheat; a rogue.
Swine, *n. sing. & pl.* A hog; a pig.
Swine-hérd, *n.* A keeper of hogs.
Swing, *v. n.* [*imp. t. & pp. swung.*] To wave to and fro, hanging loosely; to vibrate.—2, *v. a.* To make to play loosely.—3, *n.* A waving motion.—free course.
Swingé, *v. a.* To whip; to chastise; to punish.
Swingé, *n.* The part of a flail which swings.
Swingé, *n. a.* To beat and dress as flax.—2, *n.* An instrument for beating and dressing flax.
Swí'nish, *a.* Befitting swine; gross; brutal.
Swiss, *a.* Of, or belonging to, Switzerland.
Switch, *n.* A small, flexible twig—a contrivance on railroads.—2, *v. a.* To lash:—to transfer from one track to another.
Swiv'el (*swí'vél*), *n.* A ring which turns upon a staple; a small cannon, turning on a pivot.  *[from swell.]*
Swollen (*swóln*), *pp.* Swivel.
Swódn, *v. a.* To faint.—2, *n.* A fainting-fit.
Swódp, *v. a.* To seize at once; to catch up.—2, *v. n.* To fall; to sweep.—3, *n.* A seizing upon, as a bird of prey.
Swóp, *v. a.* To exchange; to barter.—2, *n.* An exchange; a trade. [*Low.*] [*tion by war.*]
Swórd (*wórd*), *n.* A military weapon.—*destruc-*
Swórd'-fish, *n.* A large fish with a sword-like extension on the upper jaw.
Swórd'-play-ér (*wórd'plá-ér*), *n.* A fencer.
Swórd's'-man (*wórd's'mán*), *n.* One who uses a sword, *imp. t. from swear.* [*sword.*]
Swórn, *pp.* from *swear*.
Swúrn, *imp. t. & pp.* from *swim*.
Swúrn, *imp. t. & pp.* from *swing*.
Sýc'a-mine, *n.* The mulberry-tree. [*tree, etc.*]
Sýc'a-móre, *n.* A species of tree; the plane.
Sýc'o-phán-cy, *n.* Mean flattery; servility.
Sýc'o-phánt, *n.* A parasite; a flatterer.
Sýc'o-phánt'ic (*sik'o-fán'tík*), *a.* Flattering; fawning; obsequious.
Sý'e-nite, *n.* A kind of stone much like granite.
Sýl-láb'ic, *a.* Relating to syllables.
Sýl-láb'-icál-ly, *ad.* In a syllabic manner.
Sýl-láb'-icá'tion, *n.* Formation of syllables.
Sýl'la-ble, *n.* As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or one articulation.
Sýl'la-bú'b, *n.* Milk mixed with wine or cider.
Sýl'la-bú'a, *n.* An abstract; a compendium.
Sýl'lo-gízm, *n.* An argument or form of reasoning consisting of three propositions.
Sýl-lo-gí's'tic, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, a syllogism, or syllogisms.
Sýlph, *n.* A fabled being of the air.
Sýl'vá, *n.* [*L.*] A collection of poetical pieces:—the trees of a country collectively.
Sýl'ván, *a.* Woody; shady; relating to woods.
Sým'bol, *n.* A type; an emblem; an abstract:—a creed:—a character used as an abbreviation.
Sým-ból'ic, *a.* Serving as a symbol; typi-
Sým-ból'icál, *cal*; emblematical.
Sým-ból'icál-ly, *ad.* By representation.
Sým'bol-ize, *v. n.* To have a resemblance.—2, *v. a.* To cause to represent; to represent.
Sým-mét'ri-cál, *a.* Proportional in parts.
Sým-me'try, *n.* A due proportion; harmony.
Sým-pá-thét'ic, *a.* Having mutual sensation; *having a feeling in common.*

Sým'pá-thíse, *v. n.* To feel with or for another to have sympathy.
Sým'pá-thy, *n.* Fellow-feeling; mutual sensibility; condolence; tenderness.
Sým-phó'ní-ets, *a.* Harmonious; musical.
Sým-phý-ný, *n.* Harmony of mingled sounds:—a grand musical composition. [*indication.*]
Sýmptóm (*sím'tóm*), *n.* A sign; a token; an
Sýmptómát'ic (*sím-tó-mát'ík*), *a.* Relating to symptoms; indicating.
Sýn'a-gógue (*sin'á-góg*), *n.* An assembly of Jews for worship; a Jewish house of worship.
Sýn-a-ló'phá (*sin'á-lé'fá*), *n.* The elision of the final vowel.
Sýn'shro-nál, *a.* Happening at the same time.
Sýn'shron'í-cál, *a.* Happening together.
Sýn'shro-nísm, *n.* A concurrence of events.
Sýn'shry-níze (*sing'krý-níz*), *v. n.* To agree in regard to time; to happen simultaneously.
Sýn'shro-nóú'a, *a.* Happening at the same time.
Sýn'sp-páte, or **Sýn'sp-píze**, *v. a.* To contract.
Sýn'sp-pá'tion, *n.* Contraction, especially of a word. [*ing*; a fainting-fit.
Sýn'sp-pé, *n.* A contraction of a word:—faint-
Sýn'dí-c, *n.* A magistrate; an agent; a deputy.
Sýn'dí-cá'te, *n.* A board of agents.
Sýn'dí-cá'she, *n.* A figure by which a part is taken for the whole, or the whole for a part.
Sýn'od, *n.* An ecclesiastical assembly, meeting, or council. [*synod.*]
Sý-nód'ic, or **Sý-nód'icál**, *a.* Relating to a
Sýn'g-ným, or **Sýn'g-ným'a**, *n.* One of two or more words of the same language which have the same or similar meaning.
Sý-nón'y-míze, *v. a.* To express or interpret by words of similar signification.
Sý-nón'y-móú'a, *a.* Having the same, or very nearly the same, meaning.
Sý-nón'y-my, *n.* The quality of expressing, by different words, the same thing. [*An epitome.*]
Sý-nóp'sis, *n.* pl. **Sý-nóp'sés**. A general view; **Sý-nóp'tí-cál**, *a.* Affording a general view:—giving nearly the same view.
Sýn'táx, *n.* The construction of sentences.
Sýn'the-sis, *n.* Composition, or a putting to-
Sýn'thét'ic, or **Sýn'thét'icál**, *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding by, synthesis.
Sýn'thét'icál-ly, *ad.* By synthesis.
Sýph'í-lis, *n.* The venereal disease.
Sýph'í-lít'ic, *a.* Contaminated with syphilis.
Sýphon, *n.* A tube.—See **SýPHON**.
Sýr'í-ác, or **Sýr'í-an**, *a.* Relating to Syria.
Sýr'ín'gá, *n.* The mock-orange:—the lilac.
Sýr'inge, *n.* A pipe to squirt liquor with.—2, *v. a.* To wash with a syringe.
Sýs'tém, *n.* A combination; a method; scheme.
Sýs-tém-át'ic, *a.* Partaking of system; me-
Sýs-tém-át'icál, *thodical*; orderly.
Sýs-tém-át'icál-ly, *ad.* In form of a system.
Sýs'tém-a-tíst, *n.* One who reduces to sys-
Sýs'tém-a-tíz-ér, *n.* tem.
Sýs'tém-a-tíze, *v. a.* To reduce to a system.
Sýs'tém-ic or **Sýs-tém'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to a system. [*shortening of a long syllable.*]
Sýs'to-le, *n.* The contraction of the heart:—the
Sýz'y-gý (*síz'j-gý*), *n.* pl. **Sýz'y-gíes**. The place of the moon or a planet when in conjunction with, or in opposition to, the sun.

T.

T, a mute consonant, has always the same sound, except in the combinations *th*, and *th*.
Tāb'ard, *n.* A tunic once worn by heralds.
Tāb'by, *n.* A rich, watered silk; a brindled cat.
 —2, *a.* Brindled; brindled; varied in color.
Tāb'er-nā-cle, *n.* A tent; a place of worship.
 —2, *v. n.* To dwell; to house; to sojourn.
Tāb'id, *a.* Wasted by disease; consumptive.
Tāb'is-tūre, *n.* Painting on walls or ceilings.
Tā'ble, *n.* Any flat or level surface; a board;—an index; a collection of heads; a catalogue.
 —2, *v. n.* To board.—3, *v. a.* To write down.
Tableau (tāb-lō'), *n.*; pl. **Tableaux** (tāb-lōz').
 [Fr.] A picture:—a list; a table; a group.
Tā'ble-clōth, *n.* Linen spread on a table.
Tā'ble-lānd, *n.* Level, elevated land. [ten on.]
Tāb'let, *n.* A small table; a surface to be written.
Tā'ble-tālk (tā'bl-tāwk), *n.* Discourse at table.
Tā-bōt, *v. a.* To interdict; to prohibit.—2, *n.* A prohibition; a strict interdict.
Tā'bor, *n.* A drum beaten with one stick.
Tāb'or-ēt, or **Tāb'ret**, *n.* A small taber.
Tāb'a-lar, *a.* In the form of tables or synopses.
Tāb'a-lāte, *v. a.* To reduce to tables; to flatten.
Tāo-s-mā-hāo, *n.* The name of several trees and their resins. [stenography.]
Tā-shy's-rā-phx, *n.* The art of quick writing;
Tāc'it, *a.* Silent;—implied; not expressed.
Tāc'it-ly, *ad.* Silently; without words.
Tāc'i-tūrn, *a.* Silent; uttering little.
Tāc'i-tūrn-i-ty, *n.* Habitual silence or reserve.
Tāck, *v. a.* To join; to unite; to fasten.—2, *v. n.* To turn about as a ship.—3, *n.* A small nail:—a rope:—a turn of a ship.
Tāck'le (tā'kl'), *n.* A machine; rigging; an arrow.—2, *v. a.* To supply with tackle.
Tāck'ling, *n.* Furniture of a mast, &c.
Tāct, *n.* Skill; nice discernment; expertness.
Tāc'tic, or **Tāc'ti-cal**, *a.* Relating to tactics.
Tāc-ti'cian (tā'k-tish'ān), *n.* One skilled in tactics; an adroit manager. [tle.]
Tāc'tics, *n. pl.* The art of ranging men for battle.
Tāc'tile, *a.* Tangible; susceptible of touch.
Tād'pole, *n.* A young unformed frog, &c.
Tā'en (tān). A contraction of *taken*. [silk.]
Tā'fe-ty, or **Tā'fe-tā**, *n.* A thin, smooth
Tā'rail, *n.* The upper part of the stern of a
Tā'fy, *n.* A sort of molasses candy. [ship.]
Tāg, *n.* A point of metal, &c., at the end of a string:—a play:—a slight touch.—2, *v. a.* To fit any thing with an end; to join.
Taglia (tā'lye-s), *n.* [It.] A peculiar combination of pulleys.
Tail, *n.* The hinder or lower part; the end.
Tāi'lor (tā'lor), *n.* One who makes clothes.
Tāi'lor-ess, *n.* A female tailor.
Tāint, *v. a.* To sully; to infect; to poison; to corrupt.—2, *n.* A stain; infection; corruption; soil:—a blemish.
Take, *v. a.* [imp. *t* took; *pp.* taken.] To receive; to seize; to catch; to copy; to bear; to admit; to suppose; to hire.—2, *v. n.* To incline:—to gain reception.

Tā'ken (tā'ku), *pp.* from *take*.
Tā'king, *n.* A seizure:—vexation.—2, *a.* Al-
Tālo, *n.* A magnesian mineral. [luring.]
Tāi-ōse', or **Tālok'y**, *a.* Of the nature of talc.
Tāle, *n.* A narrative:—a reckoning. [tale.]
Tāle'-bear-er, *n.* An officious informer; a tell-
Tālent, *n.* A weight; a sum:—a faculty; a gift.
Tālent-ed, *a.* Possessing talents or abilities.
Tāi'-mān, *n.* A magical character or figure;
Tāi'-mān'io, *a.* Magical. [a charm.]
Tālk (tāwk), *v. n.* To speak; to converse.—2, *n.* Oral conversation:—rumor.
Tālk'a-tive (tāwk'a-tiv), *a.* Loquacious.
Tālk'er (tāwk'), *n.* One who talks; a prattler.
Tāll, *a.* High in stature; high; lofty.
Tāll'ness, *n.* Height of stature; loftiness.
Tāi'low (tā'lo), *n.* A sort of animal fat.—2, *v. a.* To smear with tallow.
Tāi'low-chān'dler, *n.* A maker of, or dealer in, tallow candles.
Tāi'ly, *n.* A stick notched to keep accounts:—any thing made to suit another.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* To fit; to suit; to be suitable.
Tāi'ly-hō', *interj.* The huntsman's cry to the hounds.
Tāi'ly-mān, *n.* A dealer:—a keeper of a tally.
Tāi'mud, *n.* A book of Jewish laws.
Tāi-mud'ic, or **Tāi-mud'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the Talmud.
Tāi'mud-ist, *n.* One versed in the Talmud.
Tāi'on, *n.* The claw of a bird of prey.
Tā'lus, [L.] The ankle-bone:—a slope in a rampart or wall:—a heap of fragments at the foot of a great rock.
Tām'a-ble, *a.* That may be tamed.
Tām'a-rāck, *n.* The American larch-tree.
Tām'a-rind, *n.* A tree and its acid fruit.
Tām'a-risk, *n.* A flowering shrub of several kinds. [—a frame for embroidering.]
Tām'bōur, *n.* [Fr.] A tambourine:—a drum:
Tām-bou-rine' (-bō-rēn'), *n.* A kind of drum.
Tāme, *a.* Not wild; domestic; subdued; dull.—2, *v. a.* To make gentle; to subdue; to crush.
Tāme'ly, *ad.* Not wildly; meanly; spiritlessly.
Tāme'ness, *n.* The quality of being tame.
Tām'per, *v. n.* To meddle; to practise secretly.
Tān, *v. a.* To prepare, as skins:—to imbrown.—2, *n.* The ground bark of the oak, &c.:—a dull brown color. [as horses.]
Tān'dem, *ad.* Harnessed one behind another.
Tāng, *n.* A strong taste; smack:—a sea-weed.
Tān'gen-cx, *n.* The quality of being tangent; contact.
Tān'gent, *n.* A right line touching a curve.—2, *a.* Touching at only one point.
Tān'gēn'tial (tān-jēn'shāl), *a.* Having the qualities of a tangent.
Tān'-gi-bil-i-ty, *n.* The quality of being tangible.
Tān'-gi-ble, *a.* Perceptible by the touch.
Tān'gle (tāng'gl), *v. a. & v. n.* To interweave; to snarl; to entangle; to entrap.—2, *n.* Any thing complicated; a snarl.
Tānk, *n.* A large cistern or basin.

mén, sir; móve, nūr, sēn; bāll, būr, rūle, úse.—*C, G, g, & soft; P, p, s, & hard; q as g; x as g; this.*

Tānk'ard, *n.* A drinking-vessel with a cover.
Tān'ner, *n.* One whose trade is to tan hides.
Tān'ner-x, *n.* A place for tanning hides.
Tān'nic, *a.* Noting an acid found in various tanning materials.
Tān'nin, *n.* The substance which tans leather.
Tān'ning, *n.* The process of preparing leather.
Tān'-pit, *n.* A pit where leather is impregnated.
Tān'gy, *n.* An odorous plant.
Tān'-lygm, *n.* The act of tantalizing.
Tān'ta-lize, *v. a.* To torment; to torture.
Tān'ta-mōūt, *a.* Equivalent; equal.
Tān-tiv'y or **Tān'ti-vy**, *ad.* Swiftly.
Tān'trums, *n. pl.* Freaks; bursts of ill humor.
Tāp, *v. a.* To touch lightly;—to pierce;—to broach.—2, *n.* A gentle blow;—a pipe; a spigot;—a drinking-house.
Tāpe, *n.* A narrow fillet or band of linen, &c.
Tāper, *n.* A wax candle; a small light.—2, *a.* Regularly narrowed; conical.—3, *v. n.* & *v. a.* To grow or make taper or gradually smaller.
Tāp'es-try, *n.* An ornamental cloth.
Tāpe'-worm (-würm), *n.* A long, jointed intestinal worm.
Tāp-i-ō'es, *n.* A starchy and nutritious substance from the root of the manioc plant.
Tā'pir, *n.* An animal resembling the hog.
Tāpis (tāp'is), *n.* [Fr.] A carpet;—a table-cloth.
Tāp'-rōst, *n.* The principal stem of a root.
Tāp'ster, *n.* One who draws beer, &c.
Tār, *n.* A dark liquid pitch;—a sailor.—2, *v. a.* To smear over with tar;—to provoke.
Tā-rān'tū-lā, *n.* A venomous sort of spider.
Tār'di-ly, *ad.* Slowly; sluggishly. [*ness*.]
Tār'di-nēss, *n.* Slowness; lateness; dilatoriness.
Tār'dy, *a.* Slow; sluggish; dilatory; late.
Tāre, *n.* A weed;—an allowance in weight.
Tāre, *imp. t.* from *tear*. *Tore*.
Tār'ket, *n.* A shield;—a mark to be shot at.
Tār'ket-ēr, *n.* One armed with a shield.
Tār'gum, *n.* A Scripture paraphrase in Chaldee.
Tār'if, *n.* A table of duties on goods.
Tār'la-tān, *n.* A very thin soft muslin.
Tār'n, *n.* A small mountain lake.
Tār'nish, *v. a.* To sully; to soil; to stain.—2, *v. n.* To lose lustre; to be soiled.—3, *n.* A blot; a soiled state. [*vas*;—a sailor.
Tār-pāul'in, or **Tār-pāul'ing**, *n.* Tarred canvas.
Tār'ry, *v. n.* To stay; to delay; to wait.—2, *n.* Delay; stay.
Tār'ry, *a.* Consisting of tar; resembling tar.
Tār't, *a.* Sour; acid; sharp;—harsh; severe.—2, *n.* A small pie of fruit or jelly.
Tār'tan, *n.* A checked cloth;—a vessel.
Tār'tar, *n.* A concrete salt;—a native of Tartary;—a person of irritable temper.
Tār-tā're-an, or **Tār-tā're-ōūa**, *a.* Infernal.
Tār-tā're-ōūa, *a.* Consisting of tartar.
Tār-tā'ic, *a.* Noting an acid from tartar.
Tār'tar-ize, *v. a.* To impregnate with tartar.
Tār'tar-ōūa, *a.* Consisting of, or like, tartar.
Tār'tly, *ad.* Sharply; sourly; with acidity.
Tār'tness, *n.* Sharpness; sourness; severity.
Tār-tūffe, *n.* A hypocrite.
Tāsk, *n.* Employment; business imposed.—2, *v. a.* To impose or burden as with a task.
Tāsk'mā-ter, *n.* One who imposes tasks.
Tāsk'el, *n.* An ornamental bunch of silk, &c.
Tāst'a-ble, *a.* That may be tasted; savory.

Tāste, *v. a.* To perceive by the palate; to relish; to eat of.—2, *v. n.* To have a relish or taste; to eat.—3, *n.* The act of tasting; relish; nice perception;—intellectual or æsthetic discernment or relish. [*tasta*.]
Tāste'fūl, *a.* High-relished;—showing good taste.
Tāste'less, *a.* Having no taste; insipid.
Tāste'less-nēss, *n.* Insipidity; want of taste.
Tāst'y, *a.* Having taste; nice; fine.
Tāt'ter, *v. a.* To tear; to rend.—2, *n.* A rag.
Tāt'ter-de-māl'ign (-yun), *n.* A ragged fellow.
Tāt'ting, *n.* A sort of hand-made lace.
Tāt'tle, *v. n.* To prate; to talk idly.—2, *n.* Prate; idle chat; trifling talk.
Tāt'tler, *n.* An idle talker; a prater.
Tāt'tōō', *n.* A beat of drum;—a figure formed by punctures on the body.—2, *v. a.* To form figures on by punctures and stains.
Tāught (tāwt), *imp. t.* & *pp.* from *teach*.
Tāunt (tānt or tāwnt), *v. a.* To reproach; to insult; to revile; to ridicule; to upbraid.—2, *n.* An insult; a sarcastic reproach. [*the* zodiac.
Tāu'rus, *n.* [L.] The Bull; the second sign in tānt, *a.* Tight; tense; tightly strung.
Tāu-to-lōō'i-cal, *a.* Repeating the same thing.
Tāu-tōl'o-gist, *n.* One who uses tautology.
Tāu-tōl'o-gize, *v. n.* To repeat the same thing in different words.
Tāu-tōl'o-gy, *n.* A repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words.
Tāv'ern, *n.* A public house; an inn.
Tāw, *v. a.* To dress white or alum leather.—2, *n.* A marble to play with;—a game at marbles.
Tāw'dri-ly, *ad.* In a tawdry manner.
Tāw'dri-nēss, *n.* Gaudy or ostentatious finery;—the quality of being tawdry.
Tāw'dry, *a.* Very showy without elegance.
Tāw'ny, *a.* Dusky yellow; of a tan color.
Tāx, *n.* An impost; a tribute; charge; censure.—2, *v. a.* To load with imposts; to charge;—to censure; to accuse.
Tāx'a-ble, *a.* That may be taxed. [*tax*.]
Tāx'a-tion, *n.* The act of taxing; an impost; a tax.
Tāx'i-dēr-mist, *n.* One versed in taxidermy.
Tāx'i-dēr-my, *n.* The art of stuffing and preserving skins.
Tēa (tē), *n.* A Chinese plant, or evergreen shrub;—a drink or liquor made of its leaf.
Tēa'-bēr-ry, *n.* An aromatic evergreen plant and its fruit.
Tēach (tēch), *v. a.* [*imp. t.* & *pp.* taught.] To instruct; to inform; to show; to indicate.
Tēach'a-ble, *a.* Willing or apt to learn; docile.
Tēach'a-ble-nēss, *n.* Docility; aptness to learn.
Tēach'er, *n.* One who teaches; an instructor.
Tēa'cup, *n.* A cup to drink tea from.
Tēak, *n.* A tree and its wood from India.
Tēal, *n.* A wild fowl of the duck kind.
Tēam, *n.* A number of horses or oxen for drawing;—a number of associated persons, as marks.
Tēam'ster, *n.* A driver of a team. [*men*, &c.
Tēa'm'pōt, *n.* A vessel in which tea is made.
Tēar (tēr), *n.* Water from the eyes;—a drop.
Tēar (tār), *v. a.* [*imp. t.* tore; *pp.* torn.] To pull in pieces; to rend; to laniate; to lacerate.—2, *v. n.* To fume; to rave; to rant.—3, *n.* A rent; a fissure; a laceration.
Tēar'fūl (tēr'fūl), *a.* Weeping; full of tears.
Tēar'less, *a.* Destitute of tears.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, y, short; q, q, i, q, q, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fällt; häir, hër.

Tēse (tēs), *v. a.* To comb; to scratch:—to vex.
Tēsel (tē'sl), *n.* A plant and its burr.
Tēspōōn, *n.* A small spoon for tea.
Tēst (tēt), *n.* A dug; a pap; a nipple.
Tēszle (tē'sl), *v. a.* To raise a nap on cloth.—
 2, *n.* A prickly plant; a teasel.
Tēsh'ni-cal, *a.* Belonging to any art.
Tēsh-ni-cāl'i-ty, *n.* A technical point; the quality of being technical. [technical terms.]
Tēsh'ni-cal-ly, *ad.* In a technical manner; in technical terms.
Tēsh-nq-lōg'i-cal, *a.* Relating to the arts.
Tēsh-nōl'o-gy, *n.* A description of the arts.
Tēsh'y, *a.* Peevish; fretful; irritable; touchy.
Tēc-tōn'io, *a.* Pertaining to building.
Tēd, *v. a.* To spread abroad, as new-mown grass.
Tēd'ēr, *v. a.*—See **TETHER**.—2, *n.* A tether:—a machine for spreading hay.
Tē Dē'm, *n.* [L.] A hymn sung in the church.
Tē'dious (tē'dyūs or tē'dē-ū), *a.* Wearisome; irksome:—slow; dilatory; tardy.
Tē'dious-ly, *ad.* In a tedious manner.
Tē'dious-nēss, *n.* Wearisomeness; prolixity.
Tē'di-ūm, *n.* Irksomeness; weariness.
Tēēm, *v. n.* To bring forth young; to be pregnant.—2, *v. a.* To bring forth; to produce.
Tēēns, *n. pl.* The years from twelve to twenty.
Tēēth, *n.* The plural of *tooth*.
Tēēth, *v. n.* To breed teeth.
Tēē'tal-er, *n.* An advocate of teetotalism.
Tēē'tal-ism, *n.* Total abstinence.
Tēē'tūm, *n.* A sort of small top.
Tēg'ū-mēt, *n.* A cover; an envelope.
Tēil, *n.* The linden-tree:—the terebinth-tree.
Tē'la-ry, *a.* Spinning webs, as a spider.
Tē'lē-grām, *n.* A telegraphic message.
Tē'lē-grāph, *n.* A machine or instrument to convey intelligence to a distance.—2, *v. a.* To convey by telegraph.
Tē'lē-grāph'ic, *a.* Relating to a telegraph.
Tē-lēg'ra-phy, *n.* The art, or business, of telegraphing.
Tē-lē-ōl'o-gy, *n.* The doctrine of final causes.
Tē'lē-phone, *n.* An invention by which sounds and spoken words are heard at great distances.
Tē'lē-phōn'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the telephone.
Tē'lē-scope, *n.* A glass used for distant views.
Tē'lē-scop'ic, *a.* Belonging to a telescope.
Tēll, *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp. told.*] To utter; to express; to relate; to inform:—to count.—2, *v. n.* To give an account; to speak.
Tēll'er, *n.* One who tells, counts, or pays.
Tēll'tale, *n.* An officious tale-bearer.—2, *a.* Telling tales; giving information.
Tēl-lū'rī-ūm, *n.* A kind of white metal.
Tē-mēr'i-ty, *n.* Rashness; extreme boldness.
Tēm'per, *v. a.* To mingle; to modify; to soften.—2, *n.* Due mixture of contrary qualities:—disposition of mind; moderation:—irritation; anger; passion. [mind.]
Tēm'per-a-mēt, *n.* Constitution of body or temperance; moderation; sobriety.
Tēm'per-ate, *a.* Not excessive; moderate; calm.
Tēm'per-ate-ly, *ad.* Moderately; calmly.
Tēm'per-ate-nēss, *n.* Freedom from excess.
Tēm'per-a-tūre, *n.* The state of the air as to heat and cold; degree of heat.
Tēm'pest, *n.* A violent wind:—a commotion.
Tēm-pest'ū-ōs (tēm-pest'yū-ōs), *a.* Stormy.
Tēm-pest'ū-ōs-ly, *ad.* Turbulently.

ten, *sir*; **mōve**, **nōr**, **sōn**; **bāll**, **būr**, **rāle**, **ūse**.—**G**, **g**, **ē**, **sof**; **g**, **ē**, **ē**, **hard**; **q** **as** **z**; **z** **as** **g**; **ch** **as** **g**.

Tēm-pest'ū-ōs-nēss, *n.* The being tempestuous.
Tēm'plar, *n.* A student in the law:—a knight.
Tēm'ple, *n.* An edifice:—a side of the head.
Tēm'plet, *n.* A piece of timber in a building.
Tēm'pō-ral, *a.* Measured by time; not eternal; secular; not spiritual:—placed at the temples.
Tēm'pō-rāl'i-ty, or **Tēm'pō-ral**, *n.* A secular right or possession.
Tēm'pō-ral-ly, *ad.* With respect to this life.
Tēm'pō-rē-ry, *a.* Lasting only for a limited time; not permanent. [occasions.]
Tēm'pō-rise, *v. n.* To comply with times and
Tēm'pō-riz-er, *n.* A time-server; a trimmer.
Tēmt (tēmt), *v. a.* To entice to ill; to try.
Tēmt-tā'tion (tēm-tā'shun), *n.* The act of tempting; the state of being tempted; enticement.
Tēmt'er (tēmt'er), *n.* One who entices to ill.
Tēn, *a. & n.* Twice five; the decimal number.
Tēn-a-ble, *a.* That may be held; defensible.
Tē-nā'ciōus (tē-nā'shūs), *a.* Grasping hard; holding fast; retentive:—cohesive. [fast.]
Tē-nā'ciōus-ly, *ad.* With disposition to hold
Tē-nā'ci-ty, *n.* The quality of being tenacious.
Tēn'an-cy, *n.* The state of a tenant.
Tēn'ant, *n.* One that holds land, &c., of another.—2, *v. a.* To hold on certain conditions.
Tēn'ant-a-ble, *a.* Fit to be tenanted.
Tēn'ant-ry, *n.* A body of tenants.
Tēnch, *n.* A fish allied to the carp.
Tēnd, *v. a.* To watch; to guard; to attend.—2, *v. n.* To move towards; to incline.
Tēn'den-cy, *n.* Direction; course; drift.
Tēn'dēr, *a.* Soft; kind; easily pained; delicate.—2, *v. a.* To offer; to exhibit; to propose.—3, *n.* An offer; a proposal:—a vessel.
Tēn'dēr-lōin, *n.* A tender part of beef.
Tēn'dēr-ly, *ad.* In a tender manner; gently.
Tēn'dēr-nēss, *n.* The being tender; kindness.
Tēn'di-noūs, *a.* Sinewy; containing tendons.
Tēn'don, *n.* A sinew; a ligature of joints.
Tēn'dril, *n.* The clasper of a vine, &c.
Tē-nō'bri-ōs, or **Tēn'ē-broūs**, *a.* Dark; gloomy.
Tēn'ē-mēt, *n.* A house; a habitation:—any thing held by a tenant, as a house, land, &c.
Tēn'et, *n.* A position; a principle; an opinion.
Tēn'fold, *a.* Ten times increased.
Tēn'nis, *n.* A play with a racket and ball.
Tēn'on, *n.* End of a timber fitted to a mortise.
Tēn'on-sāw, *n.* A saw with a stiffened back.
Tēn'or, *n.* Mode; purport; drift:—the mean or middle part in music.
Tēnse, *n.* A variation of the verb to denote time.—2, *a.* Stretched; stiff; tight; not lax.
Tēnsē-nēss, or **Tēn'aj-ty**, *n.* The state of being tense; tension. [extension, or stretching.]
Tēn'sile, *a.* Capable of extension; relative to
Tēn'sion, *n.* The act of stretching; distention:—the degree of tightness or of strain.
Tēnt, *n.* A soldier's movable lodge or pavilion:—a roll of lint:—a species of red wine.—2, *v. n.* To lodge.—3, *v. a.* To probe.
Tēn'ta-cle (tēn'tā-kl), *n.* An organ, in some animals, for feeling, and for other functions.
Tēn'ta-tive, *a.* Trying; essaying; attempting.
Tēnt'ed, *a.* Covered with tents.
Tēnt'er, *n.* A frame of hooks for stretching.—2, *v. a.* To stretch or hang on tenters.



The-át'ric, or **The-át'ri-cal**, *a.* Relating to a theatre; dramatic; befitting a theatre.

The-át'ri-cal-ly, *ad.* In a theatrical manner.

Théé, *pron.* Objective case singular of *thou*.

Théft, *n.* The act of stealing; the thing stolen.

Théir (*thár*), *pron. a.* Belonging to them.

Théir (*thár*), *pron. pos.* from *they*.

Thé'ism, *n.* The belief in a God; deism.

Thé'ist, *n.* One who believes in a God.

Thé-is'tic, *a.* Belonging to theism or the-
Thé-is'ti-cal, *ists.*

Thém, *pron.* Objective case of *they*. [tion.]

Théme, *n.* A subject; a topic;—a short disserta-
Thém-sélves', *pron.* The very persons.

Thén, *ad.* At that time; afterwards.—2, *conj.*

Therefore; in that case.

Thénce, *ad.* From that place; for that reason.

Thénce'forth, *ad.* From that time.

Thénce'fó'ward, *ad.* On from that time.

The-ó'o-ra-cy, *n.* A national government imme-
 diately directed by God.

Thé-o-crát'ic, or **Thé-o-crát'i-cal**, *a.* Relating
 to a theocracy.

Thé-ód'o-lite, *n.* A mathematical instrument
 used for measuring heights, distances, &c.

Thé-óg-o-n-y, *n.* The generation, or genealogy,
 of heathen gods.

Thé-o-ló'gi-an, *n.* One versed in divinity.

Thé-o-ló'gi-o, *a.* Relating to theology; di-
Thé-o-ló'gi-cal, *y*; vine; sacred.

Thé-o-ló'gi-cal-ly, *ad.* According to theology.

Thé-ó-lo-gize, *v. a.* To render theological.

Thé-ó-lo-gy, *n.* The science of divinity.

Thé-óph-a-n-y, *n.* Manifestation of God to men.

Thé-ó'fó, *n.* A musical instrument.

Thé-o-rém, *n.* A position propoosed to be proved;
 a proposition;—a formula.

Thé-o-rét'ic, *a.* Relating to theory; specu-
Thé-o-rét'i-cal, *y*; lative; not practical.

Thé-o-rét'i-cal-ly, *ad.* Speculatively.

Thé-o-ríst, *n.* One who forms theories.

Thé-o-rize, *v. n.* To form theories. [tem.]

Thé-o-ry, *n.* A speculation; a scheme; a sys-
Thé-ó'a-o-ph-y, *n.* Divine illumination; a reli-
 gious theory which claims special insight into
 divine things.

Thér-a-peú'tic, *a.* Relating to therapeu-
Thér-a-peú'ti-cal, *y*; tics. [eases.]

Thér-a-peú'tics, *n. pl.* The art of curing dis-
Thère (*thár*), *ad.* In that place.

Thère-a-bóút, or **Thère-a-bóúts**, *ad.* Near that
 place, time, quantity, state, &c.; nearly.

Thère-aft'er, *ad.* After that; afterwards.

Thère-át', *ad.* At that time; at that place.

Thère-by', *ad.* By that; near by.

Thère'fóre (*thér'fór* or *thár'fór*), *ad.* For that;
 for this reason; consequently; for that pur-
Thère-fróm', *ad.* From that. [pose.]

Thère-in', *ad.* In that; in this.

Thère-in-tó', *ad.* Into that.

Thère-óf', *ad.* Of that; of this.

Thère-ón', *ad.* On that; on this.

Thère-óút', *ad.* Out of that; therefrom.

Thère-tó', or **Thère-un-tó'**, *ad.* To or unto that.

Thère-ún'dér, *ad.* Under that.

Thère-up-ón', *ad.* Upon that; upon this.

Thère-with', *ad.* With that; with this.

Thér'mal, *a.* Relating to, or emitting, heat;
 hot; warm.

Thér-móm'e-q-ter, *n.* An instrument to measure
 the variations of heat. [monometer.]

Thér-mó-mét'ri-cal, *a.* Relating to a ther-
Thé-sáu'rus, *n.* A treasury;—a dictionary.

Thése, *pron.* The plural of *this*.

Thés'is, *n.*; *pl.* **Thés'és**. A proposition; a theme.

Thé-úr'gic, or **Thé-úr'gi-cal**, *a.* Magical.

Thé'ur-ty, *n.* Supernatural power; magic.

Théy (*thá*), *pron.* The plural of *he*, or *she*, or *it*.

Thibet (*tí'bét*), *n.* A fabric or cloth of wool, or
 of goat's hair.

Thick, *a.* Not thin; dense; gross; muddy;
 deep.—2, *n.* The thickest part.—3, *ad.* Fre-
 quently; fast; closely. [grow thick.]

Thick'en (*thík'kn*), *v. a. & v. n.* To make or
Thick'et, *n.* A close knot or cluster of trees.

Thick'ly, *ad.* Densely; deeply; closely.

Thick'ness, *n.* State of being thick; density.

Thick'-sét, *a.* Close-planted; thick.

Thief (*théf*), *n.*; *pl.* **Thiefs** (*théyz*). One who is
 guilty of theft; a robber.

Thieve, *v. n.* To practise theft.

Thiev'er-y, *n.* The practice of stealing; theft.

Thiev'ish, *a.* Given to stealing;—secret; sly.

Thiev'ish-ly (*thév'ish-ly*), *ad.* Like a thief.

Thiev'ish-ness, *n.* Disposition to steal.

Thigh (*thí*), *n.* The leg above the knee.

Thill, *n.* The shaft of a wagon, &c.

Thim'ble, *n.* A cap for the needle-finger.

Thim'ble-bér-ry, *n.* A kind of raspberry.

Thin, *a.* Not thick; rare; lean; slim; slender.

—2, *v. a.* To make thin; to attenuate.

Thine, *pron. pos.* Belonging or relating to thee.

Thing, *n.* Whatever is not a person.

Thínk, *v. n.* [*imp. t. & pp. thought*] To employ
 the mind; to reason; to cogitate.—2, *v. a.* To
 imagine; to conceive;—to hold an opinion; to
 believe; to esteem.

Thínk-a-ble (*-bl*), *a.* That may be thought.

Thínk'er, *n.* One who thinks; a cogitator.

Thín'ly, *ad.* Not thickly; not closely.

Thín'ness, *n.* Tenuity; scarcity; rareness.

Thín'nish, *a.* Somewhat thin.

Thírd, *a.* The first after the second.—2, *n.* A
 third part;—the sixtieth part of a second.

Thírd'ly, *ad.* In the third place.

Thírd's, *n. pl.* (*Law*). A widow's portion of her
 deceased husband's estate.

Thírst, *n.* A painful want of drink; eager de-
 sire.—2, *v. n.* To feel want of drink; to be
 thirsty or dry.

Thírs'ti-ness, *n.* The state of being thirsty.

Thírs'ty, *a.* Suffering for want of drink; dry.

Thír'teen, *n. & a.* Ten and three.

Thír-téenth', *a.* The third after the tenth.

Thír'ti-éth, *a.* The ordinal of thirty.

Thír'ty, *a.* Thrice ten; five times six.

Thís, *pron.* The one which is present; not that.

Thís'le (*this'sl*), *n.* A prickly weed or plant.

Thíth'er, *ad.* To that place or point.

Thíth'er-wárd, *ad.* Towards that place.

Thóle, *n.* A thole-pin;—the handle of a scythe.

Thóle'-pín, *n.* A pin set in a gunwale. [snath.]

Thó'míst (*tó'míst*), *n.* A follower of St. Thomas
 Aquinas.

Thóng, *n.* A strap or string of leather.

Thó-rác'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the thorax or chest

Thó'ral, *a.* Relating to a bed.

Thó'rác, *n.* [L.] The breast; the chest.

q, q, x, *obscure*.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hëir, hër,

Trück, *v. n. & v. a.* To traffic; to exchange:—to cart.—2, *n.* Traffic by exchange:—a sort of cart.
Trück'age, *n.* Cartage; price paid for trucking.
Trück'er, *n.* One who traffics by exchange.
Trück'le, *v. n.* To be in subjection; to yield.
Trück'le-béd, *n.* A bed that runs on wheels.
Trú'cu-lénce, or **Trú'cu-lén-cy**, *n.* Fierceness.
Trú'cu-lént, *a.* Savage; barbarous; cruel.
Trúdge, *v. n.* To travel laboriously; to jog on.
Trúe (**trú**), *a.* Not false; veracious; genuine; real; faithful; steady; honest; exact.
Trúe'-heart-ed, *a.* Honest; faithful.
Trú'fíc (**trú'fí**), *n.* A subterranean fungus.
Trú'fism, *n.* A self-evident and undeniable truth.
Trúll, *n.* A wench; a vagrant woman.
Trú'ly, *ad.* According to truth; really; exactly.
Trúmp, *n.* A trumpet:—a winning card.—2, *v. a.* To win with a trump; to devise.—3, *v. n.* To play a trump card:—to sound.
Trúmp'er-y, *n.* Empty talk; worthless trash.—2, *a.* Worthless; good for nothing.
Trúmp'et, *n.* An instrument of martial music.
Trúmp'et, *v. a.* To publish aloud; to proclaim.
Trúmp'et-er, *n.* One who blows a trumpet.
Trún'cáte, *v. a.* To maim; to lop; to cut short.
Trún'cá'tion, *n.* The act of lopping or maiming.
Trún'cheon (**trún'shún**), *n.* A staff; a cudgel.
Trún'dle (**trún'dl**), *v. n. & v. a.* To roll; to bowl along.—2, *n.* Any round, rolling thing.
Trún'dle-béd, *n.* A bed on trundles; a truckle-bed.—See **TRUCKLE-BED**.
Trúnk, *n.* The body of any thing:—a chest for clothes:—the proboscis of an elephant, etc.
Trúnk'-hóse, *n.* Large breeches formerly worn.
Trún'n'ion (**-yún**), *n.* The knob of a cannon.
Trúss, *n.* A bandage for ruptures:—a bundle:—a frame.—2, *v. a.* To pack up close together.
Trúst, *n.* Confidence; reliance; charge; credit.—2, *v. a.* To confide in; to believe; to credit.—3, *v. n.* To have confidence; to rely.
Trús-táse', *n.* One intrusted with any thing.
Trúst-i-ly, *ad.* Honestly; faithfully.
Trúst-i-néss, *n.* Honesty; fidelity; faithfulness.
Trúst'wor-thy (**trúst'wúr-the**), *a.* Worthy of confidence; trusty; faithful.
Trúst'y, *a.* Honest; faithful; fit to be trusted.
Trúth, *n.* Conformity to fact or reality; veracity; fidelity; honesty; virtue; integrity.
Trúth'fúl, *a.* Veracious; true; telling the truth.
Trý, *v. a.* To examine; to prove; to essay; to attempt:—to purify:—to melt down.—2, *v. n.* To endeavor; to make an essay.
Trý'ing, *p. a.* Bringing to trial:—severe.
Trýst or **Trýst**, *n.* A place of meeting:—an appointed meeting.
Túb, *n.* A large, open vessel.
Túb'a, *n.* A brass instrument of music.
Túbé, *n.* A pipe; a siphon; a long, hollow body.
Túb'er, *n.* A vegetable root, as a potato.
Túb'er-cle, *n.* A tumor in an organ; a pimple.
Túb'-ér-cú-loús, or **Túb'-ér-cú-lar**, *a.* Full of tubercles; relating to tubercles.
Túbér-rose or **Túb'er-óse**, *n.* A flowering plant.
Túb'er-óus, *a.* Full of tubers or knobs.
Túb'-lár, *a.* Long and hollow; fistular.
Túb'-lár-ed, or **Túb'-lár**, *a.* Tubular.
Túck, *n.* A small sword; a net:—a fold.—2, *v. a.* To compress; to enclose under.
Túck'er, *n.* A piece of linen for the breast.

Túes'day (**túz'dá**), *n.* The third day of the week.
Tú'fá, or **Tú'fí**, *n.* A volcanic earth.
Túft, *n.* A cluster of hair, grass, ribbons, &c.—2, *v. a.* To form into or adorn with a tuft.
Túft'ed, *a.* Growing in tufts or clusters.
Túft'y, *a.* Adorned with tufts.
Túg, *v. a. & v. n.* To pull with great effort; to draw.—2, *n.* A long, hard pull; a great effort:—a steam tow-boat:—a trace with which to draw wagons. [struction].
Tú-í'tion (**tu-ísh'un**), *n.* Guardianship; in-
Tú'lip, *n.* A plant and its flower.
Túlle, *n.* [Fr.] A fabric like lace.
Tú'm'ble (**túm'bl**), *v. n.* To fall suddenly; to roll about.—2, *v. a.* To turn over; to throw about.—3, *n.* The act of tumbling; a fall.
Tú'm'bler, *n.* One who tumbles, or who shows feats of activity:—a drinking-glass.
Tú'm'brél, *n.* A cart:—a ducking-stool.
Tú-mé-fác'tion, *n.* A swelling; a tumor.
Tú'mé-fý, *v. a.* To swell; to make to swell.
Tú'míd, *a.* Swelled; puffed up; pompous.
Tú'mór, *n.* A morbid swelling:—affected pomp.
Tú-mú-lóse, *a.* Formed in heaps; full of
Tú'mú-loús, *a.* Heaps or mounds.
Tú'múlt, *n.* A wild commotion; a stir; a bustle.
Tú-múlt'ú-á-ry, *a.* Disorderly; confused.
Tú-múlt'ú-óus (**tu-múlt'yú-ús**), *a.* Disorderly: turbulent; violent; full of tumults.
Tú'mú-lús, *n.*; pl. **Tú'mú-lí**. [L.] A mound.
Tún, *n.* A large cask:—20 cwt.—See **TOX**.
Tún'á-ble, *a.* That may be tuned; harmonious.
Túne, *n.* A series of notes; harmony; order.—2, *v. a.* To put into a musical state; to sing.
Túne'fúl, *a.* Musical; harmonious.
Túng'sten, *n.* A hard, brittle metal. [tuníc].
Tún'ic, *n.* A kind of garment:—a covering; a
Tún'ic-le (**tún'ik-lí**), *n.* A natural covering; an integument:—an ecclesiastical decoration.
Tún'ing, *n.* The act of putting into tune.
Tún'nel, *n.* A shaft of a chimney, &c.:—a canal vessel with a wide mouth; a funnel:—a subterranean passage for a road.
Tún'ny, *n.* A kind of fish.
Túr'bán, *n.* The Turkish cover for the head.
Túr'bid, *a.* Thick; muddy; not clear.
Túr-bid'í-ty, *n.* The state of being turbid.
Túr'bid-néss, *n.* Muddiness; thickness.
Túr-bí-nát-ed, *a.* Twisted; spiral; conical.
Túr-bí-nát'ion, *n.* The act of spinning like a top.
Túr'bine, or **Túr'bine-whéel**, *n.* A water-wheel of various forms.
Túr'bot, *n.* A delicate flat fish.
Túr-bú-lénce, *n.* Tumult; confusion; disorder.
Túr-bú-lént, *a.* Disorderly; tumultuous.
Túr-bú-lént-ly, *ad.* Tumultuously; violently.
Túr-rén', *n.* A deep vessel for soups, &c.
Túrf, *n.* A clod covered with grass:—peat:—a race-ground.—2, *v. a.* To cover with turfs.
Túr'y, *a.* Full of turfs; covered with turfs.
Túr-zé-sé-ence, *n.* Act of swelling:—turgidity.
Túr-zé-sé-ent, *a.* Swelling; tumid; pompous.
Túr'gid, *a.* Swelling; bloated; pompous.
Túr'gid'í-ty, *n.* The state of being swollen.
Túr'gid-néss, *n.* The state of being turgid.
Túr'key (**túr'ky**), *n.* A large domestic fowl.
Túr-kóls or **Túr-kóys**, *n.* A precious stone.
Túr-me-ric, *n.* An East Indian plant and the dyestuff it yields.

mén. sír; móve, nór, sôn; bóll, búr, rúle, úse.—C, G, g, *soft*; B, P, s, *hard*; q as u; x as a; this

Tür'möhl, *n.* Trouble; disturbance; harassing toil.
Tür'möhl, *v. a.* To harass; to weary.—2, *v. n.* To be in a state of commotion.
Türn, *v. a. & v. n.* To move round; to revolve; to change; to transform; to alter; to return.—2, *n.* Act of turning; change; vicissitude:—opportunity:—disposition.
Türn'coat (-köt), *n.* A renegade; an apostate.
Türn'er, *n.* One who turns a lathe.
Türn'er-g., *n.* The art of turning; things turned.
Türn'ing, *n.* A flexure; a winding; a meander.
Tür'nip, *n.* A cultivated esculent root.
Türn'kay (-ké), *n.* A keeper of prison-doors.
Türn'pike, *n.* A gate on a road; a toll-gate:—a turnpike-road. [are erected and tolls are paid.]
Türn'pike-road, *n.* A road on which turnpikes.
Türn'sole, *n.* The heliotrope—a plant whose flower is said to turn towards the sun.
Türn'spit, *n.* One who turns the spit; a dog which turns the spit.
Türn'stile, *n.* A turning gate in a footpath.
Türn'pen-tine, *n.* A resinous juice from the pine, &c.
Tür'peth, *n.* A bark used as a drug:—a mercurial salt used as a drug.
Tür'pi-tüde, *n.* Inherent villainess; wickedness.
Turquoise (tür-kez' or tür-köiz'), *n.* See TURKOIS.
Tür'ret, *n.* A small tower or eminence.
Tür'tle (tür'tl), *n.* A species of dove:—a water-tortoise; a sea-tortoise.
Tüs'can, *a.* Noting an order of architecture.
Tüsh, or **Tüt**, *interj.* Expressing rebuke.
Tüsk, *n.* A long, pointed tooth; a fang.
Tüs'ale (tüs'al), *n.* A struggle. [Vulgar.]—2, *v. n.* To struggle; to scuffle.
Tüs'ack, *n.* A tuft or clump of growing grass.
Tüs'la-ge, *n.* Guardianship; protection; care.
Tüs'te-lar, *a.* Protecting; guarding; having
Tüs'te-la-ry, *a.* special guardianship.
Tüs'tor, *n.* One who instructs; a preceptor:—a legal guardian.—2, *v. a.* To instruct; to teach; to discipline:—to have guardianship over.
Tüs'tor-gä, *n.* The office of tutor; instruction.
Tüs'tor-äsa, *n.* An instructress; a governess.
Tüt'ty, *n.* An impure oxide of zinc.
Twad'dle (twöd'dl), *n.* Idle talk; nonsense.
Twain, *a. & n.* Two; twice one.
Twäng, *v. n.* To sound with a quick, sharp noise.—2, *v. a.* To make to sound sharply.—3, *n.* A sharp, quick sound; a relish.
Twat'tle (twöt'tl), *v. n.* To prate; to chatter.
Twäy'blade, *n.* A little two-leaved plant.
Twäsk, *v. a.* To pull or jerk.—2, *n.* A pinch; a sharp pull.
Twööd, *n.* A light woollen or mixed fabric.
Twööz'erg, *n. pl.* Small pinners to pluck with.
Twelfth, *a.* Second after the tenth.
Twelfth'-däy, *n.* Twelfth day after Christmas; the feast of the Epiphany.
Twelve, *a. & n.* Two and ten; twice six.
Twelve'mönth (or twel'münth), *n.* A year.
Twén'ti-eth, *a.* The ordinal of twenty.
Twén'ty, *a. & n.* Twice ten; a score.
Twice, *ad.* Two times; doubly.
Twig, *n.* A small shoot; a little branch.—2, *v. a.* To take notice of. [Low.]



Turnstile.

Twilight (twi'lit), *n.* The faint light before sunrise and after sunset; obscure light.
Twill, *v. a.* To weave in ribs; to quilt.—2, *n.* The rib of some kinds of cloth:—a kind of twilled fabric.
Twinn, *n.* One of two children born at the same birth:—*pl.* The Gemini, a sign of the zodiac.
Twine, *v. a.* To twist; to wind; to cling to.—2, *v. n.* To convolve itself; to wind.—3, *n.* A twisted thread; twist:—embrace.
Twinge, *v. a.* To torment; to pinch; to tweak.—2, *n.* A short, sudden, sharp pain; a pinch.
Twink'le (twing'kl), *v. n.* To sparkle; to flash; to quiver.—2, *n.* A twinkling.
Twink'ling (twing'kling), *n.* A sparkling light; a motion of the eye:—a moment.
Twirl, *v. a. & v. n.* To turn round; to revolve; to whirl.—2, *n.* Rotation; a circular motion.
Twist, *v. a.* To form by complication; to wind.—2, *v. n.* To be contorted or convolved.—3, *n.* A sewing-silk; a cord:—a contortion.
Twit, *v. a.* To upbraid; to flout; to reproach.
Twitch, *v. a.* To pluck forcibly; to snatch.—2, *n.* A quick pull; a sudden contraction.
Twit'ter, *v. n.* To make a noise, as swallows.—2, *n.* A small noise:—a sort of laughter.
Two (tö), *a.* One and one. [Doubly.]
Two'fold (tö'föld), *a.* Double; two.—2, *ad.*
Two'pence (tö'pens or tüp'ens), *n.* Two pennies:—a small English coin, a half groat (worth about 4 cents).
Twopenny (tö'pen-ē or tüp'en-ē), *a.* Worth twopence:—of very little worth.
Tŷ'ödn', *n.* The former hereditary prime minister of Japan.
Tŷ'm'bal, *n.* A kind of kettle-drum.
Tŷ'm'pan, *n.* A drum; the tympanum:—a panel:—the frame of a printing-press.
Tŷ'm'pa-nüm, *n.* [L.] The drum of the ear.
Type, *n.* A symbol; a figure; an emblem:—a model; a pattern:—a metallic printing letter.
Tŷ'phöid, *a.* Noting a fever resembling typhus.
Tŷ'phöön', *n.* A violent wind; a hurricane.
Tŷ'phous, *a.* Resembling, or relating to, typhus.
Tŷ'phus, *n.* A debilitating or nervous fever.
Tŷ'p'i-cal, *a.* Emblematical; figurative:—representative; characteristic of a certain class.
Tŷ'p'i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a typical manner.
Tŷ'p'i-tŷ', *v. a.* To figure; to show in emblem.
Tŷ'pög-ra-pher, *n.* A printer.
Tŷ'pög-gräph'ic, *a.* Relating to printing.
Tŷ'pög-gräph'i-cal or **Tŷ'pög-gräph'i-cal**, *a.* Relating to printing:—emblematical. [Ing.]
Tŷ'pög-ra-phy, *n.* The art of printing:—print.
Tŷ'rän-ni-cal, *a.* Relating to, or like, a tyrant; cruel; despotic. [rant; despotically.]
Tŷ'rän-ni-cal-ly, *ad.* In the manner of a tyrant.
Tŷ'rän-ni-cide, *n.* The act of killing a tyrant.
Tŷ'rän-nize, *v. n.* To play or act the tyrant; to rule with unjust severity.
Tŷ'rän-nöus, *a.* Tyrannical; unjustly severe.
Tŷ'rän-ny, *n.* The government of a tyrant; cruel government; rigor; severity.
Tŷ'ränt, *n.* A cruel, despotic ruler or master.
Tŷ'r'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to ancient Tyre:—noting a kind of purple dye, once sold at Tyre.
Tŷ'rö, *n.*; *pl.* **Tŷ'rös**. A beginner; a student.
Tzär (zär), *n.* The czar.—See CZAR.
Tzä-r'i'ng (zä-rä'ng), *n.* See CZARINA.

ūn-dūe', *a.* Not due:—unfit:—excessive.
 ūn-dū-lāte, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To play or make to play, as waves; to vibrate; to fluctuate.
 ūn-dū-lā-tiōn, *n.* A motion like that of waves.
 ūn-dū-lā-to-rx, *n.* Moving like waves.
 ūn-dū-ly, *ad.* Not properly; not duly.
 ūn-dū-ti-fūl, *a.* Not dutiful; disobedient.
 ūn-ēarth' (ūn-ērth'), *v. a.* To bring to light.
 ūn-ēarth'ly, *a.* Not pertaining to the earth; preternatural; supernatural.
 ūn-sag'y (ūn-ē'ze), *a.* Not easy; disturbed.
 ūn-ē-qual, *a.* Not equal; not just; inferior.
 ūn-ē-ven (ūn-ē'vn), *a.* Not even; not level.
 ūn-ex-cep-tiōn-a-ble, *a.* Not liable to objection; faultless.
 ūn-fair', *a.* Disingenuous; not honest.
 ūn-fāith'fūl, *a.* Not faithful; treacherous.
 ūn-fāsh'ion-a-ble (ūn-fāsh'ūn-a-bl), *a.* Not fashionable; not according to fashion.
 ūn-fās'ten (ūn-fās'n), *v. a.* To loose; to unfix.
 ūn-fā-vor-a-ble, *a.* Not favorable; unkind.
 ūn-fēel'ing, *a.* Insensible; void of feeling.
 ūn-feign'd (ūn-fānd'), *a.* Real; sincere.
 ūn-fīt', *a.* Unsuitable.—2, *a.* To disqualify.
 ūn-fēd'ed (ūn-fējd'), *a.* Without feathers.
 ūn-fōld, *v. a.* To expand; to discover; to display.
 ūn-fōrt'ū-nate, *a.* Not fortunate; unhappy.
 ūn-fōund'ed, *a.* Void of foundation; false.
 ūn-frīend'ly, *a.* Not friendly; unkind; hostile.
 ūn-frūt'fūl, *a.* Not fruitful; not prolific.
 ūn-fūrl', *v. a.* To expand; to unfold; to open.
 ūn-gāin'ly, *a.* Awkward; uncouth.
 ūn-gēn'er-ōus, *a.* Not noble:—illiberal.
 ūn-ē-ē-ni-al, *a.* Not kind; unnatural.
 ūn-gōd'li-nēss, *n.* Impiety; wickedness.
 ūn-gōd'ly, *a.* Wicked; impious; profane.
 ūn-grāce'fūl, *a.* Not graceful; awkward.
 ūn-grā'cious (-shus), *a.* Odious; offensive.
 ūn-grāte'fūl, *a.* Unthankful:—unacceptable.
 ūn-guent (ūn-gwēnt), *n.* An ointment.
 ūn-hānd'som, (-hān'sum), *a.* Not handsome.
 ūn-hāp'pī-nēss, *n.* Infelicity; misfortune.
 ūn-hāp'py, *a.* Miserable; not happy; unfortunate; unlucky.
 ūn-hēalth'y, *a.* Sickly; wanting health. [settle.
 ūn-hīnge', *v. a.* To take from the hinges; to un-
 ūn-hō'ly, *a.* Not holy; profane; impious.
 ūn-hōrse', *v. a.* To throw from a horse.
 ūn-hūrt', *a.* Not hurt; not injured.
 ūn-i-cōrn (yū'nē-kōrn), *n.* An im-
 aginary beast or quadruped that has
 only one horn.
 ūn-i-fī-cā'tiōn, *n.* The act of uniting
 several into one.
 ūn-i-fōrm (yū'nē-fōrm), *a.* Unvaried
 in form; alike; equable; even; [settle.
 regular; constant.—2, *n.* A like
 dress; the regimental dress of a soldier.
 ūn-i-fōrm'i-ty, *n.* The state of being uniform.
 ūn-i-fōrm-ly, *ad.* Without variation.
 ūn-im-pōr'tant, *a.* Not important; trifling.
 ūn-in-tēl'li-gī-ble, *a.* Not to be understood.
 ūn-in'ter-est-ed, *a.* Not having interest.
 ūn-in'ter-est-ing, *a.* Exciting no interest.
 ūn-iōn (yū'n-yūn), *n.* The act of joining:—con-
 cord:—the upper inner corner of an ensign.
 ū-nīque' (yū'nēk'), *a.* [Fr.] Sole; without an
 equal or another of the same kind.
 ūn-i-sōn, *n.* Accordance of sounds; agreement.



ūn'it (yū'nīt), *n.* One; the least whole number.
 ūn-i-tā-ri-an, *n.* A believer in God as existing
 in one person only; an anti-Trinitarian.
 ūn-i-tā-ri-an-ism, *n.* The doctrines or prin-
 ciples of Unitarians.
 ūn-ite' (yū'nīt'), *v. a.* To join together.—2, *v. n.*
 To join; to concur; to coalesce.
 ūn-i-ty, *n.* The state of being one:—concord.
 ūn-i-vālvē, *n.* A shell with but one valve.
 ūn-i-vēr'sal, *a.* Total; whole; comprising all.
 —2, *n.* The whole:—a general proposition in
 logic. [salvation of all men.
 ūn-i-vēr'sal-ist, *n.* One who believes in the
 ūn-i-vēr'sal'i-ty, *n.* Extension to the whole.
 ūn-i-vēr'sal-ly, *ad.* Throughout the whole.
 ūn-i-vērse, *n.* The whole creation.
 ūn-i-vēr'si-ty, *n.* A school where all the arts
 and sciences are taught and studied.
 ūn-iv'ē-ō-cal, *a.* Having only one meaning:—
 certain; not equivocal.
 ūn-just', *a.* Iniquitous; contrary to justice.
 ūn-kind', *a.* Not favorable; not benevolent.
 ūn-knit' (ūn-nīt'), *v. a.* To unweave; to open.
 ūn-knōw'a-ble (ūn-nō'ā-bl), *a.* Incapable of
 being known.
 ūn-knōwn' (ūn-nōn'), *a.* Not known.
 ūn-lāce, (-lā-s), *a.* To loosen the laces of. [vessel.
 ūn-lāde', *v. a.* To empty; to remove from a
 ūn-lāw'fūl, *a.* Contrary to law; illegal.
 ūn-lēarn' (ūn-lērn'), *v. a.* To forget or lose what
 has been learned. [cated.
 ūn-lēarn'ed (ūn-lērn'ēd), *a.* Ignorant; unedu-
 cated. [vessel.
 ūn-lēss', *conj.* Except; if not; supposing not.
 ūn-lēt'tered, *a.* Not educated; illiterate.
 ūn-like', *a.* Dissimilar; having no likeness.
 ūn-līk'ly, *a.* Improbable.—2, *ad.* Improbably.
 ūn-lōad' (ūn-lōd'), *v. a.* To free from load.
 ūn-lōk', *v. a.* To open or unfasten what is
 shut:—to solve.
 ūn-lōose', *v. a.* To unbind; to loosen.
 ūn-lūck'y, *a.* Unfortunate; not successful.
 ūn-mān', *v. a.* To deprive of manly qualities.
 ūn-mān'nered, or ūn-mān'ner-ly, *a.* Ill-bred;
 not complaisant; impolite; uncivil.
 ūn-mēan'ing, *a.* Having no meaning.
 ūn-mē'r-cī-fūl, *a.* Not merciful; cruel; severe.
 ūn-mīnd'fūl, *a.* Careless; inattentive.
 ūn-mōs'r, *v. a.* To loose from anchorage.
 ūn-mūz'le, *v. a.* To loose from a muzzle.
 ūn-nāt'ū-rāl, *a.* Contrary to nature; affected.
 ūn-nēc'ē-sā-rī, *a.* Not necessary; needless.
 ūn-nērv'e', *v. a.* To weaken; to enfeeble.
 ūn-ob-jēc-tiōn-a-ble, *a.* Not liable to objec-
 tion; unexceptionable.
 ūn-of-fēnd'ing, *a.* Harmless; innocent; pure.
 ūn-ōs-tēn-tā'tious, *a.* Not boastful; modest.
 ūn-pōck', *v. a.* To open, as things packed.
 ūn-pāl'a-tā-ble, *a.* Not palatable; nauseous.
 ūn-pār'al-lēd (ūn-pār'al-lēd), *a.* Having no
 parallel or equal; unequalled. [pardoned.
 ūn-pār'don-a-ble (ūn-pār'dn-a-bl), *a.* Not to be
 ūn-pār-liā-mēnt'ā-ry (ūn-pār-liēmēnt'ā-rē), *a.*
 Contrary to the rules of parliament.
 ūn-phīl-ō-sōph'i-cal, *a.* Not philosophical.
 ūn-plēas'ant (ūn-plēz'ant), *a.* Disagreeable.
 ūn-plēd'ed (ūn-plējd'), *a.* Not bound; free.
 ūn-po-ēt'ic, or ūn-po-ēt'i-cal, *a.* Not poetical.
 ūn-pōl'ish'd (ūn-pōl'isht'), *a.* Not polished.
 ūn-pōp'ū-lar, *a.* Not having the public favor.

mīen, sīr, mōve, nōr, sōn; būll, būr, rūle, ūse.—ſ, ʃ, ʒ, soft; ʃ, ʒ, s, ʒ, hard; ʒ as z; ʒ as ʒ; this

ī, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long: ä, ö, i, ö, ü, y, short: a, e, i, o, u, y, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hēir, hēr;

Vā-lē-rī-ān, *n.* A medicinal plant.
Vāl'et, *n.* A waiting-servant.
Vāl-e-tū-dī-nā-rī-ān, *n.* One who is sickly.
Vāl-e-tū-dī-nā-rī-ān, *a.* Weakly; sickly; in-
Vāl-e-tū-dī-nā-rī, *a.* firm of health.
Vāl'iant (vāl'yant), *a.* Stout; heroic; brave.
Vāl'iant-ly (vāl'yant-ly), *ad.* Stoutly; bravely.
Vāl'id, *a.* Efficacious; weighty; conclusive.
Vā-lid'-tē, *n.* Force to convince.—strength.
Vā-līse or **Vā-līse'**, *n.* A bag for clothes.
Vāl-lā-tion, *n.* An intrenchment; a rampart.
Vāl'ley (vāl'ly), *n.* A hollow between hills.
Vāl'or, *n.* Personal bravery; prowess; courage.
Vāl-or-ōs, *a.* Brave; stout; valiant. [value.
Vāl-ū-g-ble (vāl'yū-g-bl), *a.* Precious; having
Vāl-ū-g-tion, *n.* An appraisement; a set value.
Vāl'ue (vāl'yū), *n.* Price; worth; rate.—2, *v. a.*
 To rate highly; to appraise; to estimate.
Vālve, *n.* A part of the shells of a bivalve;
 a cover.—one of the shells of a bivalve.
Vāmp, *n.* The upper leather of a shoe.—2, *v. a.*
 To mend, as with a vamp.
Vāmp'pire, *n.* A pretended
 demon.—a large bat.
Vān, *n.* The front of an army:
 —a fan.—a light wagon.
Vā-nā-dī-ūm, *n.* A rare metal.
Vān'dai, *n.* One of an old Eu-
 ropean race.—an uncivilized
 and brutal barbarian.
Vān'dai-lism, *n.* Barbarity; ferocity.—the com-
 mission of a wantonly destructive act. [neck.
Vān-djke', *n.* A kind of handkerchief for the
Vāne, *n.* A weathercock.
Vāne, *n.* (Naut.) A steady rope.
Vān'gūrd (vān'gūrd), *n.* The first line, or ad-
 vanced guard, of an army.
Vā-nī'la, *n.* A climbing, fragrant plant, and
 the flavor derived from its fruit.
Vān'ish, *v. n.* To disappear; to pass away.
Vān'-tē, *n.* Emptiness; inanity; falsehood;
 arrogance; idle show; empty, vain pride.
Vān'quish (vān'kwish), *v. a.* To conquer.
Vān'quish-g-ble, *a.* That may be overcome.
Vān'quish, *n.* Superiority; advantageous state.
Vān'quish-g-ble, *n.* Superiority of position.
Vāp'id, *a.* Dead; spiritless; mawkish; flat.
Vāp'id-i-tē, or **Vāp'id-nēss**, *n.* The state of
 being vapid or spiritless; flatness.
Vā'por, *n.* An exhalation; a fume; steam; wind:
 —*pl.* Hysterical fits; whims; spleen.—2, *v. n.*
 To emit vapor:—to bully; to brag.
Vāp-o-rā-tion, *n.* Evaporation.
Vāp-or-bāth, *n.* A bath of vapor or steam.
Vāp-or-er, *n.* A boaster; a braggart.
Vāp-or-ize, *v. a.* To convert into vapor.
Vāp-or-y, *a.* Full of vapor:—peevish; splenetic.
Vaquero (vā-kā'ro), *n.* A herdsman; a cowherd.
Vā'r-i-g-ble, *a.* Liable to vary or change;
 changeable; mutable; inconstant.—2, *n.* Some-
 thing which is not constant.
Vā'r-i-g-ble-nēss, *n.* Mutability; inconstancy.
Vā'r-i-g-ble, *ad.* Changeably; inconstantly.
Vā'r-iance, *n.* Discord; difference; dissension.
Vā'r-ant, *a.* Different; diverse:—varying.—
 2, *n.* A changed or varied form.
Vā'r-i-s'tion, *n.* A change; a difference:—*a.*
Vā'r-i-ōse, *a.* Swelled, as a vein. [deviation.
Vā'r-i-g-gāte, *v. a.* To diversify with colors.



Vampire bat.

Vā-r-i-g-gā'tion, *n.* The act of variegating.
Vā-r-i-g-tē, *n.* Change; intermixture; diversity.
Vā'r-i-g-lōid or **Vā-r-i-g-lōid**, *n.* An eruptive
 disease; small-pox modified by vaccination.
Vā-r-i-g-lōis, *a.* Relating to the small-pox.
Vā'r-i-ōs, *a.* Different; manifold; changeable.
Vā'r-let, *n.* A scoundrel:—*anciently*, a valet.
Vā'r-nish, *n.* A shining liquid substance:—*a.*
 cover.—2, *v. a.* To cover with varnish.
Vā'ry, *v. a.* To change; to diversify; to varie-
 gate.—2, *v. n.* To be unlike; to deviate; to
 disagree:—to be subject to variations.
Vās-on-lar, *a.* Relating to, or full of, vessels.
Vāse or **Vāse**, *n.* An urn-shaped ves-
 sel:—a marble ornament.
Vās'al, *n.* A subject; a feudatory;
 a retainer, or follower; a slave.—
 2, *v. a.* To subject; to enslave.
Vās'al-āge, *n.* The state of being
 a vassal; slavery:—vassals col-
 lectively:—political dependence.
Vāst, *a.* Very large; great in bulk;
 monstrous; enormous.
Vās't-tion, *n.* Waste; devastation.
Vāst'ly, *ad.* Greatly; to a great degree.
Vāst'ness, *n.* Immensity; enormous greatness.
Vāst, *n.* A clatern for tanners, brewers, &c.
Vāst'-cān, *n.* A palace of the pope at Rome.
Vāst'-cide, *n.* The murder of a prophet.
Vāst'-i-nā, *n.* Containing predictions.
Vāst'-i-nā, *v. n.* To prophesy; to foretell.
Vāst'-i-nā-tion, *n.* Prediction; prophecy.
Vāud'ville, *n.* [Fr.] or **Vāud'vil** (vōd'vil), *n.*
 A light song:—a comic drama
 with songs.



Vase.

Vāult, *n.* An arch; a cave:—*a.*
 tomb.—a leap.—2, *v. a.* To arch;
 to shape to a vault.—3, *v. n.* To
 leap; to jump; to tumble.
Vāunt or **Vāunt**, *v. a. & v. n.* To
 boast; to brag.—2, *n.* A brag;
 a boast; a conceited display.
Vēal (vēl), *n.* The flesh of a calf
 killed for the table.
Vē-dā or **Vē-dā**, *n.* A Hindoo sacred book.
Vē-dāte, *n.* [Fr.] A sentinel on horseback.
Vē-r, *v. a. & v. n.* To turn; to change direction.
Vē-r-i-g-ble (vē'r-i-g-bl), *n.* A plant:—an ec-
 culent plant.—2, *a.* Belonging to plants.
Vē-r-i-g-tal (vē'r-i-g-tal), *a.* Vital, as common to
 plants and animals:—vegetable.
Vē-r-i-g-tā-tion, *n.* One who lives on vegetables.
Vē-r-i-g-tāte, *v. n.* To grow, as plants; to sprout.
Vē-r-i-g-tā-tion, *n.* The growth of plants:—plants
 in general.
Vē-r-i-g-tā-tive, *a.* Growing as plants.
Vē-he-mēnce, *n.* Violence; force; ardor; fervor.
Vē-he-mēnt, *a.* Violent; ardent; eager; fervent.
Vē'h-ic-le (vē'h-ic-l), *n.* A carriage; conveyance.
Veil (vāl), *n.* A cover; a curtain:—a disguise.
 —2, *v. a.* To cover; to hide; to conceal.
Vein (vān), *n.* A tube conveying blood:—*a.*
 course of metal in mines:—a turn of mind:—
 humor; propensity:—a streak. [veins.
Veined (vānd), or **Vein'y** (vā'nē), *a.* Full of
 vēldt, *n.* In South Africa, open country.
Vē-lī-er-ōs, *a.* Carrying sails.
Vē-lī-cāte, *v. a.* To twitch; to pluck; to stim-
 ulate.
Vē-lī-um, *n.* A fine kind of parchment. [ulate.



Vault.

Vē-lō'j-pēds, *n.* A vehicle propelled by the feet, and carrying one person.

Vē-lō'j-tx, *n.* Speed; swiftness; quick motion.

Vēl'vet, *n.* A stuff with a nap or pile upon it.
—2, *a.* Made of velvet; soft; velvety.

Vēl'vet-sēn, *n.* A kind of stuff like velvet.

Vēl'vet-x, *a.* Made of, or like velvet.

Vē-nal, *a.* Mercenary; base:—venous.

Vē-nāl'i-tx, *n.* Mercenariness.

Vē-nā'tion, *n.* The veining of leaves.

Vēnd, *v. a.* To sell; to transfer for money.

Vēn-dēs, *n.* One to whom any thing is sold.

Vēnd'er, *n.* One who vends; a seller.

Vēn-dj-ble, *a.* Saleable; that may be sold. [*ing.*]

Vēn-dj'tion (*-dīsh'yn*), *n.* Sale; the act of sell-

Vēn-dūe, *n.* An auction; a public sale.

Vē-nēr, *n.* A thin piece of wood.—2, *v. a.* To cover with thin wood, &c.

Vēn'er-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of reverence.

Vēn'er-a-bly, *ad.* With veneration.

Vēn'er-āte, *v. a.* To treat with veneration.

Vēn'er-ā'tion, *n.* Reverence; awful respect.

Vēn'er-ā-tor, *n.* A reverencer; a reverer.

Vē-nē'r-ēl, *a.* Relating to lust; syphilitic.

Vē-nē-sēc'tion, *n.* Blood-letting; phlebotomy.

Vēn'geance (*vēn'jans*), *n.* Revenge; retribution.

Vēn'ge-fūl, *a.* Vindictive; revengeful.

Vē-nj-āl, *a.* Pardonable; excusable:—allowed.

Vēn'ison (*vēn'zn* or *vēn'q-zn*), *n.* The flesh of deer and of other wild animals.

Vēn'om, *n.* Poison; poisoned matter; malignity.—2, *v. a.* To infect; to poison; to envenom.

Vēn'om-oūs, *a.* Poisonous; malignant.

Vē-nous, *a.* Relating to the veins:—veined.

Vēnt, *n.* An aperture; a hole:—discharge:—sale.—2, *v. a.* To let out; to emit; to publish.

Vēn'tāl (*vēn'tāl*), *n.* The visor of a helmet.

Vēnt'i-dūct, *n.* A passage for the wind or air.

Vēn't-lāte, *v. a.* To fan, refresh, or purify with wind:—to fan, as grain; to winnow.

Vēn'tj-lā'tion, *n.* The supplying of fresh air.

Vēn'tj-lā-tor, *n.* A ventilating apparatus.

Vēn'tral, *a.* Belonging to the belly.

Vēn'tri-cle, *n.* A small cavity in an animal body, particularly of the heart.

Vēn'trī'q-quīsm, *n.* The act or art of speak-

Vēn'trī'q-quy, *ing* as if from a distance.

Vēn'trī'q-quīst, *n.* One who speaks so that the sound seems not to issue from himself.

Vēn'trī'q-quōūs, *a.* Like a ventriloquist.

Vēnt'ūre (*vēnt'yur*), *n.* A hazard; a chance; a hap; a hazardous or uncertain enterprise.—2, *v. n.* & *v. a.* To dare; to risk; to go into danger; to put or send on a venture.

Vēnt'ūre-sōme (*vēnt'yur-sūm*), *a.* Bold; daring.

Vēnt'ūr-oūs (*vēnt'yur-ūs*), *a.* Daring; bold.

Vēn'he (*vēn'yū*), *n.* (*Lauc.*) A neighborhood.

Vē-nys, *n.* [*L.*] The goddess of love:—a planet.

Vē-rā'cloys (*vē-rā'shys*), *a.* Observant of truth.

Vē-rā'j-tx, *n.* Truthfulness; honesty; the habitual observance of truth.

Vē-rān'da, *n.* A kind of open portico.

Vē-rā'trī-q, *n.* A poisonous vegetable alkaloid.



Velocipede.

Vērb, *n.* (*Gram.*) A part of speech which signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon.

Vēr'bal, *a.* Oral; uttered by the mouth; literal.

Vēr'bal-ly, *ad.* In or by words; orally.

Vēr-bā'tim, *ad.* [*L.*] Word for word.

Vēr-bē'ng, *n.* A plant and its flower; vervain.

Vēr-bi-age, *n.* Verbosity; empty discourse.

Vēr-bōse, *a.* Exuberant in words; prolix.

Vēr-bōs'i-tx, *n.* An exuberance of words.

Vēr-dan-cy, *n.* Greenness; rusticity.

Vēr'dant, *a.* Green; fresh; flourishing.

Vēr'der-er, *n.* (*Lauc.*) A guardian of a forest.

Vēr'dict, *n.* The decision of a jury; judgment.

Vēr'dj-gris, *n.* The greenish rust of copper.

Vēr'dūre (*vērd'yur*), *n.* Greenness or freshness as of grass; green. [*verdure*; green; fresh.

Vērd'ūr-oūs (*vērd'yur-ūs*), *a.* Abounding in

Vērgē, *n.* A rod; a mace:—brink; edge; border.—2, *v. n.* To tend:—to incline; to slope.

Vērg'er, *n.* A mace-bearer in cathedrals, &c.

Vēr'i-fi-a-ble, *a.* That may be verified.

Vēr'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Confirmation; proof.

Vēr'i-fy, *v. a.* To confirm; to show to be true.

Vēr'i-ly, *ad.* In truth; certainly; really.

Vēr-i-sim'i-lar, *a.* Probable; likely.

Vēr-i-sim'i-lar-tūde, *n.* Probability; likelihood

Vēr'i-ta-ble, *a.* True; agreeable to fact; real.

Vēr'i-ta-bly, *ad.* In a true manner; truly.

Vēr'i-tx, *n.* Truth; reality:—a true assertion.

Vēr'itice, *n.* Liquor from crab-apples, &c.

Vēr'mēs, *n. pl.* [*L.*] (*Zoöl.*) Worms.

Vēr-mi-cē'l'i (*vēr-me-chē'l'*), *n.* [*It.*] A paste for soups, made into the form of small pipes.

Vēr-mic'ū-lar, *a.* Acting like a worm:—spiral.

Vēr-mic'ū-lāte, *v. a.* To inlay so as to resemble the track of worms.

Vēr'mj-fōrm, *a.* Having the shape of a worm.—

Vermiform appendix, a worm-like portion of the lower intestines.

Vēr'mj-fūge, *n.* A medicine that expels worms.

Vēr-mil'ion (*vēr-mil'yūn*), *n.* The red sulphide of mercury:—a beautiful red color.

Vēr'mjn, *n.* Any small, noxious animal:—noxious animals in general.

Vēr-mip'a-roūs, *a.* Producing worms.

Vēr-miv'o-roūs, *a.* Feeding on worms.

Vēr-nāc'ū-lar, *a.* Native; of one's own country.—2, *n.* The native language or tongue.

Vēr'nal, *a.* Belonging to the spring.

Vēr'nj-er, *n.* Movable scale of a quadrant, &c.

Vē-rōn'i-ca, *n.* Speedwell, a plant.

Vēr'sant, *n.* A slope of country:—a water-shed.

Vēr'sa-tile, *a.* Turning round; changing; variable; easily diverted to a new subject.

Vēr'sa-til'i-tx, *n.* The quality of being versatile; variability. [*—a paragraph.*]

Vērsē, *n.* A measured line:—a stanza:—poetry.

Vērsēd (*vērst*), *p. a.* Skilled; knowing.

Vēr-sj-fi-cā'tion, *n.* The art of making verses.

Vēr-sj-fi-er, *n.* A maker of verses.

Vēr'sj-fy, *v. n.* & *v. a.* To make or relate in verse.

Vēr'sion, *n.* A translation; the act of translating.

Vērst, *n.* A Russian measure; 3501 feet.

Vēr'sus, *prep.* [*L.*] (*Lauc.*) Against.

Vērt, *n.* (*Lauc.*) Any green tree or covert:—

(Her.) A green color.

Vēr'te-brā, *n.*; *pl.* **Vēr'te-brāe**, [*L.*] A joint of the spinal column. [*spinal column.*]

Vēr'te-bral, *a.* Relating to the joints of the

men, air; *mōve*, *nūr*, *sōn*; *bāll*, *būr*, *rūle*, *ūse*.—*C*, *G*, *g*, *ē*, *soft*; *B*, *P*, *s*, *ē*, *hard*; *q* as *q*; *x* as *gx*; *this*.

Vér'te-bráte, *n.* An animal with a backbone.—
2, *a.* Having a spinal column.
Vér'tex, *n.*; *pl.* **Vér'ti-cēs**. [*L.*] The zenith:
—the top or summit of any thing. [*dicular.*]
Vér'ti-cal, *a.* Placed in the vertex; perpen-
dicular.
Vér'ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In a vertical manner.
Vér'ti-il-late or **Vér'ti-cil-late**, *a.* Having
leaves in a circle on one joint of a stem.
Vér'ti-gi-ty, *n.* Power of turning; rotation.
Vér'ti-gi-nous, *a.* Turning round; giddy.
Vér'ti-gō, **Vér'ti-gō**, or **Vér'ti-gō**, *n.* A swim-
ming of the head; giddiness; dizziness.
Vér'vain or **Vér'vāin**, *n.* A plant; the verbena.
Vér'y, *a.* True; real.—2, *ad.* In a great degree.
Vés'i-cāte, *v. a.* To raise blisters on.
Vés'i-cā'tion, *n.* The act of blistering.
Vés'i-cā-to-ry, *n.* A blistering plaster.
Vés'i-cle, *n.* A small elevation of the cuticle
containing lymph.—a little cell or bladder.
Vés'i-cū-lar, *a.* Hollow: containing vesicles.
Vés'per, *n.* [*L.*] The evening star; Venus.
Vés'pers, *n. pl.* Evening service; evensong.
Vés'per-tine, *a.* Pertaining to the evening.
Vés'sel, *n.* A cask or utensil for holding liquids,
etc.—a ship; a bark.—a tube; a pipe.
Vest, *n.* An outer garment.—a waistcoat.—
2, *v. a.* To dress; to clothe; to invest with.—
3, *v. n.* To belong to as of right.
Vés'tal, *n.* A virgin consecrated to Vesta.—2, *a.*
Denoting virginity; pure; chaste.
Vést'ed, *a.* Fixed; established; not contingent:
—clothed; habited; adorned.
Vés'ti-būle, *n.* An open space before a building:
—the porch or entrance of a house.
Vés'tige, *n.* A footstep; a trace; a mark.
Vést'ment, *n.* A garment; part of a dress.
Vés'try, *n.* A robing-room in or adjoining a
church.—a parochial committee; a meeting for
parochial purposes. [*dress.*]
Vést'ure (**věst'yur**), *n.* A garment; a robe; a
vetch, *n.* A leguminous climbing plant.
Vét'er-an, *n.* An old soldier; one long practised.
—2, *a.* Long practised or experienced.
Vét'er-i-nā'ri-an, *n.* One skilled in the diseases
of horses and cattle; a horse-doctor.
Vét'er-i-nā-ry, *a.* Pertaining to farriery, or to
the healing of diseases of horses and cattle.
Vét'ō, [*L.*] A prohibition.—2, *v. a.* To forbid.
Vex, *v. a.* To plague; to torment; to harass;
to disquiet;—to fret; to irritate; to displease.
Vex-i-tion, *n.* The act of vexing; annoyance.
Vex-i-tious (*-shus*), *a.* Afflictive; troublesome.
Vex-i-tious-ly, *ad.* Troublesomely; uneasily.
Vix'ā, *prep.* [*L.*, *n. way.*] By the way of.
Vit'a-dūct, *n.* A kind of bridge.
Vit'al, *n.* A small bottle; a phial.
Vit'and, *n.* Food; victuals.—commonly in *pl.*
Vit'āl'i-cūm, *n.* [*L.*] Provision for a journey;
the sacrament given to a dying person.
Vi'brāte, *v. a. & v. n.* To brandish; to move to
and fro, as a pendulum; to oscillate.
Vi'brā-tile, *a.* Vibratory; oscillating.
Vi'brā'tion, *n.* A moving with quick return.
Vi'brā-to-ry, *a.* Vibrating; causing to vibrate.
Vi'cār, *n.* The priest of a parish.—a substitute.
Vi'cār-age, *n.* Benefice or residence of a vicar.
Vi-cā'ri-āl, *a.* Belonging to a vicar; vicarious.
Vi-cā'ri-āte, or **Vi'cār-shīp**, *n.* The office of a
vicar.

Vī-cā'ri-ōūs, *a.* Delegated; substituted.
Vī-cā'ri-ōūs-ly, *ad.* In the place of another.
Vī'ce, [*L.*] In room of; instead of.
Vice, *a.* A prefix denoting acting instead or being
second in rank; as, vice-president.
Vice, *n.* Depravity; wickedness; immorality:—
a gripping or holding instrument.
Vice-ād'mi-rāl, *n.* A naval officer in rank next
below the admiral.
Vice-ād'mi-rāl-ty, *n.* Office of a vice-admiral.
Vice-chān-cel-lor, *n.* A judge in a chancery
court:—the second magistrate of an English
university. [*consul.*]
Vice-cōn'sul, *n.* An officer subordinate to a
Vice-gē'n-er-ā-ly, *n.* The state of a vicegerent.
Vice-gē'rent, *n.* A lieutenant; a deputy.
Vice-rō'gāl, *a.* Relating to a viceroys.
Vice-rōy, *n.* One who governs in place of a king.
Vice-rōy-al-ty, *n.* The dignity of a viceroys.
Vic'i-nage, *n.* A neighborhood; a vicinity.
Vic'i-nal or **Vī-cī'nal**, *a.* Neighboring.
Vī-cīn'i-ty, *n.* Nearness:—a neighborhood.
Vī'cious (*vish'us*), *a.* Devoted to vice; wicked.
Vī'cious-ly (*vish'us*), *ad.* Corruptly; sinfully.
Vī-cī'si-tūde, *n.* A regular change; reciprocal
succession; interchange; revolution.
Vī'ctim, *n.* A sacrifice:—a person or thing
hurt or destroyed:—a dupe.
Vī'ctim-ize, *v. a.* To make a dupe of.
Vīc'tor, *n.* A conqueror; a vanquisher.
Vīc'tō-ri-ōūs, *a.* Conquering; triumphant.
Vīc'tō-ri-ōūs-ly, *ad.* With victory.
Vīc'to-ry, *n.* Conquest; success; triumph.
Vīc'tual (*vīt'ul*), *n. a.* To supply with food.
Vīc'tual-ler, *n.* A provider of victuals.
Vīc'tuals (*vīt'ulz*), *n. pl.* Food; provisions.
Vī-cū'nā (*vī-kū'nā*), *n.* A sort of llama.
Vī-dē'l'i-cēt, *ad.* [*L.*] Namely; to wit.
Vīd'i-mūs, *n.* An abstract:—an inspection.
Vie (*vī*), *v. n.* To contest; to contend; to strive.
Vielle (*vī-yel*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A
hurdy-gurdy; a sort
of stringed instrument.
Vīe (*vī*), *v. a.* To survey;
to look on; to see.—2, *n.* A
prospect; a sight; a survey;
a show.
Vīe'v'er (*vī'er*), *n.* One who
views. Vielle.
Vīe'v'less (*vī'lēs*), *a.* Unseen; not discernible.
Vī'g'il (*vīd'jil*), *n.* A watch:—devotion.—a fast.
Vī'g'il-ānce, *n.* Watchfulness; care; guard.
Vī'g'il-ānt, *a.* Watchful; diligent; attentive.
Vī'g'il-ānt-ly, *ad.* Watchfully; attentively.
Vī-g'nette (*vīn-yet* or *vīn'yēt*), *n.* An orna-
mental carving; a picture of leaves and flow-
ers:—a print on the title-page of a book.
Vī'g'or, *n.* Force; strength; energy; efficacy.
Vī'g'or-ōūs, *a.* Strong; full of strength and life.
Vī'g'or-ōūs-ly, *ad.* With force or strength.
Vī'king (*vī'kīng* or *vī'kīng*), *n.* A Norse pirate.
Vīl, *a.* Base; mean; worthless; sordid; wick-
ed.
Vīl'ly, *ad.* Basely; meanly; shamefully. [*ed.*
Vīl'ness, *n.* Baseness; meanness.
Vīl'i-f'i-c'r, *n.* One who vilifies; a defamer.
Vīl'i-f'y, *v. a.* To debase; to defame; to abuse.
Vīl'a, *n.* A country-seat; a manor.
Vīl'lage, *n.* A small collection of houses.
Vīl'la-g'er, *n.* An inhabitant of a village.



Vil'lain (vil'lin), *n.* One who held lands by a base tenure:—a vile person; a knave.
Vil'la-nage, **Vil'lein-age**, or **Vil'len-age**, *n.* The condition of a feudal tenant of the lowest class; serfdom. [chievous.
Vil'la-noùs, *a.* Base; vile; wicked:—sorry; mis-
Vil'la-noùs-ly, *ad.* Wickedly; basely.
Vil'la-nx, *n.* Wickedness; baseness:—a crime.
Vil'lôse, or **Vil'lous**, *a.* Shaggy; rough.
Vim'i-nal, *a.* Relating to, or producing, twigs.
Vi-min'e-ous, *a.* Made of twigs. [win.
Vi-nâ-ceous (vê-nâ'shûs), *a.* Relating to wine;
Vi-nj-ble, *a.* Conquerable; superable; weak.
Vi-n-dé-mi-ál, *a.* Belonging to a vintage.
Vi-nj-câte, *v. a.* To justify; to support; to clear.
Vi-nj-câ-tion, *n.* A defence; a justification.
Vi-nj-câ-tive or **Vi-nj-câ-tive**, *a.* Tending to vindicate or justify; vindictory.
Vi-nj-câ-tor, *n.* One who vindicates.
Vi-nj-câ-to-ry, *a.* Exculpatory; defensory.
Vi-nj-câ-tive, *a.* Given to revenge; revengeful.
Vi-nj-câ-tive-ly, *ad.* Revengefully.
Vine, *n.* The plant that bears the grape:—a trailing or twining plant.
Vin'e-gar, *n.* An acid liquor. [vines.
Vine-yard, *n.* A ground planted with grape-
Vi-nous, *a.* Having the qualities of wine.
Vin'tage, *n.* The time of making wine; grapes.
Vin'tag-er, *n.* One who gathers grapes.
Vin'ter, *n.* One who sells wine.
Vi'ny, *a.* Belonging to, or yielding, vines.
Vi'ol, *n.* A stringed instrument of music.
Vi-ô'la, *n.* A kind of violin; the tenor-viol.
Vi-ô-la-ble, *a.* That may be violated or hurt.
Vi-ô-lâ-ceous (vi-ô-lâ'shûs), *a.* Like violets.
Vi-ô-lâte, *v. a.* To injure; to break:—to ravish.
Vi-ô-lâ-tion, *n.* Infringement:—a deflowering.
Vi-ô-lâ-tor, *n.* One who violates or injures.
Vi-ô-lence, *n.* Force; outrage; vehemence.
Vi-ô-lent, *a.* Forcible; vehement:—extorted.
Vi-ô-lent-ly, *ad.* With force; vehemently.
Vi-ô-lêt, *n.* A plant and its flower:—a color.
Vi-ô-lîn, *n.* A fiddle; a stringed instrument.
Vi-ô-lîn'ist, or **Vi-ô-l'ist**, *n.* A player on the violin.
Vi-ô-lon-cè'l'lo (vê-ô-lon-sè'l'lo), *n.* [It.] A kind of bass viol.
Vi'per, *n.* A venomous serpent of various kinds.
Vi'per-ous, or **Vi'per-ine**, *a.* Violin.
 Belonging to a viper; malignant.
Vi-râ-gô or **Vi-râ-gô**, *n.* A female warrior:—a termagant:—a turbulent woman.
Vir'e-lây, *n.* An old form of poem or song.
Vir'gin, *n.* A maid; a woman not a mother.—
 2. *a.* Befitting a virgin; maidenly; pure.
Vir'gin-ál, *a.* Maidenly; relating to a virgin.—
 2. *a.* A musical instrument.
Vir'gin'i-ty, *n.* Maidenhood; state of a virgin.
Vir'gô, *n.* [L.] The Virgin; the sixth sign in
Vi-rîd'i-ty, *n.* Greenness; verdure. [the zodiac.
Vi-rile, *a.* Belonging to man; manly; bold.
Vi-ril'i-ty, *n.* Manhood; character of a man.
Virtu (vir-tû), *n.* [It.] A love of the fine arts:—
 objects of art; curiosities, &c.
Virt'ù-ál (virt'yû-ál), *a.* Being in essence or effect, though not in fact; potential.



Virt'ù-ál-ly, *ad.* In effect, though not actually; in a virtual manner.
Virt'ùe (virt'yû), *n.* Moral goodness; efficacy.
Vir-tù-ô's, *n.*; pl. **Vir-tù-ô's**, *Eng.* Vir-tù-ô's. [It.] One skilled in paintings, medals, antiques, curiosities, &c.
Virt'ù-ous (virt'yû-ous), *a.* Morally good; upright; honest:—efficacious; powerful.
Virt'ù-ous-ly, *ad.* In a virtuous manner.
Vir'ù-lence, *n.* The quality of being virulent; malignity; acrimony; bitterness.
Vir'ù-lent, *a.* Venomous; bitter; malignant.
Vir'us, *n.* [L.] Purulent matter; poison.
Vis'age, *n.* The face; the countenance; look.
Vis'aged (viz'ajd), *a.* Having a face or visage.
Vis-à-vis (viz'â-vê'), *n.* [Fr.] A carriage which holds only two persons, who sit face to face.
Vis-cé-ra, *n.* pl. [L.] See Viscus.
Vis-cé-râ-l, *a.* Relating to the viscera.
Vis-cid, *a.* Glutinous; viscous. [tenacity.
Vis-cid'i-ty, or **Vis-cô's-i-ty**, *n.* Glutinousness;
Vis-cô-ant (vis'kô-ant), *n.* A nobleman of a rank next below an earl. [viscount.
Vis-cô-ant-ess (vis'kô-ant-ess), *n.* The lady of a
Vis-cous, *a.* Glutinous; sticky; tenacious.
Vis-cus, *n.*; pl. **Vis-cé-ra**. [L.] An internal organ of the body; an intestine.
Vise, *n.* A gripping machine.—See VICE.
Vish'nû, *n.* The name of a Hindoo deity.
Vis-i-bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being visible.
Vis'i-ble, *a.* Perceptible to the eye; apparent.
Vis'i-bly, *ad.* In a perceptible manner. [tom.
Vis'ion (vizh'un), *n.* Sight:—a dream; a phan-
Vis'ion-ary (vizh'un-ary), *a.* Fanciful; not real; ideal; imaginative; fantastic.—2, *n.* A dreamer; a wild schemer.
Vis'it, *v. a.* To go to see; to attend; to inflict.—
 2, *n.* The act of going to see another.
Vis'it-a-ble, *a.* Liable to be visited.
Vis'it-ant, *n.* One who visits; a visitor.
Vis-i-tâ-tion, *n.* The act of visiting:—an infliction:—a judicial examination.
Vis'it-or, *n.* One who visits:—an inspector.
Vis'or, *n.* A mask:—a part of a helmet.
Vis'ta, *n.* [It.] A view; a prospect seen through an avenue:—an avenue between trees.
Vis'ù-ál (vizh'yû-ál), *a.* Used in or aiding sight.
Vi'tal, *a.* Necessary to life:—having life; living:—indispensable; essential.
Vi-tâl'i-ty, *n.* The power of living; life:—the principle of life.
Vi'tal-ly, *ad.* In such a manner as to give life.
Vi'tals, *n.* pl. The parts essential to life.
Vi'ti-âte (vish'â-t), *v. a.* To make vicious; to corrupt; to deprave; to spoil. [ruction.
Vi-ti-â-tion (vish'â-shûn), *n.* Depravation; cor-
Vi'tre-ous, *a.* Glassy; resembling glass.
Vi'tri-fac-tion, *n.* The act of vitrifying.
Vi'tri-fy, *v. a. & v. n.* To turn into glass.
Vi'tri-ol, *n.* A mineral salt:—a sulphate.
Vi'tù-lîne, *a.* Relating to a calf or to veal.
Vi-tù-per-âte, *v. a.* To blame; to censure.
Vi-tù-per-â-tion, *n.* Blame; censure.
Vi-tù-per-â-tive, *a.* Containing censure.
Vi-vâ-ci-ous (vi-vâ'shûs), *a.* Gay; active; lively.
Vi-vâ-ci-ty, *n.* Liveliness; sprightliness.
Vi-vid, *a.* Lively; quick; sprightly:—clear.
Vi-vid-ly, *ad.* With life; with quickness.
Vi-vid-ness, *n.* Life; vigor; quickness.

mien, sîr; môve, nûr, sôn; bâll, bûr, râle, dâs.—g, q, g, soft; q, g, s, h, hard; g, q, z, z on g, z on h.

- Vī-vīf'ic**, or **Vī-vīf'ic-al**, *a.* Giving life.
Vī-vīf'ic-ate, *v. a.* To make alive; to animate.
Vī-vīf'ic-ā-tion, *n.* The act of giving life.
Vī-vīf'ic-ty, *v. a.* To make alive; to animate.
Vī-vīp'ic-rous, *a.* Bringing forth young alive, instead of producing eggs.
Vī-vī-sēc'tion, *n.* Dissection of living animals.
Vix'en (vix'en), *n.* A scolding woman; a termagant;—a she-fox.
Viz, *ad.* [A contraction of *videlicet*.] Namely.
Viz'ier (viz'yēr or viz'yēr), *n.* A Turkish officer.
Vō-ca-ble, *n.* A word; a name; a term.
Vō-cāb'ū-la-ry, *n.* A dictionary; list of words.
Vō-cal, *a.* Having a voice; uttered by the voice.
Vō-cāl'ic, *a.* Relating to vowels, or vocal sounds.
Vō-cāl'ist, *n.* A professional singer.
Vō-cāl'i-ty, *n.* The state, or quality, of being vocal, or of being utterable by the voice.
Vō-cal-ize, *v. a.* To make vocal;—to utter with the voice; to sound.
Vō-cal-ly, *ad.* In words; articulately.
Vō-cā-tion, *n.* Calling; trade; employment;—a summons, as to a religious duty.
Vōc'a-tive, *a.* Denoting the grammatical case in which a person is addressed.—2, *n.* The grammatical case in which a person is addressed.
Vō-cif'er-ate, *v. n.* To cry out loudly; to clamor; to make outcries.—2, *v. a.* To utter loudly.
Vō-cif'er-ā-tion, *n.* A clamor; an outcry.
Vō-cif'er-ous, *a.* Clamorous; noisy.
Vogue (vōg), *n.* Fashion; mode; custom.
Voice (vōis), *n.* Sound emitted by the mouth:—a vote; suffrage; opinion expressed.—2, *v. a.* To give utterance to;—to attune; to put in tune.
Void, *a.* Empty; vain; null; free; destitute.—2, *n.* An empty space; a vacuum; a vacancy.—3, *v. a.* To emit; to vacate; to annul.
Void'a-ble, *a.* That may be voided. [vacancy.]
Void'ance, *n.* An emptying; an ejection; a void'er, *n.* One who voids:—a basket or tray.
Void'ness, *n.* Emptiness; vacuity; inefficacy.
Vō'lant, *a.* Flying; nimble;—swift.
Vōl'a-tile, *a.* Flying; fickle; evaporating.
Vōl'a-til'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being volatile, or of flying away by evaporation:—levity.
Vōl'a-til-i-zā-tion, *n.* The act of making volatile; the process of turning into vapor.
Vōl'a-til-ize, *v. a.* To make volatile;—to turn into vapor; to evaporate:—to subtilize to a high degree.
Vōl-cān'ic, *a.* Relating to a volcano; produced by, or issuing from, a volcano.
Vōl-cā'nō, *n.*; pl. **Vōl-cā'nēs**, *a.* A mountain ejecting fire, smoke, and lava; a burning mountain.
Vōle, *n.* A field-mouse:—a water-rat.
Vōl-i-tā-tion, *n.* The act or power of flying.
Vō-lit'ion (vō-lit'h'un), *n.* The act of willing; the power of willing or choosing.
Vōl'ley (vōl'le), *n.* A flight of shot or other missiles:—a burst; an explosion.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To throw out at once.
Vōlt, *n.* The unit of electric pressure.
Vōl-tā'ic, *a.* Relating to Volta or to voltam. [bility.]
Vōl'ta-ism, *n.* A form of electricity.
Vōl'ū-bil'i-ty, *n.* Fluency of speech:—mutability.
Vōl'ū-ble, *a.* Rolling; active; fluent of words.
Vōl'ūme (vōl'yūm), *n.* A book; a roll:—a compass; bulk; size; mass; dimensions in space.
Vōl'ū-mē't'ic, *a.* Characterized by measurements in volume.
Vō-ū-mi-noūs, *a.* Consisting of many volumes:—of great size or volume; large; bulky.
Vō-ū-mi-nous-nēs, *n.* The state or the quality of being voluminous.
Vōl'un-tā-ri-ly, *ad.* Of one's own accord.
Vōl'un-tā-ry, *a.* Acting without compulsion, or by choice; spontaneous.—2, *n.* An air or piece of music played at will.
Vōl-un-tā'r, *n.* A person, as a soldier, who serves of his own accord.—2, *v. n.* & *v. a.* To engage in service voluntarily; to act or offer voluntarily.
Vō-lūpt'ū-a-ry, *n.* A man given up to pleasure, a sensualist; an epicure. [rious.]
Vō-lūpt'ū-ous, *a.* Given to pleasure; luxury.
Vō-lūpt'ū-ous-nēs, *n.* Love of pleasure.
Vō-lūte, *n.* (Arch.) A mem'or of a column:—(Zool.) A mollusk with a beautiful spiral shell.
Vōm'it, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To throw up from the stomach.—2, *n.* Matter thrown up:—an emetic.
Vō-rā-cious (vō-rā'shūs), *a.* Greedy; ravenous.
Vō-rā-cious-ly, *ad.* Greedily; ravenously.
Vō-rā-cious-nēs, or **Vō-rā'ci-ty**, *n.* Greediness.
Vōr'tēx, *n.*; pl. **Vōr'tj-cēs**. [L.] A whirlpool; a whirl:—a whirlwind.
Vōr'tj-cal, *a.* Having a whirling motion.
Vō'ta-rēs, *n.* A female votary.
Vō'ta-ry, *n.* One devoted to any service, &c.—2, *a.* Consequent to a vow; devoted.
Vote, *n.* A suffrage; a ballot; a voice given:—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To choose by suffrage:—to ballot; to give a vote or suffrage.
Vōt'er, *n.* One who votes or has a right to vote.
Vō'tive, *a.* Given by vow.
Vōtch, *v. a.* To obtest; to attest; to declare.—2, *v. n.* To bear witness; to testify.—3, *n.* A warrant; an attestation.
Vōtch'er, *n.* One who, or that which, vouches.
Vōtch-sāf'e, *v. n.* To condescend.—2, *v. a.* To grant; to concede.
Vōw, *n.* A solemn, religious promise.—2, *v. a.* To consecrate; to devote; to promise.—3, *v. n.* To make vows or solemn promises.
Vōw'el, *n.* A letter which can be uttered by itself alone; as *a, e, i, o, u*:—a clear vocal sound.
Vōy'age, *n.* A passing or journey by sea.—2, *v. n.* To travel by sea.
Vōy'a-ger, *n.* One who travels by sea.
Voyageur (vōk-yā-zhūr), *n.* [Fr.] A Canadian river-boatman.
Vūl'can-ite, *n.* Vulcanized caoutchouc.
Vūl'can-ize, *v. a.* To combine with sulphur by heat, as caoutchouc.
Vūl'gar, *a.* Common; mean; low; rustic; rude.—2, *n.* The common people.
Vūl'gar-ism, *n.* A vulgar phrase or expression.
Vūl-gar'i-ty, *n.* Grossness; rudeness of manner.
Vūl'gar-ly, *ad.* Commonly; rudely. [ners.]
Vūl'gate, *n.* Ancient Latin version of the Bible.
Vūl'ner-a-ble, *a.* That may be wounded.
Vūl'ner-a-ry, *a.* Useful in the cure of wounds.—2, *n.* A remedy used in curing wounds.
Vūl'pine, *a.* Belonging to a fox; crafty.
Vūl'ture (vūlt'yūr), *n.* A large voracious bird.
Vūlt'ū-rine, or **Vūlt'ū-r-ous**, *a.* Like a vulture; rapacious; ravenous.
Vy'ing, *p.* from *via*.—See **VIE**.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, y, short; a, e, i, o, u, obscure.—*Thre, tix, tlat, tall; hēir, hēr;*

W.

W is sometimes used in diphthongs as a vowel, for *u*, as in *view*, *strew*. The consonant sound of *w* is uniform.

Wabble (wɒb'bl), *v. n.* To move from side to side.—2, *n.* An unsteady motion.

Wad (wɒd), *n.* A little mass of tow, paper, &c.—2, *v. a.* To stuff with a wad or wadding.

Wadding (wɒd'djɪŋ), *n.* A soft stuffing for garments:—any thing stuffed in:—a wad.

Waddle (wɒd'dl), *v. n.* To walk like a duck.

Wade, *v. n.* To walk through, as water, high grass, &c.—2, *v. a.* To walk through by wading.

Waffer, *n.* A thin cake:—a paste for sealing.

Waffle (wɒf'fl), *n.* A sort of thin cake. [letters.]

Waft, *v. a.* To carry through; to buoy.—2, *v. n.* To float; to swim; to fly.—3, *n.* A floating body:—the motion of a flag.

Wag, *v. a.* To move lightly; to shake lightly.—2, *v. n.* To be in motion; to go; to pack off.—3, *n.* One full of low humor; a humorist.

Wage, *v. a.* To make; to carry on; to stake.

Wager, *n.* A bet; a pledge; any thing pledged; an offer to make oath.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To lay or to pledge as a bet; to offer a wager; to bet.

Wages, *n. pl.* Hire or reward paid for services.

Wagger, *n.* Mischievous merriment; sport.

Wagfish, *a.* Merrily mischievous; frolicsome.

Wagfish-ly, *ad.* In a wagfish manner.

Wagfish-ness, *n.* Merry mischief; drollery.

Waggle (-gl), *v. n.* To move from side to side.

Wagon, or **Waggon**, *n.* A four-wheeled carriage or vehicle.

Wagoner, *n.* One who drives a wagon.

Wagtail, *n.* A sort of bird. [owner.]

Waif, *n.* Any thing found astray without an owner.

Wail, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To lament; to grieve audibly.

Wail, or **Wailing**, *n.* Audible expression of sorrow; loud lamentation.

Wain (wān), *n.* A carriage; a sort of wagon.

Wain-rope, *n.* A large cord; a cart-rope.

Wain-scot, *n.* The inner covering of a room.—2, *v. a.* To line, as walls, with boards or panels.

Waist (wāst), *n.* The middle part of the body.

Waistband, *n.* That part of a garment which is fastened round the waist.

Waistcoat (wāst'kōt or wēst'kōt), *n.* An inner garment; a part of a man's dress; a vest.

Wait, *v. n.* & *v. a.* To expect; to stay; to attend;

to watch.—2, *n.* Ambush; as, to lie in wait.

Waiter, *n.* An attendant; a servant:—a tray.

Waiting-maid, *n.* A female attendant. [go.]

Waive (wāv), *v. a.* To put off; to defer; to fore-

wake, *v. n.* [imp. *t.* & *pp.* waked, woke.] To cease to sleep; to watch.—2, *v. a.* To rouse from sleep; to excite.—3, *n.* A feast; a watch; a vigil:—a track in water.

Wakeful, *a.* Not sleeping; vigilant.

Wakefulness, *n.* Indisposition to sleep.

Wake'en (wā'kn), *v. a.* & *v. n.* To rouse; to wake.

Wale, *n.* A ridge; a streak; a mark of a stripe.

Walk (wāwk), *v. n.* To go on foot; to move.—2, *v. a.* To pass through; to lead.—3, *n.* The act of walking; a gait; a way.

Wall, *n.* A structure of brick or stone raised up for an enclosure:—the side of a room.—2, *v. a.* To enclose with a wall; to defend by walls.

Wallaby (wɒl'la-by), *n.* A name given to certain animals resembling the kangaroo.

Wallet (wɒl'let), *n.* A bag; a knapsack; a purse, or pocket-book.

Wall-eye (wāl'i), *n.* An eye having a white or very light gray iris.

Wallflower, *n.* An ornamental plant.

Wallop (wɒl'lop), *v. n.* To boil.—2, *v. a.* To beat.

Walrow (wɒl'rɒ), *v. n.* To roll in mire, &c.—2, *n.* A kind of rolling walk.

Walnut, *n.* A tree and its fruit. [see-horse.]

Walrus, *n.* A mammal of the Arctic seas:—the

Waltz (wāltz), *n.* A sort of round dance.—2, *v. n.* To perform the waltz.

Wampum, *n.* Shells or strings of shells used by the American Indians for money.

Wan (wɒn), *a.* Pale and sickly; languid of look.

Wand (wɒnd), *n.* A stick; a long rod; a staff.

Wander (wɒn'der), *v. n.* To rove; to ramble.

Wanderer (wɒn'der-er), *n.* A rover; a Rambler.

Wane, *v. n.* To grow less; to decrease.—2, *n.* Decrease of the moon; decline; diminution.

Waneness (wɒn'nes), *n.* Paleness; languor.

Want (wāwnt or wɒnt), *v. a.* Not to have; to need; to wish.—2, *v. n.* To lack; to be deficient.—3, *n.* Need; deficiency; poverty.

Wanton (wɒn'tun), *a.* Licentious; gay; airy.—2, *n.* A licentious person:—a trifler.—3, *v. n.* To play loosely; to revel.

Wanton-ly (wɒn'tun-ly), *ad.* In a wanton manner; gayly; sportively.

Wantonness (wɒn'tun-nes), *n.* Sportiveness.

War, *n.* Open hostility between nations.—2, *v. n.* To make war; to contend.

Warble (wā'bl), *v. a.* & *v. n.* To quaver; to carol; to sing.—2, *n.* A song; the singing of birds:—a tumor in the hide of an ox.

Warbler, *n.* A singer; a songster.

Ward, *v. a.* To guard; to watch; to defend.—2, *v. n.* To be vigilant; to keep guard.—3, *n.* A garrison; a fortress; a district of a town:—custody:—one under a guardian:—an apartment, as of a hospital.

Warden (wā'dn), *n.* A keeper; a guardian.

Warden-ship, *n.* The office of a warden.

Warder, *n.* A keeper; a guard:—a truncheon.

Wardrobe, *n.* A place where clothes are kept:—clothes; garments; wearing apparel.

Wardroom, *n.* A mess-room in ships of war.

Wardship, *n.* Guardianship; pupillage.

Ware, *n.* Commodity; something to be sold.

Warehouse, *n.* A storehouse for merchandise.

Warfare, *n.* Military service:—strife.

Warily or **Warily**, *ad.* Cautiously; prudently.

Warlike, *a.* Military; relating to war.

Warlock, *n.* [Scot.] A wizard; a conjurer.

Warm, *a.* Not cold:—zealous; ardent; keen.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To heat moderately.

Warmly, *ad.* With gentle heat:—ardently.

Warmth, *n.* Gentle heat:—ardor; fervency.

mten, sir; mōve, nūr, sōn; būll, būr, rūle, ūse.—*g, q, ſ, soft; g, q, s, c, hard; g, q, z, z, as g, z, z.*

Weak'ling, *n.* A feeble creature.
Weak'ly, *ad.* Feebly; faintly;—indiscreetly.—
 2, *a.* Not strong; not healthy; feeble.
Weak'ness, *n.* Feebleness; infirmity;—defect.
Wéal (wél), *n.* Happiness; prosperity; wel-
 fare;—a mark; a stripe; a wale.
Weá'lt (wéá't), *n.* Riches; opulence.
Weá'lt'h, *a.* Rich; opulent; abundant.
Weán, *v. a.* To put from the breast; to detach.
Weán'ling, *n.* A child newly weaned.
Weá'p'on (wéá'p'n), *n.* An instrument of offence
 or defence; a sword, musket, &c.
Weár (wár), *v. a.* [*imp. t.* wore; *pp.* worn.] To
 waste; to consume;—to carry on the body.—
 2, *v. n.* To be wasted or consumed.—3, *n.* The
 act of wearing or wasting;—waste;—clothes:
 —a dam; an enclosure for catching fish.
Weá'ri-néss (wéá'rí-nés), *n.* Lassitude; fatigue.
Weá'ri-sóme (wéá'rí-súm), *a.* Tedious; tire-
 some; troublesome.
Weá'ry (wéá'rí), *a.* Subdued by fatigue; tired.
 —2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To tire; to fatigue.
Weá'sand (wéá'sánd), *n.* The windpipe.
Weá'sel (wéá'sél), *n.* An animal that kills mice.
Weá'th'er (wéá'th'ér), *n.* The state of the air with
 respect to heat, cold, dryness, rain, &c.—2, *v. a.*
 To pass through; to endure.
Weá'th'er-beát'en (wéá'th'ér-bé't'n), *a.* Harassed,
 seasoned, or tarnished by hard weather.
Weá'th'er-óck, *n.* A vane;—a fickle person.
Weá'th'er-gá'e, *n.* The advantage of the wind:
 —the advantage of position. [mometer.
Weá'th'er-gláss, *n.* A barometer; a ther-
 mometer.
Weá'th'er-wí'se, *a.* Skillful in the weather.
Weá'v'e, *v. a.* [*imp. t.* wove or weaved; *pp.*
 woven or weaved.] To form by texture; to
 insert.—2, *v. n.* To work with a loom.
Weá'v'er (wéá'v'ér), *n.* One who weaves. [brane.
Weá'v'el, *n.* Any thing woven;—a film; a mem-
 bered webbed (wéá'v'el), *a.* Joined by a web. [toes.
Weá'v'el-foot-ed (wéá'v'el-fút-ed), *a.* Having webbed
 feet.
Weá'd, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To marry; to join in marriage.
Weá'd'ed, *a.* Pertaining to matrimony. [mony.
Weá'd'ing, *n.* A marriage; the nuptial cere-
 mony.
Weá'd'ge (wéá'd'j), *n.* A body with an edge;—a small
 bar, as of gold.—2, *v. a.* To fasten by wedges;
 —to split with a wedge;—to force.
Weá'd'lock, *n.* The state of marriage; matrimony.
Weá'd'nes'day (wéá'd'nes'dé), *n.* The fourth day of
 the week.
Weá's, *a.* Small; very diminutive.
Weá'sed, *n.* A noxious plant;—pl. Emblems of
 mourning.—2, *v. a.* To rid of weeds;—to root
 out;—to free, as from any thing hurtful.
Weá's'ed, *a.* Abounding with or having weeds.
Weá's'ed, *n.* The space of seven days.
Weá's'ed, *n.* Any day not Sunday.
Weá's'ly, *a.* Happening or done once a week.—
 2, *ad.* Once a week.—3, *n.* A periodical is-
 sued once a week.
Weá's'n, *v. n.* To think; to imagine; to fancy.
Weá's'p, *v. n.* [*imp. t.* & *pp.* wept.] To shed tears;
 to lament; to bewail; to bemoan.—2, *v. a.* To
 lament; to bemoan.
Weá's'vil (wéá's'vél), *n.* An insect injurious to grain.
Weá's't, *n.* The roof of cloth.
Weá'gh (wéá'), *v. a.* To examine by balance; to
 raise; to balance;—to ponder; to consider.—
 2, *v. n.* To have weight; to press.

Weá'gh'er (wéá'gh'ér), *n.* One who weighs.
Weá'ght (wéá't), *n.* The heaviness of any thing;
 a ponderous mass; gravity; importance.
Weá'gh'tí-ly (wéá'tí-ly), *ad.* With weight.
Weá'gh'ty (wéá'tí), *a.* Heavy; important.
Weá'ir, *n.* A wear or dam.
Weá'ird (wéá'rd), *a.* Skilled in witchcraft;—un-
 earthly;—wild and dreary.
Weá'í'come (wéá'í'kum), *a.* Admitted willingly.—
 2, *interj.* A form of salutation.—3, *n.* The kind
 reception of a guest.—4, *v. a.* To receive in a
 friendly manner; to salute with kindness.
Weá'ld, *v. a.* To beat into firm union.—2, *n.* A
 plant used for dyeing.
Weá'í'fare, *n.* Happiness; success; prosperity.
Weá'í'kin, *n.* The visible regions of the air.
Weá'í'ly, *n.* A deep, narrow pit of water;—a foun-
 tain.—2, *v. n.* To spring; to issue forth.—
 3, *a.* Being in health; fortunate; happy.—
 4, *ad.* Not ill; properly; not amiss.
Weá'í'ly-bé-ing, *n.* Happiness; prosperity.
Weá'í'ly-bé-ing, *a.* Not meanly descended.
Weá'í'ly-bréd, *a.* Elegant of manners; polite.
Weá'í'ly-nígh't (wéá'í'ly-ní), *ad.* Almost; nearly.
Weá'í'ly-spé'nt, *a.* Passed with virtue or benefit.
Weá'í'ly-spé'ken (wéá'í'ly-spé'kn), *a.* Speaking well.
Weá'í'ly-sp'ring, *n.* A fountain; a source.
Weá'í'ly-wí'sh'er, *n.* One who wishes good.
Weá'í'ly, *a.* Relating to Wales or the people of
 Wales.—2, *n.* The language of Wales;—pl.
 The people of Wales.
Weá't, *n.* A border; a guard; an edging.—2, *v. a.*
 To sew any thing with a border.
Weá't'er, *v. n.* To roll in blood, water, or mire.
Weá'n, *n.* A fleshy or callous excrescence.
Weá'n'ch, *n.* A coarse young woman.
Weá'nd, *v. n.* [*imp. t.* & *pp.* wended or went.] To
 go; to pass;—to turn.—2, *v. a.* To pass; to
 go over.
Weá'nd'ic, or **Weá'nd'ish**, *a.* Pertaining to the
 Wends, a Slavic people of Germany.
Weá'nt, *imp. t.* from *go* and *wend*.
Weá'pt, *imp. t.* & *pp.* from *weep*.
Weá're (wéá'r), *imp. t.* pl. from *be*.
Weá'rt, the second person singular of the sub-
 junctive from *be*.
Weá'st, *n.* The region where the sun sets.—2, *a.*
 Being towards or coming from the west.
Weá'st'er-ly, *a.* Being towards the west.
Weá'st'ern, *a.* Being in or towards the west.
Weá'st'ward, *ad.* Towards the west.
Weá'st'ward-ly, *ad.* With tendency to the west.
Weá't, *n.* Water; humidity; rainy weather.—
 2, *a.* Humid; moist; rainy; watery.—3, *v. a.*
 [*imp. t.* & *pp.* wet or wetted.] To moisten.
Weá'th'er, *n.* A castrated ram.
Weá'th'ness, *n.* The state of being wet; humidity.
Weá'le, *n.* The largest of marine animals.
Weá'le-bóne (wéá'le'bón), *n.* The horny, elastic
 substance taken from the mouth of the right
 whale. [particularly a lie.
Weá'p'per (wéá'p'p'ér), *n.* Something very large,
 Whá'f, *n.*; pl. Whá'f'es or Whá'f'es. A place to
 land goods at; a sort of quay.
Weá'f'age, *n.* A fee for landing at a wharf.
Weá'f'age, *n.* One who attends a wharf.
Weá't (hwót), *pron.* That which; which part.
Weá't-é'v'er, or **Weá't-sq-é'v'er** (hwót-é'), *pron.*
 Being this or that.

men. air; móve, nár, sár; báll, búr, rále, úse.—G, G, g, é, eo't; p, s, s, é, hard; z as z; z as z; this.

Wheal, *n.* A pustule; a pimple.
Wheat, *n.* The finest kind of grain.
Wheat'en (hwé'tn), *a.* Made of wheat.
Whē'dle (hwé'dl), *v. a.* To entice by soft words; to flatter; to cajole.
Whēl, *n.* A circular body; a circle.—2, *v. n.* To move on wheels; to turn round.—3, *v. a.* To move on wheels; to roll.
Whēl'bār-rōw, *n.* A carriage with one wheel.
Whēl'wright (-rit), *n.* A maker of wheels.
Whēze, *v. n.* To breathe with noise.
Whēlk, *n.* A stripe; a pustule;—a mollusk.
Whēlm, *v. a.* To cover with water; to immerse.
Whēlp, *n.* The young of a dog, lion, &c.—2, *v. n.* To bring forth young, as beasts.
Whēn, *ad.* At the time that; at what time.
Whēnce, *ad.* From what place, source, &c.
Whēnce-sō-ēv'er, *ad.* From what place soever.
Whēn-ēv'er, or **Whēn-sō-ēv'er**, *ad.* At whatever time.
Whēre (hwār), *ad.* At which or what place.
Whēre'a-bōūt, } *ad.* Near what or which
Whēre'a-bōūt's, } place.
Whēre-as, *conj.* The thing being so that.
Whēre-āt, *ad.* At which; at what.
Whēre-by, *ad.* By which; by what.
Whēre-fōre, *ad.* For which reason; why.
Whēre-in, *ad.* In which; in what.
Whēre-in-tō, *ad.* Into which.
Whēre-of, *ad.* Of which; of what. [upon.
Whēre-on, *ad.* On which; on what; whereon.
Whēre-sō-ēv'er, *ad.* In what place soever.
Whēre-tō, or **Whēre-ūn-tō**, *ad.* To which.
Whēre-up-on, *ad.* Upon which; whereon.
Whēre-ēv'er, *ad.* At whatever place.
Whēre-with, or **Whēre-with-āl**, *ad.* With which; with what.
Whēr-ry, *n.* A light boat used on rivers, &c.
Whēt, *v. a.* To sharpen; to edge; to provoke.—2, *n.* The act of sharpening;—any thing that stimulates the appetite or makes hungry.
Whēth'er, *conj. & ad.* A particle answered by *or*.—2, *pron.* Which of two.
Whēt-stōne, *n.* A sharpening stone.
Whēy (hwā), *n.* The thin part of milk.
Whēch, *pron.* Relating to things.
Whēch-ēv'er, or **Whēch-sō-ēv'er**, *pron.* Whether one or the other.
Whiff, *n.* A blast; a puff of wind or smoke.
Whiffle, *v. n.* To move inconstantly; to shuffle.
Whiffle-trēē, *n.* See WHIFFLETREE.
Whig, *n.* One of the party opposed to tory.
Whig-gēr-y, or **Whig-gism**, *n.* The principles, notions, or politics of the whigs.
Whig-gish, *a.* Relating to the whigs.
While, *n.* A time; a space of time.—2, *v. n.* To loiter.—3, *v. a.* To draw out; to spend, as time.
While, or **Whilst**, *ad.* During the time.
Whilom, *ad.* Formerly; of old.
Whim, *n.* A freak; an odd fancy; a caprice.
Whim-per, *v. n.* To cry without any loud noise.—2, *n.* A suppressed cry.
Whim-per-ing, *n.* A small cry; a squeak.
Whim-sey (hwim'sē), *n.* A freak; a whim.
Whim'si-cal, *a.* Freakish; oddly fanciful.
Whim'si-cal-ly, *ad.* So as to be oddly fanciful.
Whim'si-cal-ness, *n.* The state of being whimsical; caprice; oddity.
Whin, *n.* Furze; gorse—whinstone.

Whine, *v. n.* To lament plaintively; to moan.—2, *n.* A plaintive noise; a mean complaint.
Whin'er, *n.* One who whines; a grumbler.
Whin'ny, *v. n.* To neigh; to make a noise like
Whin-stōne, *n.* Trap-rock. [a horse.
Whip, *v. a.* To strike with a lash;—to sew.—2, *v. n.* To move nimbly; to run.—3, *n.* An instrument of correction; a lash.
Whip-cōrd, *n.* Cord of which lashes are made.
Whip-lāsh, *n.* The lash or small end of a whip.
Whip-per, *n.* One who whips;—particularly one who punishes by legal whipping.
Whip-ping, *n.* Correction with a whip. [inals.
Whip-ping-pōst, *n.* A post for whipping criminals.
Whip-ple-trēē, *n.* A bar to which the traces of a harness are fastened;—written also *whiffletree*.
Whip-poor-will, *n.* A species of bird. [sons.
Whip-saw, *n.* A large saw used by two per-
Whip-ster, *n.* A nimble fellow; a sharper.
Whip-stōck, *n.* The handle of a whip.
Whir, *v. n.* To fly or turn rapidly; to fly with a noise, as a partridge.—2, *v. a.* To hurry.
Whirl, *v. a. & v. n.* To turn round rapidly.—2, *n.* A quick rotation; a circular motion.
Whirl-i-gig, *n.* A toy for spinning round.
Whirl-pōol, *n.* Water moving circularly; a vortex of water; an eddy.
Whirl-wind, *n.* Wind moving circularly.
Whir-ling, *n.* Noise made by a bird's wing.
Whisk, *n.* A small brush or broom:—a sweeping motion:—a cooper's plane.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* To sweep; to move nimbly.
Whisk'er, *n.* Hair growing on the cheek.
Whisk'ey, *n.* A spirit distilled from grain.
Whis-per, *v. n.* To speak with a low silibant voice.—2, *v. a.* To utter in a silibant voice.—3, *n.* A low, soft voice; cautious speech.
Whist, *n.* A game at cards.—2, *a.* Silent.—3, *interj.* Be still.
Whis'tle (hwis'tl), *v. n.* To form a kind of musical sound by the breath; to blow.—2, *n.* A sound made by the breath, &c.:—a small wind instrument.
Whit, *n.* A point; a jot; a small part.
White, *a.* Having the color of snow; pale; pure.—2, *n.* Whiteness; any thing white.
White-lēad' (hwit-lēd'), *n.* Carbonate of lead.
White-mēat, *n.* Food of milk, butter, eggs, &c.
Whit'en (hwit'n), *v. a.* To make white.—2, *v. n.* To grow or become white.
White-ness, *n.* The state of being white:—purity; spotlessness;—pallor. [tinplate.
White-smith, *n.* A worker in white iron or
White-wash (-wōsh), *n.* A wash for whitening.—2, *v. a.* To cover with whitewash.
Whit'er, *ad.* To what place;—to what degree.
Whit'er-sō-ēv'er, *ad.* To whatsoever.
Whit'ing, *n.* A sea-fish:—a soft chalk.
Whit'sh, *a.* Somewhat white.
Whit'leath'er, *n.* Leather dressed with alum:—a tough ligamentous substance.
Whit'lōw, *n.* A felon on a finger or toe.
Whit'-Sūn-day or **Whit'-sun-tide**, *n.* The 7th Sunday after Easter, answering to Pentecost.
Whit'tle (hwit'tl), *n.* A sort of knife.—2, *v. n.* To cut with a knife.
Whiz, *v. n.* To make a loud, hissing noise.—2, *n.* A loud humming or hissing noise.
Whō (hō), *pron.* Applied to persons.

ā, ā, ī, ō, ū, ē, long; ä, ē, ī, ū, ē, short; a, e, i, o, u, obscure.—Färe, fār, fāst, fäll; hēir, hēr;

Whô-êv'er (hò-êv'er), *pron.* Any one.
Whole (hòl), *a.* All; total; complete; sound.—
 2, *n.* The total; all of a thing.
Whole'sale, *n.* Sale in large quantities.—2, *a.*
 Buying or selling in the lump.
Whole'some (hòl'sum), *a.* Sound:—salutary.
Whôl'ly (hòl'le), *ad.* Completely; totally.
Whôm (hôm), *The objective case of who.*
Whôm-sô-êv'er, *pron.* The objective of *whoso-*
Whôp (hòp), *n.* A shout of pursuit. [*ever.*]
Whôp'ing-côugh, *n.* See HOOPING-COUGH.
Whôre (hòr), *n.* A prostitute; a strumpet.
Whor'tle-bêr-ry (hwûr'tl-bêr-è), *n.* A shrub
 and its fruit.
Whôge (hòz), *pron.* Possessive of *who* and *which*.
Whô-sô-êv'er (hò-sô-êv'er), *pron.* Whoever.
Whûr, *v. n.* To pronounce the letter *r* roughly;
 to make a rough noise.—2, *n.* A rough noise.
Whÿ (hwî), *ad.* For what reason; for which.
Wick, *n.* The cotton of a candle or lamp.
Wick'ed, *a.* Given to vice; sinful; flagitious.
Wick'ed-ly, *ad.* Criminally; corruptly; badly.
Wick'ed-nêss, *n.* Sin; vice; guilt; moral ill.
Wick'er, *a.* Made of small twigs or sticks.
Wick'et, *n.* A small gate; a door in a gate.
Wide, *a.* Broad; extended far each way:—re-
 mote.—2, *ad.* At or to a distance; with great
 extent; much from the point.
Wide'ly, *ad.* With great extent; remotely; far.
Wî'den (-dn), *v. a. & v. n.* To make or grow wide.
Wide'nêss, *n.* Breadth; extent each way.
Wîd'ëon (wîd'yun), *n.* A water-fowl.
Wîd'ow (wîd'ô), *n.* A woman whose husband
 is dead.—2, *v. a.* To deprive of a husband.
Wîd'ow-er, *n.* A man whose wife is dead.
Wîd'ow-hôod (-hûd), *n.* The state of a widow.
Wîdth, *n.* Breadth; wideness; broadness.
Wîeld (wîeld), *v. a.* To use with full power.
Wîeld'y (wîeld'e), *a.* Manageable.
Wîfe, *n.*; pl. **Wîves**. A married woman.
Wîg, *n.* False hair worn on the head:—a cake.
Wîght (wît), *n.* A person; a being; a creature.
Wîg wâm, *n.* An American In-
 dian's cabin or hut.
Wîld, *a.* Not tame:—desert:—
 loose; disorderly.—2, *n.* A desert;
 a tract uncultivated.
Wîl'der, *v. a.* To lose or puzzle;
 to bewilder; to perplex.
Wîl'der-nêss, *n.* A desert; a tract
 of solitude:—a waste region.
Wîld'fire, *n.* A highly inflam-
 mable composition:—a forest fire.
Wîld'-fôw'l, *n.* A fowl or bird of the forest.
Wîld'ing, *n.* A wild, sour apple.
Wîld'ly, *ad.* In a wild manner; disorderly.
Wîld'nêss, *n.* State of being wild; rudeness.
Wîle, *n.* A deceit; a fraud; a stratagem.
Wîl'fûl, *a.* Stubborn; obstinate; perverse.
Wîl'fûl-ly, *ad.* Obstinate; by design.
Wîl'fûl-nêss, *n.* Obstinate; perverseness.
Wîl'j-nêss, *n.* Cunning; guile; craftiness.
Wîll, *n.* The faculty of choosing to do or to for-
 bear an action; a choice:—a command:—a
 testament.—2, *v. a.* To desire; to direct; to
 enjoin.—3, *v. n.* To exercise volition.—4, *v.*
auxiliary. Used to form the future tense.
Wîll'ing, *a.* Inclined to any thing; desirous.
Wîll'ing-ly, *ad.* With one's own consent.



Wigwam.

Wîll'ing-nêss, *n.* Consent; ready compliance.
Wîl'lôw (wîl'lo), *n.* A species of tree.
Wîl'lôw-y (wîl'lo-y), *a.* Abounding with wil-
 lows; like a willow; slender; flexible.
Wîlt, *v. n.* To wither; to droop. [*subtle.*]
Wîl'y, *a.* Cunning; sly; insidious; artful;
Wîm'ble, *n.* An instrument to bore holes.
Wîn, *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp. won.*] To gain by con-
 quest, play, &c.; to obtain; to procure.
Wînce, or **Wînch**, *v. a. & v. n.* To shrink or
 start back; to flinch.
Wînch, *n.* A handle to turn
 an axle or wheel.
Wînd, *n.* Air in motion:—
 breath.—2, *v. a.* [*imp. t. &*
pp. winded.] To exhaust of
 breath:—to rest.
Wînd, *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp.*
wound.] To turn; to twist:
 —to regulate in motion:—to
 embrace.—2, *v. n.* To turn; to change; to
 move round:—to turn in and out.
Wînd'age, *n.* The difference between the diam-
 eter of the bore of a gun and that of the ball.
Wînd'-bôund, *a.* Confined by contrary winds.
Wînd'er, *n.* He who, or that which, winds.
Wînd'fûll, *n.* Fruit blown down from the tree.
Wînd'-fôw-er, *n.* The anemone; a flower.
Wînd'gâll, *n.* A tumor on a horse's leg. [*gun.*]
Wînd'-gûn, *n.* A gun discharged by air; air-
Wînd'j-nêss, *n.* The state of being full of wind.
Wînd'ing, *n.* A flexure; a meander.
Wînd'ing-shêtt, *n.* A shrud for the dead.
Wînd'lass, *n.* A machine for raising or moving
 heavy weights.
Wînd'mîll, *n.* A mill
 turned by the wind.
Wînd'ow, *n.* An aperture
 in a wall by which
 air and light are ad-
 mitted.



Winch.



Windlass.

Wînd'pipe or **Wînd'pîpe**,
n. The passage for the
 breath; the trachea.
Wînd'ward, *a.* Lying towards the wind.—2, *n.*
 The point towards the wind.
Wînd'y, *a.* Consisting of wind; empty; airy.
Wîne, *n.* The fermented juice of the grape.
Wîne'-bîb-ber, *n.* A great drinker of wine.
Wîng, *n.* The limb of a bird used in flying:—a
 fan to winnow:—a division of an army.—2, *v. a.*
 To furnish with wings; to fly.
Wînged (wîngd or wîng'ed), *a.* Having wings.
Wînk (wîngk), *v. n.* To shut the eyes; to con-
 nive.—2, *n.* The act of closing the eye:—a hint.
Wîn'ner, *n.* One who wins.
Wîn'ning, *p. a.* Attractive; charming.
Wîn'nôw (wîn'no), *v. a.* To fan:—to separate.
Wîn'ter, *n.* The cold season of the year.—2,
v. n. To pass the winter.—3, *v. a.* To feed or
 keep in the winter.
Wîn'ter-grêss, *n.* The plant called tea-berry.
Wîn'ter-kill, *v. a. & v. n.* To kill, or to be
 killed, by the cold of winter.
Wîn'try, *a.* Brumal; cold; suitable to winter.
Wî'ny, *a.* Having the taste or qualities of wine.
Wîpe, *v. a.* To cleanse by rubbing; to clear.—
 2, *n.* The act of wiping:—a blow:—a jeer.
Wîre, *n.* Metal drawn into a thread.

Wire'draw, *v. a.* To spin or draw into wire.
Wire'less, *a.* Having no wire.—*Wireless telegraphy*, telegraphy conducted by means of vibrations through the air, without a wire.
Wir'y, *a.* Made of wire; like wire:—tough.
Wis, *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp. wist.*] To think.
Wis'dom (wiz'dom), *n.* The quality of being wise; knowledge rightly used; the power or act of judging rightly; sapience; prudence; sagacity.
Wise, *a.* Having wisdom; judicious.—2, *n.* Manner; the way of being or acting. [*dom.*]
Wise'a-cre (wiz'a-kr), *n.* A pretender to wisdom.
Wish, *v. a. & v. n.* To desire; to long for: to long.—2, *n.* A longing desire; a thing desired.
Wish'ful, *a.* Longing; showing desire; eager.
Wisp, *n.* A small bundle, as of hay or straw.
Wist, *imp. t. & pp. from wis.*
Wist'ful, *a.* Attentive; full of thought; eager.
Wit, *v. n.* To know; to be known;—now only used in the phrase *to wit*; that is to say.—2, *n.* Intellect; humor; invention; quickness of fancy:—a man of humor or genius.
Witch, *n.* A woman who practises sorcery.—2, *v. a.* To bewitch; to enchant.
Witch'craft, *n.* The practices of witches; sorcery.
Witch'elm, *n.* A species of elm. [*cery.*]
Witch'e-ry, *n.* Enchantment; sorcery.
Witch'hä-zel (-z), *n.* A shrub, or small tree.
Witch, *prep.* By; noting cause or means.
Witch'äl', *ad.* Along with the rest; likewise.—2, *prep.* With.
With-draw', *v. a. & v. n.* To take back; to retire.
With'e, or **With'**, *n.* A twig; an osier. [*stroy.*]
With'ers, *n.* The elevated ridge above a horse's shoulders.
With'hold', *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp. withheld.*] To restrain; to hold back; to hinder; to refuse.
With'hold'en, *pp. from withheld.* [*Bare.*]
With'in, *prep.* In the inner part of; not beyond.—2, *ad.* In the inner parts; inwardly.
With'out, *prep.* Not within; not with.—2, *ad.* Not on the inside; out of doors.—3, *conj.* Unless; if not; except.
With'stand', *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp. withstood.*] To oppose; to resist; to stand against.
With'y, *n.* A willow-tree.—2, *a.* Made of withes.
Wit'less, *a.* Wanting wit or understanding.
Wit'ling, *n.* A pretender to wit.
Wit'ness, *n.* Testimony:—a bearer of testimony.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* To attest; to see.
Wit'ti-olism, *n.* A witty remark:—an attempt at wit; a conceit.
Wit'ti-ly, *ad.* Humorously; in a witty manner:—ingeniously; cunningly; artfully.
Wit'ti-ness, *n.* The quality of being witty.
Wit'ty, *a.* Ingenious; full of wit; sarcastic.
Wive, *v. a.* To match to a wife; to marry, as a man.—2, *v. n.* To take a wife.
Wives, *n.* The plural of *wife*.
Wiz'ard, *n.* A conjurer; a sorcerer; an enchanter.—2, *a.* Enchanting:—haunted by wizards.
Wiz'en (wiz'zn), *v. n.* To wither; to become dry.
Wisead (wöd), *n.* A plant used in dyeing.
Wise (wö), *n.* Grief; sorrow; misery; calamity.
Wis'ful, *a.* Sorrowful; calamitous; wretched.
Wis'ful-ly, *ad.* Sorrowfully; wretchedly.
Wolf (wülf), *n.*; pl. **Wolves** (wülvz). A beast of prey, allied to the dog.

Wolf-dög (wülf'dög), *n.* A species of dog.
Wolf'ish (wülf'ish), *a.* Resembling a wolf.
Wolf's-bane (wülf'sbän), *n.* A poisonous plant.
Wolverene (wül-ver-än), *n.* A voracious carnivorous animal, the glutton.
Wom'an (wüm'an), *n.*; pl. **Women** (wim'en). An adult female of the human race.
Wom'an-hood (wüm'an-hüd), *n.* The state of being a woman; the qualities of a woman.
Wom'an-ish (wüm'an-ish), *a.* Like a woman.
Wom'an-kind (wüm'an-kind), *n.* The female sex; women collectively.
Wom'an-ly (wüm'an-lē), *a.* Becoming a woman:—not childish:—not masculine.
Womb (wöm), *n.* Place of the foetus:—a cavity.
Wöm'bat, *n.* A marsupial animal of Australia.
Wöm'en (wim'en), *n.* The plural of *woman*.
Wön (wün), *imp. t. & pp. from win.*
Wön'der, *v. n.* To be surprised or astonished.—2, *n.* Admiration; amazement; surprise.
Wön'der-ful (wün'der-fül), *a.* Admirable; amazing; strange; astonishing.
Wön'der-ful-ly, *ad.* In a wonderful manner.
Wön'der-ment, *n.* Astonishment; amazement.
Wön'drous, *a.* Admirable; marvellous; strange.
Wön'drous-ly, *ad.* In a wonderful manner.
Wönt (wünt), *v. n.* To be accustomed; to use.
Wön't or **Wön't**, *a.* A contraction used for *will not*, or for *would not*.
Wön'ted, *p. a.* Accustomed; used; usual.
Wöb, *v. a. & v. n.* To court; to solicit in love; to address; to sue; to solicit for love.
Wood (wüd), *n.* A large collection of trees; a forest:—the substance of trees; timber.
Wood'bine (wüd'bīn), *n.* The honeysuckle.
Wood'chuck (wüd'chük), *n.* A quadruped of the marmot family; a ground-hog.
Wood'cock (wüd'kök), *n.* A kind of bird.
Wood'cut, *n.* An engraving on wood.
Wood'ed (wüd'ed), *a.* Supplied with wood.
Wood'en (wüd'en), *a.* Ligneous; made of wood.
Wood'land (wüd'länd), *n.* Woods; a forest.
Wood'land, *a.* Belonging to woods.
Wood'lēse (wüd'lēse), *n.* An insect.
Wood'man (wüd'män), *n.* A sportsman:—a timber-cutter. [*woods.*]
Wood'nymph (wüd'nīm), *n.* A nymph of the woods.
Wood'peck-er (wüd'pek-er), *n.* A kind of bird.
Wood'y (wüd'y), *a.* Abounding with wood.
Wöb'er, *n.* One who courts a woman.
Wöb'er, *n.* Threads that cross the warp; the weft.
Wool (wül), *n.* The fleece of sheep:—short curling hair.
Wool'-comb-er (-köm-er), *n.* A comb of wool.
Wool'fel (wül'fel), or **Wool'-föll**, *n.* A skin, or fell, with the wool on it.
Wool'len (wül'en), *a.* Made of wool.—2, *n.* Cloth made of wool.
Wool'ly (wül'ly), *a.* Consisting of, or like, wool.
Wool'-säck (wül'säk), *n.* A sack of wool:—the seat of the British Lord Chancellor.
Wool'-stē-pler (wül'č), *n.* A dealer in wool.
Word (würd), *n.* A single part of speech; an articulate sound:—a promise:—a token:—a message.—2, *v. a.* To express in words.
Word'i-ness (würd'e-nēs), *n.* Verbosity.
Word'ing (würd'ing), *n.* The form of words used.
Word'y (würd'y), *a.* Verbose; full of words.

ä, ē, ī, ö, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ē, ī, ö, ū, ŷ, short; æ, ø, ı, ɐ, ʏ, obscure.—Färe, fär, fät, fäll; hähr, här:

Wore, *imp. t.* from *wear*.—See **WEAR**.
Work (wŭrk), *v. n.* [*imp. t. & pp.* wrought or worked.] To labor; to toil; to act; to ferment.—2, *v. a.* To form by labor; to effect.—3, *n.* Toil; labor; a performance.
Work'-fel-lŭw, *n.* A fellow-laborer.
Work'-hŭsae (wŭrk'hŭsae), *n.* A poor-house.
Work'-man (wŭrk'man), *n.* An artificer.
Work'-man-like (wŭrk'man-lŭk), *a.* Skillful.
Work'-man-ship (wŭrk'man-ship), *n.* Skill; art;—any thing made by a workman.
Work'-shop (wŭrk'shop), *n.* A place for work.
World (wŭrld), *n.* The system of beings; the earth; the terraqueous globe:—a secular life:—mankind. [*position.*]
World'-li-ness (wŭrld'le-ness), *n.* A worldly disposition.
World'-ling (wŭrld'ling), *n.* One devoted to worldly gain and pleasure.
World'-ly (wŭrld'le), *a.* Relating to this world; earthly:—not heavenly; unspiritual.
Worm (wŭrm), *n.* A creeping animal; any thing spiral.—2, *v. n.* To work imperceptibly.—3, *v. a.* To force by secret means.
Worm'-eat-en (wŭrm'e-tŭn), *a.* Eaten by worms.
Worm'-wood (wŭrm'wŭd), *n.* A bitter plant.
Worm'y (wŭrm'ŭ), *a.* Full of worms:—grovelling, *pp.* from *wear*.
Wor'-ry, *v. a.* To tear; to harass; to tease.
Worse (wŭrs), *a.*; *compar. of bad.* More bad.—2, *ad.* In a manner more bad.
Worship (wŭr'ship), *n.* Dignity; honor; a title of honor: adoration; religious reverence.—2, *v. a.* To adore; to honor.—3, *v. n.* To perform adoration.
Worship'-ful (wŭr'ship-fŭl), *a.* Claiming respect; entitled to respect; venerable.
Worship'-per (wŭr'ship-er), *n.* An adorer.
Worst (wŭrst), *a.*; *superlative of bad.* Most bad.—2, *v. a.* To defeat; to overthrow.
Wor'ted (wŭr'ted), *n.* A kind of woollen yarn.
Wort (wŭrt), *n.* An herb:—new beer or ale.
Worth (wŭrth), *n.* Price; value; importance.—2, *a.* Equal in value to; deserving.—3, *v. a.* To betide.
Wor'th'-ly (wŭr'th-le), *ad.* Suitably; justly.
Wor'th'-ness (wŭr'th-ness), *n.* Desert; merit.
Worth'-less (wŭr'th-leŭs), *a.* Having no value.
Wor'thy (wŭr'th-le), *a.* Deserving; meritorious.—2, *n.* A man of merit, worth, or valor.
Wŭt, or **Wŭte**, *v. n.* To know; to be aware.
Wŭld (wŭld), *v. auxiliary of will.*
Wound (wŭnd or wŭnd), *n.* A hurt; an injury.—2, *v. a.* To hurt by violence.—3 (wŭnd), *imp. t. & pp.* from *wind*.
Wŭve, *imp. t.* from *wave*.
Wŭ'ven (wŭ'vn), *pp.* from *wave*.
Wrack (rak), *n.* Ruin; destruction.—See **WRECK**.
Wrath (rath), *n.* A spirit or apparition.
Wrang'-le (rang'gl), *v. n.* To dispute; to quarrel.—2, *n.* A quarrel; a dispute.
Wrang'-gler (rang'gler), *n.* An angry disputant:—a mathematical student of high rank [Cambridge, England].
Wrapp (rapp), *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp.* wrapped, wrapt.] To roll together; to involve; to cover.—2, *n.* A covering; an outer garment.
Wrapp'-per, *n.* One that wraps:—a cover:—a dressing-gown.
Wrapp'-ping, *n.* A covering; a wrapper.

Wrath (rath), *n.* Anger; fury; rage.
Wrath'-ful, *a.* Angry; furious; raging. [inflict
Wrath (rath), *v. a.* To execute with anger; to
Wrath (rath), *n.*; pl. **Wraths**. A garland.
Wreathe (rath), *v. a.* [*imp. t.* wreathed; *pp.*
wreathed, rarely wreathen.] To twist; to interweave.—2, *v. n.* To be interwoven.
Wreath'-y (rath'e), *a.* Spiral; curled; twisted.
Wreck (rèk), *n.* Destruction by sea:—ruin.—2, *v. a.* To strand:—to ruin.
Wreck'-age (rèk'ij), *n.* The act of wrecking:—wrecked matter:—wrecks collectively.
Wreck'-er, *n.* A plunderer, or rescuer, of wrecked
Wren (rèn), *n.* A small bird. [vessels.
Wrench (rèch), *v. a.* To pull with a turn; to sprain.—2, *n.* A pull with twisting; a sprain:—an instrument for turning nuts.
Wrest (rèst), *v. a.* To extort; to distort; to force.—2, *n.* Distortion; violent twisting.
Wrestle (rès'sl), *v. n.* To contend; to struggle.
Wrestler (rès'ler), *n.* One who wrestles.
Wrest'-ling (rès'ling), *n.* An exercise; a struggle. [tal; a knave. Wrench.
Wretch (rèch), *n.* A miserable mor-
Wretch'-ed (rèch'ed), *a.* Miserable; worthless.
Wretch'-ed-ly, *ad.* Miserably; despicably.
Wriggle (rig'gl), *v. n.* To move to and fro.—2, *v. a.* To make to move, or shift.
Wright (rit), *n.* A workman; an artificer.
Wring (ring), *v. a.* [*imp. t. & pp.* wrung or wringed.] To twist; to turn; to press; to extort; to harass; to distort; to pervert.
Wrinkle (ring'kl), *n.* A corrugation; a crease.—2, *v. a.* To make uneven.—3, *v. n.* To become uneven.
Wrist (rist), *n.* The joint or part between the fore-arm and the hand. [about the wrist.
Wrist'-band (rist'band), *n.* A band or fastening
Writ (rit), *n.* Scripture:—a judicial instrument.
Write (rit), *v. a.* [*imp. t.* wrote; *pp.* written.] To express by letters; to engrave.—2, *v. n.* To perform the act of writing. [an author.
Writer (rit'er), *n.* One who writes; a clerk:—
Writhe (rit), *v. a.* To distort; to twist.—2, *v. n.* To be distorted with agony.
Writing (rit'ing), *n.* Any thing written:—a book; a work.
Writing'-master, *n.* One who teaches to write.
Writ'-ten (rit'tŭn), *pp.* from *write*.
Wrong (rŭng), *n.* An injury; injustice; an error.—2, *a.* Not right; not just; unfit.—3, *a.* Not rightly; amiss.—4, *v. a.* To injure; to use unjustly.
Wrong'-do-er, *n.* An injurious person.
Wrong'-ful (rŭng'fŭl), *a.* Injurious; unjust.
Wrong'-head-ed (rŭng'hèd'ed), *a.* Perverse.
Wrong'-ly (rŭng'le), *ad.* Unjustly; amiss.
Wŭte (rŭt), *imp. t.* from *write*. [*irate.*
Wŭth (rŭwth or rŭth), *a.* Angry; exasperated;
Wŭth'-t (rŭw't), *imp. t. & pp.* from *work*. Performed; labored; manufactured.
Wŭng (rŭng), *imp. t. & pp.* from *wring*.
Wŭ (ri), *a.* Crooked; distorted; wrested.
Wŭ'-neck, *n.* A distorted neck:—a bird.
Wŭ'-ness (ri'nes), *n.* The state of being wry.
Wŭ'-vern, *n.* (*Her.*) A kind of flying dragon.



mŭen, sŭr; mŭve, nŭr, sŭn; bŭll, bŭr, rŭle, ŭse.—C, G, 9, 8, soft; P, B, 3, 8, hard; 9 as z; x as g; this.

X.

X is a letter which begins no word purely English. In the middle and at the end of words it sounds like *ks* or like *gz*, and at the beginning like *z*.

Xān'thous (zān'thūs), or **Xān'thio** (zān'thik), *a.* Of a yellowish color. [sel.]

Xē'béc (zē'bék), *n.* A small, three-masted vessel.

Xē-rō-col-lŷr'j-ūm, *n.* A salve for sore eyes.

Xē-rō-dēs (zē-rō'dēs), *n.* A dry tumor.

Xēr-q-mŷ'rūm (zēr-q-mŷ'rūm), *n.* An ointment.

Xē-rō-tēs (zē-rō'tēs), *n.* A dry habit of body.

Xiph'i-ās (zif'ē-ās), *n.* The sword-fish.

Xiph'ōid, *a.* Sword-shaped; ensiform.

Xi-phōi'dēs (zē-fōi'dēs), *n.* The pointed, sword-like cartilage or gristle of the breast-bone.

X-rāys, *n. pl.* Roentgen rays.

Xŷ-lo-bāl'sa-mūm, *n.* Wood of the balsam-tree.

Xŷ-lō'ra-phēr, *n.* A wood-engraver.

Xŷ-lō-grāph'ic, *a.* Pertaining to wood-engraving.

Xŷ-lō'ra-phŷ, *n.* The art of engraving on wood; wood-engraving.

Xŷ-lō-phōne, *n.* A musical instrument consisting of sticks of wood played upon by mallets.

Xŷ's'tēr (zŷ's'tēr), *n.* A surgeon's rasp. [lks.]

Y.

Y at the beginning of words or syllables is generally a consonant; in other situations it is a vowel, and has the sounds of *i*.

Yacht (yōt), *n.* A vessel of state or pleasure.

Yacht'ing (yōt'ing), *n.* Sailing a yacht; sailing in a yacht.

Yāk, *n.* The grunting ox of Thibet.

Yām, *n.* A vine and its large esculent root.

Yān'keē (yāng'ke), *n.* A native or an inhabitant of New England. [Coll.]

Yārd, *n.* An enclosure—measure of three feet:—a spar which crosses a ship's mast.

Yārd'-ārm, *n.* The end of a ship's yard.

Yārd'stīck, *n.* A stick a yard long.

Yārd'wand (wōnd), *n.* A yardstick.

Yārn, *n.* Spun wool; a thread:—a tale.

Yār'rōw (yār'rō), *n.* A plant; the milfoil.

Yāt-a-ghān', *n.* An Oriental dagger or sword.

Yāwl, *n.* A boat belonging to a ship;—written also *yaul*.

Yāwn, *v. n.* To gape; to open wide.—2, *n.* A gape.

Yclepēd (ē-klep't), *pp.* Called; termed.

Yē, *pron.* The nominative plural of *thou*; you.

Yea (yā or yē), *ad.* Yes; verily;—a particle of affirmation.

Yēan, *v. n.* To bring forth young, as sheep.

Yēan'ling, *n.* A young lamb.

Yēar, *n.* Twelve calendar months; 365 days.

Yēar'-book (yērb'ūk), *n.* A book of annual reports.

Yēar'ling, *a.* Being a year old.—2, *n.* An anniversary.

Yēar'ly, *a.* Annual.—2, *ad.* Annually.

Yēarn (yērn), *v. n.* To feel pain, desire, or pity.

Yēarn'ing, *n.* Longing; strong desire.—2, *a.* Longing; earnestly desirous.

Yēast, *n.* Barm used in leavening bread: leaven; yeast; a ferment derived from malt liquors.

Yēast'x, *a.* Containing yeast; foamy.

Yēlk, *n.* The yellow part of an egg; yolk.

Yēll, *v. n.* To cry out.—2, *n.* A hideous cry.

Yēl'lōw (yēl'lō), *a.* Being of a gold color.—2, *n.* A yellow color; the color of gold.

Yēl'lōw-fē'vēr, *n.* A malignant fever.

Yēl'lōw-hām'mēr (yēl'lō-hām'ēr), *n.* A bird.

Yēl'lōw-ish (yēl'lō-ish), *a.* Approaching to yellow; somewhat yellow.

Yēl'lōws (yēl'lōz), *n. pl.* A disease in horses; jaundice:—a disease in peach-trees.

Yēlp, *v. n.* To bark as a dog.—2, *n.* A shrill cry.

Yēo'man (yō'man), *n.* A farmer; a freeholder.

Yēo'man-rŷ (yō'man-rŷ), *n.* The body of yeomen; yeomen collectively.

Yērk, *v. a.* To throw out; to kick; to strike.

Yēs, *ad.* Yes; truly;—opposed to no.

Yēst, *n.* The foam of beer; barm; yeast.

Yēs'tēr, *a.* Being before the present day.

Yēs'tēr-dāy, *n.* The day next before to-day.—2, *ad.* On yesterday.

Yēs'tēr-night (-nit), *n.* The last night.

Yēs'tŷ, *a.* Foamy; frothy; yeasty.

Yēt, *conj.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding.—2, *ad.* Besides; still; at least;—hitherto.

Yew (yū), *n.* A tree of tough wood.

Yew'ēn (yū'ēn), *a.* Made of the wood of yew.

Yēld (yēld), *v. a.* To produce; to give; to afford.—2, *v. n.* To give up; to submit.

Yēld'ing, *a.* Pliable; compliant;—soft.

Yōke, *n.* A frame for the neck; a mark of servitude:—a chain; a bond:—a pair of cattle.—2, *v. a.* To bind by a yoke; to couple.

Yōke'-fēl-lōw, *n.* A companion; a mate.

Yōlk (yōlk), *n.* The yellow part of an egg.

Yōn, or **Yōn'dē**, *a.* Distant, but within view.—2, *ad.* At a distance within view.

Yōre, *ad.* Long since; of old time.—In days of yore, in time past; formerly.

Yōū (yū), *personal pronoun.* Plural of *thou*.

Yōung (yūng), *a.* Not old; youthful;—ignorant.—2, *n.* The offspring of animals.

Yōung'ish (yūng'ish), *a.* Somewhat young.

Yōung'ling (yūng'ling), *n.* A young animal.

Yōung'stēr, or **Yōūnk'ēr**, *n.* A young person.



Yataghan.

Yôir (yûr), **Yôir**, *pron.* Belonging to you.
Yur-sêl' (yur-sêl'), *pron.* You; even you.
Yûth (yûth), *n.* The part of life succeeding to childhood;—a young man; young persona.
Yûth'fûl (yûth'fûl), *a.* Young; vigorous.

Yûth'fûl-ly, *ad.* In a youthful manner.
Yû'trî-ûm, *n.* A very rare kind of metal.
Yûc'sa, *n.* An American flowering plant.
Yûle, or **Yûle'-tide**, *n.* The time of Christmas, or (more rarely) of Lammas.

Z.

Z, a consonant, has, in English, the same sound as the soft or vocalized *s*.

Zâ'shû, *n.* The lowest part of a pedestal.
Zâ'fre (zâ'fur), *n.* An oxide of cobalt.
Zâ'm'bû, *n.* The offspring of an Indian and a negro, or of a mulatto and a negro.
Zâ'nx, *n.* A merry-andrew; a buffoon.
Zâ'l, *n.* Passionate ardor; earnestness; warmth.
Zâ'l'ot (zâ'l'ot), *n.* A person full of zeal.
Zâ'l'ous (zâ'l'us), *a.* Ardent; passionate.
Zâ'l'ous-ly, *ad.* With passionate ardor.
Zâ'brâ, *n.* An African animal like an ass.
Zâ'bû, *n.* A species of ox found in India.
Zechin (zâ'kin, or che-kên'), *n.* An Italian gold coin, worth about \$2.30; a sequin.
Zêd, *n.* A name of the letter Z.
Zêm'in-dâr, *n.* A landholder in India.
Zêm'in-dâ-rx, *n.* The possession of a zemindar.
Zê-nâ'nâ, *n.* [Hind.] In India, that part of the house particularly reserved for women.
Zê'nith, *n.* The point overhead, opposite to the
Zê'o-lite, *n.* A kind of mineral. [nadir.
Zêph'yr, *n.* The west wind;—a soft wind.
Zê'rô, *n.* The point from which a thermometer is graduated;—the arithmetical cipher.
Zêst, *n.* A relish; a taste added; gusto.
Zê'ta, *n.* A Greek letter;—a small apartment.
Zêûg'ma, *n.* A figure in grammar; an ellipsis.
Zig'zag, *a.* Having sharp and quick turns.
Zinc (zîngk), *n.* A bluish-white metal.
Zînk'y, *a.* Like zinc; relating to zinc.
Zîn'ij-s, *n.* A plant and its flower.

Zîr'oon, *n.* A crystalline mineral.
Zîr-ôô'ni-ûm, *n.* A rare metal.
Zîth'er, or **Zîth'ern**, *n.* A stringed musical instrument.
Zô'ole (zô'kl), *n.* A sort of stand or pedestal supporting a column.
Zô'dj-ko, *n.* A broad circle of the heavens containing the 12 signs and the sun's path.
Zô-dî'a-cql, *a.* Relating to the zodiac.



Zither.

Zône, *n.* A girdle;—a division of the earth.
Zône'less, *a.* Having no zone or girdle.
Zô-ôg'ra-pher, *n.* One who describes animals.
Zô-ôg'ra-phy, *n.* A description of animals.
Zô-o-jô'i-cql, *a.* Describing living creatures.
Zô-ôl'o-gist, *n.* One who is versed in zoölogy.
Zô-ôl'o-gy, *n.* The science of animals.
Zô'o-phyte, *n.* A substance which apparently partakes of the nature both of vegetables and of animals; a plant-like animal; a polype.
Zô-ô'to-mist, *n.* One versed in zoöotomy.
Zô-ô'to-my, *n.* Dissection of the bodies of beasts.
Zouave (zô-âv'), *n.* [Fr.] One of a corps of Algerine soldiers; a soldier dressed like a Turkish or Algerine foot-soldier.
Zy-môl'o-gy, *n.* The doctrine of fermentation.
Zy-mo-sim-e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the degree of fermentation.
Zy-mô'tic, *a.* Noting epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases;—fermentative;—infectious.

mîen, sîr; **môve**, nôr, sôn; **bâll**, bûr, rûle, úse.—**ç**, **q**, **g**, **ê**, *soft*; **ô**, **â**, **â**, **ê**, *hard*; **ç** as **z**; **x** as **gz**; **this**

WORDS AND PHRASES

FROM

FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

In the preceding part of this Dictionary, some words from foreign languages are inserted which are partially Anglicized; most of the words and phrases which here follow are not found in the preceding part of the work.

ABBREVIATIONS.—*L. Latin*; *Gr. Greek*; *It. Italian*; *Fr. French*; *Sp. Spanish*.

Ab extra. [L.] From without.
Ab initio. [L.] From the beginning.
Ab origine. [L.] From the origin.
Ab ovo. [L.] From the egg.
Abque ullâ conditione. [L.] Unconditionally.
Ab urbe conditâ. [L.] From the building of the city,—i. e., Rome.
A capite ad calcem. [L.] From head to heel.
Ad captandûm. [L.] To attract.
Addendum (pl. *addenda*). [L.] An addition; an appendix.
Ad eundem. [L.] To the same.
Ad finem. [L.] To the end.
Ad hominem. [L.] Personal; to the individual.
Ad infinitum. [L.] To infinity; without end.
Ad interim. [L.] In the mean while.
Ad libitum. [L.] At pleasure.
Ad nauseam usque. [L.] To satiety or disgust.
Ad referendum. [L.] For further consideration.
Adscriptus glebæ. [L.] Attached to the soil.
Ad unguem. [L.] To the very finger-nails.
Ad utrumque paratus. [L.] Prepared for either event.
Ad valorem. [L.] According to the value.
Æquo animo. [L.] With equanimity.
Affaire d'amour. [Fr.] A love-affair.
Affaire d'honneur. [Fr.] An affair of honor.
Affaire du cœur. [Fr.] An affair of the heart.
Affettuoso. [It.] (*Music*). Denoting what is to be sung or played tenderly.
A fin de. [Fr.] To the end that.
A fortiori. [L.] With stronger reason.
Agenda. [L. pl., *things to be done*.] Business to be done; a memorandum-book; a ritual or service-book.
A grande frais. [Fr.] At great expense.
A la bonne heure. [Fr.] At an early hour.
A l'abri. [Fr.] Under shelter.
A la Française. [Fr.] After the French manner.
Alamire. [It.] A note in music.
A l'Anglaise. [Fr.] After the English manner.
À l'improviste. [Fr.] On a sudden; unawares.
Allemande. [Fr.] A German dance.
Alma mater. [L.] Kind or benign mother.

A l'outrance. [Fr.] To the very death.
Alter ego. [L.] My other self.
Alter idem. [L.] Another exactly similar.
Allo-rilievo. [It.] That kind of relief in sculpture which projects as much as the life.
Amende honorable. [Fr.] An infamous punishment;—an apology for an injury.
A mensâ et thoro. [L.] From bed and board.
A merveille. [Fr.] To a wonder; marvellously.
Amicus curiæ. [L.] A friend of the court.
Amor patriæ. [L.] Patriotism.
Amour propre. [Fr.] Self-love; vanity.
Anglicæ. [L.] In English.
Animo et fide. [L.] By courage and faith.
Animus. [L.] Mind; intention.
Anno Christi. [L.] In the year of Christ.
Anno Domini. [L.] In the year of our Lord.
Anno mundi. [L.] In the year of the world.
Antanaclassis. [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which the same word is repeated in a different sense.
Ante bellum. [L.] Before the war.
Ante lucem. [L.] Before daylight.
Ante meridiem. [L.] Before noon.
Anticui. [L.] The people who, living on different sides of the equator, at noon have their shadows projected opposite ways.
Anteci. [Gr.] Those inhabitants of the earth who live under the same longitude and latitude, but in different hemispheres.
A parte ante. [L.] Of the preceding part.
Aperçu. [Fr.] A sketch; a summary.
A perte de vue. [Fr.] Beyond one's view.
A posteriori. [L.] From the latter; from the effect to the cause.
Apparatus belli. [L.] Materials for war.
Appoggiatura. [It.] (*Music*). A note directing an easy and graceful movement.
Appui. [Fr.] Point of support; purchase.
A prima vista. [It.] At first sight.
A priori. [L.] From the cause to the effect.
Apropos. [Fr.] Opportunely.
Arcana cælestia. [L.] Heavenly secrets.
Ardentia verba. [L.] Words that burn.
Argumentum ad hominem. [L.] An argument to the man.

- Argumentum ad ignorantiam.* [L.] An argument to ignorance, or founded on an adversary's ignorance of facts.
- Ariettu.* [It.] A short air, song, or tune.
- Arioso.* [It.] A movement of a common air.
- Arpeggio.* [It.] (*Music.*) The distinct sound of the notes of an instrumental chord, accompanying the voice.
- Arrectis auribus.* [L.] With attentive ears.
- A teneris annis.* [L.] From earliest years.
- A tort et à travers.* [Fr.] At random.
- A toute force.* [Fr.] With all one's might.
- Au bon droit.* [Fr.] To the just right.
- Audacter et sincère.* [L.] Boldly and sincerely.
- Audax et cautus.* [L.] Bold but wary.
- Audi alteram partem.* [L.] Hear the other side.
- Au fait.* [Fr.] Skilful; expert.
- Au fond.* [Fr.] To the bottom.
- Au pis aller.* [Fr.] At the worst.
- Aura popularis.* [L.] The popular breeze.
- Auri sacra fumes.* [L.] The accursed appetite for gold.
- Aut Cæsar aut nullus.* [L.] Either Cæsar, or no-body.
- Auto de fé.* [Sp., act of faith.] A sentence of the Inquisition for burning a heretic.
- Aux armes.* [Fr.] To arms.
- Auxilium ab alto.* [L.] Help is from on high.
- Avant-coureux.* [Fr.] One who is despatched before the rest to notify approach.
- Ave.* [L.] An address to the Virgin;—so called from the first words, *Ave Maria*.
- A verbis ad verbera.* [L.] From words to blows.
- A vinculo matrimonii.* [L.] From the bond of matrimony.
- A vostra salute.* [It.] }
A votre santé. [Fr.] } To your health.
- A vuestra salud.* [Sp.] }
- Badinage.* [Fr.] Light or playful discourse.
- Bus bleu.* [Fr.] Blue-stocking; a literary woman.
- Basso-relievo.* [It.] See *BASS-RELIEF*.
- Beaux-monde.* [Fr.] The gay world.
- Beaux-esprits.* [Fr.] Men of wit.
- Bel esprit.* [Fr.] A brilliant mind.
- Bella! horrida bella!* [L.] Wars! horrid wars!
- Ben trovato.* [It.] Well-invented.
- Billet doux.* [Fr.] A love-letter.
- Bis.* [L.] Twice, or repeated.
- Bona fide.* [L.] In good faith; really.
- Bonbone.* [Fr.] A confection.
- Bon gré, mal gré.* [Fr.] With good or ill grace.
- Bonhomie.* [Fr.] Good-natured simplicity.
- Bon-mot.* [Fr.] A jest; a witty repartee.
- Bonne.* [Fr.] A governess; a lady's maid.
- Bonne bouche.* [Fr.] A delicate bit.
- Bon-ton.* [Fr.] Fashion.
- Boutez en avant.* [Fr.] Push forward.
- Brevet d'invention.* [Fr.] A patent.
- Brevet.* [Fr.] Patented.
- Brevi manu.* [L.] With a short hand; off-hand.
- Brutum fulmen.* [L.] A harmless thunderbolt.
- Burletta.* [It.] A comic or farcical opera.
- Cachet.* [Fr.] A seal; a private state letter.
- Cacôthés.* [L.] An evil custom; a bad habit.
- Cacôthés loquendi.* [L.] A rage for speaking.
- Cacôthés scribendi.* [L.] A rage for writing.
- Cadenza.* [It.] (*Music.*) The fall or modulation of the voice.
- Cætera demum.* [L.] The remainder is wanting.
- Cæteris paribus.* [L.] Other things being equal.
- Calotte.* [Fr.] A cap or coil of hair.
- Campus Martius.* [L.] A place for military exercises.
- Candida pax.* [L.] White-robed peace.
- Cantate Domino.* [L.] Sing to the Lord.
- Capitulum, or Caput.* [L.] Section; chapter.
- Caponnière.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) A covered lodgment, with a little parapet.
- Capriccio.* [It.] (*Music.*) A loose, irregular species of composition.
- Capriccioso.* [It.] (*Music.*) A term to express a fantastic, free style.
- Caput mortuum.* [L.] Worthless remains.
- Carpe diem.* [L.] Improve time; embrace the opportunity.
- Carte blanche.* [Fr.] A blank paper to be filled up with such conditions as the person to whom it is sent thinks proper; unconditional terms.
- Causa belli.* [L.] A cause for war.
- Catalogue raisonné.* [Fr.] A catalogue of books arranged according to subjects.
- Caveat emptor.* [L.] Let the buyer beware.
- Centum.* [L.] A hundred.
- Centumviri.* [L.] The hundred Roman judges.
- Certiorari.* [L.] To be made more certain.
- Champs Elysées.* [Fr.] Elysian fields.
- Chapeau de bras.* [Fr.] A military cocked hat.
- Chargé d'affaires.* [Fr.] An ambassador or public minister of secondary rank.
- Châteaux en Espagne.* [Fr.] Castles in the air.
- Chef-d'œuvre.* [Fr.] A masterpiece.
- Chère amie.* [Fr.] A mistress.
- Cheval de bataille.* [Fr.] A war-horse.
- Chevaux-de-frise.* [Fr.] A military fence, or piece of timber used in defending a passage; a kind of trimming.
- Chevalier d'industrie.* [Fr.] A knight of industry; one who lives by fraud.
- Ci-devant.* [Fr.] Former; formerly.
- Clarum et venerabile nomen.* [L.] An illustrious and venerable name.
- Cognoscente (pl. cognoscenti).* [It.] One who is well versed in any thing; a connoisseur.
- Comitas inter gentes.* [L.] Comity between nations.
- Comme il faut.* [Fr.] As it should be.
- Componere lites.* [L.] To settle disputes.
- Compos mentis.* [L.] Of sound mind.
- Compte rendu.* [Fr.] A report or account.
- Con amore.* [It.] With love or inclination.
- Concio ad clerum.* [L.] A sermon or address to the clergy.
- Concordia discors.* [L.] Discordant concord.
- Congé d'élire.* [Fr.] The king's permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop.
- Contra bonos mores.* [L.] Against good manners or morals.
- Coutretemps.* [Fr.] An awkward predicament.
- Conversazione.* [It.] A meeting of company.
- Coram nobis.* [L.] Before us.
- Cordon sanitaire.* [Fr.] A line of guards against contagion or pestilence.
- Corpus delicti.* [L.] The main offence.
- Corrigenda.* [L.] Words to be altered.
- Cortège.* [Fr.] A train of attendants.
- Couleur de rose.* [Fr.] Rose color; flattering hue.
- Coup de grâce.* [Fr.] The mercy-stroke; finishing stroke.
- Coup de main.* [Fr.] A bold effort or attack.
- Coup de soleil.* [Fr.] Sun-stroke.

Coup d'état. [Fr.] A stroke of policy in state affairs.

Coup d'œil. [Fr.] A slight view; a glance.

Courage sans peur. [Fr.] Courage without fear.

Coureurs de bois. [Fr.] Forest-runners.

Coûte que coûte. [Fr.] Let it cost what it may.

Credenda. [L.] Things to be believed.

Credo quia impossibile est. [L.] I believe because it is impossible.

Crescit eundo. [L.] It increases in its course.

Cruz mathematicorum. [L.] The puzzle of mathematicians.

Cui bono? [L.] For whose benefit?

Cum grano salis. [L.] With a grain of salt; with some allowance.

Cum privilegio. [L.] With privilege or license.

Curiosa felicitas. [L.] A felicitous tact.

Curioso. [It.] A curious person; a virtuoso.

Currente calamo. [L.] With a rapid pen.

Custos rotulorum. [L.] The keeper of the rolls.

Da capo. [It.] (Music.) Signifying that the first part of a tune should be repeated.

D'accord. [Fr.] Agreed; in tune.

De bonne grâce. [Fr.] Willingly and kindly.

Deceptio visus. [L.] Optical illusion.

De die in diem. [L.] From day to day.

De facto. [L.] In fact; in reality.

De gustibus non disputandum. [L.] There is no disputing about tastes.

Dei gratia. [L.] By God's grace.

Déjeuner. [Fr.] A breakfast.

Déjeuner à la fourchette. [Fr.] A meat breakfast.

De jure. [L.] By or of right; by law.

Delirium tremens. [L.] The drunkard's madness.

De minimis non curatur. [L.] No notice is taken of trifles.

Dénouement. [Fr.] The discovery of the plot of a drama; catastrophe; a finishing.

De novo. [L.] Anew; from the beginning.

Deo gratias. [L.] Thanks to God.

Deo juvante. [L.] With God's help.

Deo volente. [L.] If God will.

De profundis. [L.] Out of the depths.

Desunt cetera. [L.] The remainder is wanting.

Detur digniori. [L.] Let it be given to the more worthy.

Deus ex machina. [L.] A rapid solution.

Dextro tempore. [L.] At a propitious time.

Dies faustus. [L.] A lucky day.

Dies infastus. [L.] An unlucky day.

Dies iræ. [L.] Day of wrath.

Dies non. [L.] No day in court.

Dieu défend le droit. [Fr.] God defends the right.

Dieu et mon droit. [Fr.] God and my right.

Dii majorum gentium. [L.] The twelve superior gods.

Dilettante (pl. *dilettanti*). [It.] One who delights in cultivating or promoting the fine arts.

Disiecta membra. [L.] Scattered remains.

Divide et impera. [L.] Divide and govern.

Docendo discimus. [L.] We learn by teaching.

Dolce. [It.] Same as *Dolcemente*.

Dolce far niente. [It.] Sweet do-nothing; delightful rest.

Dolcemente. [It.] (Music.) In a soft, agreeable manner.

Doloroso. [It.] (Music.) Soft and pathetic.

Dominus robiscum. [L.] The Lord be with you.

Double entendre. [Fr.] Double meaning.

Doux yeux. [Fr.] Soft glances.

Dramatis personæ. [L.] Characters of the drama; characters represented.

Droit des gens. [Fr.] The law of nations.

Droit et avant. [Fr.] Right and forward.

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori. [L.] It is a sweet and honorable thing to die for one's country.

Dum vivimus, vivamus. [L.] While we live, let us live.

Dura mater. [L.] A membrane covering the brain.

Durante beneplacito. [L.] During our good pleasure.

Eau de Cologne. [Fr.] Cologne water.

Eau de vie. [Fr.] Brandy.

Ece homo. [L.] Behold the man.

Ece signum. [L.] Behold the sign, or badge.

Editio princeps. [L.] The first edition.

Elapso tempore. [L.] The time having elapsed.

Elève. [Fr.] A pupil.

Elite. [Fr.] The flower of an army.

Eloignement. [Fr.] Estrangement.

Emeritus. [L.] An epithet applied to one honorably discharged from further public duty.

Empressement. [Fr.] Eagerness; haste; zeal.

Enceinte. [Fr.] Ground enclosed;—pregnant.

Enfants de famille. [Fr.] Children of the family.

Enfant trouvé. [Fr.] A foundling.

En masse. [Fr.] In a mass or body.

En passant. [Fr.] In passing; by the way.

En revanche. [Fr.] In return; as a requital.

En route. [Fr.] On the way or road.

Ensemble. [Fr.] One with another; a relative proportion of parts to the whole.

Entremets. [Fr.] Dainties between the courses.

Entre nous. [Fr.] Between ourselves.

Entresol. [Fr.] A low-studded story between the basement and the second story.

Entente cordiale. [Fr.] Mutual good will.

E pluribus unum. [L.] One of many.—The motto of the United States.—The allusion is to the formation of one federal government out of several independent States.

Ergo. [L.] Therefore;—a term in logic.

Errare humanum est. [L.] To err is human.

Espérance et Dieu. [Fr.] Hope and God.

Esprit de corps. [Fr.] The spirit of the body.

Est modus in rebus. [L.] There is a medium in all things.

Eto perpetua. [L.] Let it endure forever.

Et cetera. [L.] And the rest.

Et sic de similibus. [L.] And so of the like.

Et tu, Brute. [L.] And even you, Brutus.

Et abundantia. [L.] Out of the abundance.

Et animo. [L.] Heartily; sincerely.

Et cathedra. [L.] From the chair or pulpit; from high authority.

Excelsior. [L.] Higher; more elevated.

Exceptis excipiendis. [L.] The proper exceptions being made.

Extracta. [L.] Extracts.

Ex concessio. [L.] From what has been admitted.

Ex curia. [L.] Out of court.

Ex delicto. [L.] From the crime.

Exempli gratia. [L.] For example; for instance

Exeunt. [L.] They go out.

Exeunt omnes. [L.] All go out.

Exigeant. [Fr.] Requiring too much.

Ex merâ gratiâ. [L.] From mere favor.

Ex mero motu. [L.] From a mere motion.

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- Ex officio.* [L.] By virtue of his office.
Ex opere operato. [L.] By external works.
Ex parte. [L.] On one part or side.
Experimentum crucis. [L.] The experiment of the cross—a decisive experiment.
Experto crede. [L.] Trust one who has tried it.
Ex post facto. [L.] After the deed is done.
Expressis verbis. [L.] In express terms.
Expressivo. [It.] (Music.) With expression.
Ex tempore. [L.] Off-hand; on the spur of the moment; extemporaneously.
Ex uno disce omnes. [L.] From one learn all.
Exuvie. [L.] Cast skins; cast shells; whatever is shed by animals.
- Facile princeps.* [L.] The admitted chief.
Faire bonne mine. [Fr.] To put a good face on.
Faire mon devoir. [Fr.] To do my duty.
Fait accompli. [Fr.] A thing already done.
Fama clamorosa. [L.] Public scandal.
Fantasia. [It.] (Music.) A kind of air.
Fusces. [L.] Rods anciently carried before the Roman consuls as a mark of authority.
Fusti et nefasti dies. [L.] Lucky and unlucky days.
Faux pas. [Fr.] A false step.
Femme covert. [Law Fr.] A married woman.
Femme sola. [Law Fr.] A single woman.
Femme de chambre. [Fr.] A chamber-maid.
Feræ naturæ. [L.] Of a wild nature.
Ferme ornée. [Fr.] An ornamented farm.
Festina lente. [L.] Make haste slowly.
Fête. [Fr.] A feast; a festival day.
Fête champêtre. [Fr.] A rural feast celebrated out of doors.
Feu de joie. [Fr.] A bonfire.
Feuilleton. [Fr.] A small leaf—a supplement to, or the bottom of a page of, a newspaper.
Fiat lux. [L.] Let light be.
Fide et amore. [L.] By faith and love.
Fide et fortitudine. [L.] By faith and fortitude.
Fidei defensor. [L.] Defender of the faith.
Fideliter. [L.] Faithfully.
Fide, non armis. [L.] By faith, not by arms.
Fides Punica. [L.] Punic faith—treachery.
Fidus Achates. [L.] Faithful Achates.
Fieri facias. [L.] (Law.) A kind of judicial writ.
Filius nullius. [L.] A son of nobody.
Filius populi. [L.] A son of the people.
Fille de chambre. [Fr.] A chamber-maid.
Fille de joie. [Fr.] A prostitute.
Finis coronat opus. [L.] The end crowns the work.
Flagrante bello. [L.] While the war was raging.
Flagrante delicto. [L.] In the actual commission of the crime.
Forte. [It.] (Music.) Loudly, with strength and spirit.
Fortes fortuna juvat. [L.] Fortune favors the brave.
Fortissimo. [It.] (Music.) Very loud.
Fortiter et recte. [L.] With fortitude and rectitude.
Fortiter in re. [L.] With firmness in action.
Fugit hora. [L.] The hour flies.
Fuit illium. [L.] Troy has been.
Fulmen brutum. [L.] A harmless thunderbolt.
Functus officio. [L.] Having discharged his office.
Furor scribendi. [L.] A rage for writing.
Furor poeticus. [L.] Poetic rage or fire.
- Gallio.* [L.] In French.
Garde mobile. [Fr.] Guards liable to general service.
Gardes bien. [Fr.] Guard well; take care.
Gendarme. [Fr.] A military man.—The *gendarmes*, *gens d'armes*, or *gendarmes*, are troops in France employed by the police.
Genius loci. [L.] The genius of the place.
Gens de condition. [Fr.] People of rank.
Gens d'église. [Fr.] Churchmen; priests.
Gens de guerre. [Fr.] The military.
Gens de lettres. [Fr.] The literati.
Gens togata. [L.] Gownsmen; civilians.
Germanic. [L.] In German.
Glebe adscriptus. [L.] A servant belonging to the soil.
Gloria in excelsis. [L.] Glory to God in the highest.
Gloria Patri. [L.] Glory be to the Father.
Goutte à goutte. [Fr.] Drop by drop.
Grande parure. [Fr.] Full dress.
Gratia placendi. [L.] The delight of pleasing.
Guerra al cuchillo. [Sp.] War to the knife.
Guerra à l'outrance. [Fr.] War to the knife.
Guerra à mort. [Fr.] War to the death.
- Habeas corpus.* [L.] (Law.) A writ for delivering a person from false imprisonment, &c.
Haud passibus æquis. [L.] With unequal steps.
Haut et bon. [Fr.] Lofty and good.
Haut goût. [Fr.] A strong relish.
Hic et ubique. [L.] Here and everywhere.
Hic jacet. [L.] Here lies; *sepulchrum*, buried.
Hinc ille lachrymæ. [L.] Hence these tears.
Hoc loco. [L.] In this place.
Hoc tempore. [L.] At this time.
Hoi polloi (oi πολλοί). [Gr.] The many.
Homines est errare. [L.] To err is human.
Homme des affaires. [Fr.] A man of business.
Homme d'esprit. [Fr.] A man of wit or talent.
Homo sui juris. [L.] One who is his own master.
Honi soit qui mal y pense. [Fr.] Evil to him who evil thinks.
Honus alii artes. [L.] Honor cherishes the arts.
Hora è semper. [It.] It is always time.
Horresco referens. [L.] I shudder as I relate.
Hors de combat. [Fr.] Not in a condition to fight.
Hôtel des Invalides. [Fr.] A hospital in Paris for wounded soldiers, &c.
Hôtel de ville. [Fr.] Town-hall; city-hall.
Hôtel-Dieu. [Fr.] A hospital.
Humanum est errare. [L.] To err is human.
- Ibidem.* [L.] In the same place.
Ich diem. [German.] I serve.
Idem. [L.] The same.
Idem sonans. [L.] Having the same sound.
Id est. [L.] That is.
Id genus omne. [L.] All persons of that description.
Imo pectore. [L.] From the bottom of the heart.
Imperium in imperio. [L.] A state within a state.
In articulo mortis. [L.] At the point of death.
In celo quies. [L.] There is rest in heaven.
In curia. [L.] In court.
Index expurgatorius. [L.] A list of prohibited books.
In dubiis. [L.] In matters of doubt.
In esse. [L.] In actual being.
In extenso. [L.] In full; at large.

In extremis. [L.] At the point of death.
Infanta. (Spain and Portugal.) A princess of royal blood.
Infante. (Spain and Portugal.) A prince of royal blood.
In formâ pauperis. [L.] As a poor man.
In foro conscientie. [L.] Before the tribunal of conscience.
Infra dignitatem. [L.] Below one's dignity.
In limine. [L.] At the threshold.
In loco. [L.] In the proper place.
In loco parentis. [L.] In place of a parent.
In medias res. [L.] Into the midst of affairs.
In memoriam. [L.] In memory.
In partibus infidelium. [L.] In infidel countries.
In petto. [It.] In reserve or secrecy.
In posse. [L.] In possible being.
In presenti. [L.] At the present time.
In propria persona. [L.] In person.
In puris naturalibus. [L.] Stark naked.
In sæcula sæculorum. [L.] For ages on ages; for ever and ever.
In situ. [L.] In the natural situation.
Inspecimus. [L., we have inspected:] the first word in ancient charters, &c. An exemplification.
Instar omnium. [L.] An example which may suffice for all.
In statu quo. [L.] In the former state.
Inter alia. [L.] Among other things.
Inter nos. [L.] Between ourselves.
Inter pocula. [L.] In his cups.
In terrorem. [L.] In terror; by way of warning.
Inter se. [L.] Among themselves.
In toto. [L.] In the whole; entirely.
In transitu. [L.] In the passage; in passing.
In vacuo. [L.] In a vacuum.
In vino veritas. [L.] There is truth in wine.
Invidâ Minervâ. [L.] Without capacity or genius.
Ipsè dixit. [L.] He himself said it.
Ipsissima verba. [L.] The very words.
Ipsissimis verbis. [L.] In the very words.
Ipsò facto. [L.] By the act itself.
Ipsò jure. [L.] By the law itself.
Italice. [L.] In Italian.
Item. [L.] Also.

Janus clausis. [L.] With closed doors.
Je ne sais quoi. [Fr.] I know not what.
Jet d'eau. [Fr.] A water pipe or spout.
Jeu de mots. [Fr.] A play upon words.
Jeu d'esprit. [Fr.] A display of wit; a witticism.
Jubilate Deo. [L.] Be joyful in the Lord.
Judicium Dei. [L.] The judgment of God.
Jupiter tonans. [L.] The Thunderer, Jove.
Jure divino. [L.] By the divine law.
Jure humano. [L.] By human law.
Juris utriusque doctor. [L.] Doctor of both laws (civil and canonical).
Jus civile. [L.] The civil law.
Jus divinum. [L.] Divine right.
Jus et norma loquendi. [L.] The rule and law of speech.
Jus gentium. [L.] The law of nations.
Jus possessionis. [L.] The right of possession.
Jus proprietatis. [L.] The right of property.
Juste milieu. [Fr.] The golden mean.

Labor ipse voluptas. [L.] Labor itself is a pleasure.

Labor omnia vincit. [L.] Labor conquers all things.
Laisser faire. [Fr.] To let alone; to leave matters to their natural course.
Lapsum lingue. [L.] A slip of the tongue.
Lar (pl. lares). [L.] A household god.
Lares et penates. [L.] Household gods:—home.
L'argent. [Fr.] Silver; money.
Largo. [It.] (Music.) Terms denoting a slow movement.
Larghetto. } movement.
Latria. [L.] The highest kind of worship.
Laus Deo. [L.] Praise be to God.
Lector benevole. [L.] Gentle reader.
Legatus a latere. [L.] A papal ambassador extraordinary.
Le grand œuvre. [Fr.] The great work.
Le point du jour. [Fr.] Daybreak.
Le roi le veut. [Fr.] The king wills it.
Les extrêmes se touchent. [Fr.] Extremes meet.
Lettre de marque. [Fr.] A letter of marque.
Lettres de cachet. [Fr.] Sealed letters of the king, containing private orders.
Lex non scripta. [L.] The unwritten law; the common law.
Lex scripta. [L.] The written or statute law.
Lex talionis. [L.] The law of retaliation.
Lex terre. [L.] The law of the land.
Libretto. [It.] A little book; a pamphlet.
Licentia vatum. [L.] Poetical license.
L'incommu. [Fr.] The unknown.
L'incroyable. [Fr.] The incredible.
Lis litem generat. [L.] Strife begets strife.
Lis sub judice. [L.] A case not yet decided.
Lite pendente. [L.] During the trial.
Litteratim. [L.] Letter by letter; literally.
Littérateur. [Fr.] A literary man.
Loci communes. [L.] Commonplaces; topics.
Loco citato. [L.] In the place before cited.
Locum tenens. [L.] A substitute; a proxy.
Locus criminis. [L.] The place of the crime.
Locus penitentie. [L.] Place for repentance.
Locus sigilli. [L.] The place of the seal.
Longo intervallo. [L.] With a long interval.
Lucidus ordo. [L.] A lucid arrangement.
Lupus in fabulâ. [L.] The wolf in the fable.
Lusus naturæ. [L.] A freak of nature; a monster.

Macte virtute. [L.] Go on increasing in virtue.
Mademoiselle. [Fr.] A miss; a young girl.
Maestoso. [It.] (Music.) A term directing the part to be played with grandeur.
Magna est veritas et prævalebit. [L.] Truth is powerful, and will prevail.
Magni nominis umbra. [L.] The shadow of a great name.
Magnum bonum. [L.] A great good.
Magnum opus. [L.] A great work.
Magnus Apollo. [L.] Great Apollo:—a great oracle or authority.
Maison de campagne. [Fr.] A country-house.
Maison de ville. [Fr.] A town-house.
Maladie du pays. [Fr.] Homesickness.
Malâ fide. [L.] In bad faith; treacherously.
Mal à propos. [Fr.] Out of place; unseasonable.
Malum in se. [L.] A thing wrong in itself.
Malum prohibitum. [L.] A thing wrong because forbidden.
Mania a potu. [L.] Madness from drink; delirium tremens.
Manu forti. [L.] With a strong hand.

310 WORDS AND PHRASES FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

- Mans propriâ.* [L.] With one's own hand.
Materia medica. [L.] Substance used in medicine.
Micavais goût. [Fr.] Bad taste.
Micavais honte. [Fr.] Extreme bashfulness.
Miximus in minimis. [L.] Very great in very little things.
Mediocria firma. [L.] The middle station is safest.
Memento mori. [L.] Be mindful of death.
Memor et fidelis. [L.] Mindful and faithful.
Memoriâ in eternâ. [L.] In eternal remembrance.
Mens divini. [L.] Inspired mind of the poet.
Mens sana in corpore sano. [L.] A sound mind in a sound body.
Meo periculo. [L.] At my own risk.
Meum et tuum. [L.] Mine and thine:—property.
Minutiae. [L.] Trifles; minute points.
Mirabile dictu. [L.] Wonderful to relate.
Mirabile visu. [L.] Wonderful to see.
Modus operandi. [L.] The mode of operation.
Mollia tempora fundi. [L.] The favorable moments for speaking.
Monsieur. [Fr.] Sir.
Morceau (pl. morceaux). [Fr.] A small piece.
Mores majorum. [L.] After the manner of our ancestors.
Moto proprio. [L.] Of his own accord.
Mots d'usage. [Fr.] Phrases in common use.
Multum in parvo. [L.] Much in a little space.
Mutatis mutandis. [L.] The necessary changes being made.
Natale solum. [L.] Natal soil.
Necessitas non habet legem. [L.] Necessity has no law.
Née. [Fr.] Born.
Nefasti dies. [L.] Unlucky days.
Nem. con. [L., for *nemine contradicente*.] No one opposing.
Ne plus ultra. [L.] The utmost limit.
Ne quid nimis. [L.] Do not take too much of any thing:—avoid extremes.
Nil desperandum. [L.] Never despair.
N'importe. [Fr.] It matters not.
Nisi prius. [L.] (Law.) A judicial writ.
Nolens volens. [L.] Willing or unwilling.
Noli me tangere. [L.] Touch me not.
Nolle prosequi. [L.] (Law.) An agreement by the plaintiff that he will not further prosecute his suit.
Nolo episcopari. [L.] I wish not to be made bishop.
Nom de guerre. [Fr.] A war name:—an assumed travelling title.
Nom de plume. [Fr.] An assumed name of a writer.
Non compos mentis. [L.] Not of sound mind.
Non constat. [L.] It does not appear.
Non est inventus. [L.] He has not been found.
Non mi ricordo. [It.] I do not remember.
Non obstante. [L.] Notwithstanding any thing to the contrary.
Non sequitur. [L.] It does not follow:—an unwarranted conclusion.
Nosce teipsum. [L.] Know thyself.
Nota bene. [L.] Take notice.
Nous verrons. [Fr.] We shall see.
Novus homo. [L.] A new man.
Nudis verbis. [L.] In plain words.
Nudum pactum. [L.] A bare contract.
Nugæ canore. [L.] Melodious trifles.
Nullius filius. [L.] A son of nobody.
Nunc aut nunquam. [L.] Now or never.
Nunquam non paratus. [L.] Never unprepared.
Obiter dictum. [L.] A thing said by the way.
Odium theologicum. [L.] The hatred of theologians.
Œil de bœuf. [Fr.] Bull's eye.
Officina gentium. [L.] The workshop of nations.
Olla podrida. [Sp.] A heterogeneous mixture.
Omnia vincit labor. [L.] Labor overcomes all obstacles.
On dit. [Fr., it is said.] A loose report.
Onus probandi. [L.] The burden of proof.
Operu illius mea sunt. [L.] His works are mine.
Opus operatum. [L.] A mere outward work.
Oru et labora. [L.] Pray and labor.
Ora pro nobis. [L.] Pray for us.
Ore rotundo. [L.] With a full round voice.
Origo mali. [L.] The origin of the evil.
O, si sic omnia! [L.] O that he had always spoken or acted thus!
Os rotundum. [L.] A round mouth:—a flowing and eloquent delivery.
O tempora, O mores! [L.] O the times and the manners!
Œtium cum dignitate. [L.] Leisure with dignity.
Outre. [Fr.] Extravagant; out of the common limits; overstrained.
Ouvrier. [Fr.] An artisan; a workman.
Pacta conventa. [L.] Conditions agreed upon.
Pallida mors. [L.] Pale death.
Pur excellence. [Fr.] By way of eminence.
Pari passu. [L.] With equal pace.
Pur nobile fratrum. [L.] A noble pair of brothers.
Particeps criminis. [L.] An accomplice in the crime.
Parturiunt montes. [L.] The mountains are in labor.
Passim. [L.] Every where.
Paterfamilias. [L.] The father of a family.
Pater patriæ. [L.] The father of his country.
Patriis virtutibus. [L.] By hereditary virtue.
Penchant. [Fr.] Inclination:—propensity.
Pendente lite. [L.] While the suit is pending.
Per. [L.] By; as, per day,—i. e., by the day.
Per annum. [L.] By the year; yearly.
Per capita. [L.] By the head; singly.
Per centum. [L.] By the hundred.
Per diem. [L.] By the day.
Per fas et nefas. [L.] Through right and wrong.
Per saltum. [L.] By a leap:—by fits and starts.
Per se. [L.] By itself; for its own sake.
Petilio principii. [L.] A begging of the question.
Petit maître. [Fr.] A fop; a coxcomb.
Pia mater. [L.] A membrane covering the brain.
Pis aller. [Fr.] The worst or last shift.
Poco a poco. [Sp.] Little by little:—softly.
Point d'appui. [Fr.] Point of support.
Pons asinorum. [L.] The bridge of asses.
Posse comitatus. [L.] The power of the county; an armed body.
Post mortem. [L.] After death.
Post obitum. [L.] After death.
Pour prendre congé. [Fr.] To take leave.
Præcipe. [L.] (Law.) A kind of writ.
Præcognita. [L.] Things previously known.

- Præmonitus, præmunitus.* [L.] Forewarned, fore-armed.
- Primæ viæ.* [L.] The first passages.
- Prima facie.* [L.] On the first face or view.
- Primum mobile.* [L.] First impulse; that which puts every thing in motion.
- Primus inter pares.* [L.] The first among equals.
- Principiis obstu.* [L.] Resist the first beginnings.
- Privatim.* [L.] Privately; in secret.
- Pro bono publico.* [L.] For the public good.
- Pro confesso.* [L.] As if conceded.
- Pro Deo et ecclesiâ.* [L.] For God and the church.
- Pro et con.* [L.] For and against.
- Profanum vulgus.* [L.] The profane vulgar.
- Pro formâ.* [L.] For form's sake.
- Proh pudor.* [L.] O, for shame!
- Projet de loi.* [Fr.] A legislative bill or draft.
- Pro ratâ.* [L.] In proportion.
- Pro re natâ.* [L.] For a special purpose.
- Pro tanto.* [L.] For so much:—as far as it goes.
- Protégé.* [Fr.] A person protected and patronized.
- Pro tempore.* [L.] For the time; temporarily.
- Proteus.* [L.] One who assumes any shape.
- Publicè.* [L.] Publicly; in public.
- Punica fides.* [L.] Punic faith:—treachery.
- Quamdiu se bene gesserit.* [L.] As long as he shall conduct himself properly.
- Quantum libet.* [L.] As much as you please.
- Quantum sufficit.* [L.] Enough.
- Quid nunc?* [L.] What now? what news?
- Quid pro quo.* [L.] One thing for another; an equivalent.
- Quid rides?* [L.] Why do you laugh?
- Qui vire?* [Fr.] "Who goes there?" On the alert.
- Quo animo.* [L.] With what intention.
- Quocunque nomine.* [L.] Under whatever name.
- Quod avertat Deus.* [L.] Which may God avert.
- Quod erat demonstrandum.* [L.] Which was to be demonstrated.
- Quod erat faciendum.* [L.] Which was to be done.
- Quot homines, tot sententie.* [L.] Many men, many minds.
- Quo warraulo.* [Law L.] A kind of writ.
- Raison d'être.* [Fr.] Reason for being.
- Raison d'état.* [Fr.] A reason of state.
- Rara avis.* [L.] A rare bird.
- Rectè et modicè.* [L.] Justly and mildly.
- Rectus in curiâ.* [L.] Upright in the court; with clean hands.
- Reductio ad absurdum.* [L.] A reduction to an absurdity.
- Re infectâ.* [L.] The business being unfinished.
- Remis velique.* [L.] With oars and sails.
- Rentes.* [Fr.] Funds bearing interest; stocks.
- Requiescat in pace.* [L.] May he rest in peace.
- Res angusta domi.* [L.] Narrow circumstances.
- Respublica.* [L.] The republic.
- Resurgam.* [L.] I shall rise again.
- Ride si sapias.* [L.] Laugh if you are wise.
- Rire sous cape.* [Fr.] To laugh in one's sleeve.
- Rilornello.* [It.] The repeat or burden of a song.
- Rota.* [L.] A list of persons: a court.
- Ruat cælum.* [L.] Let the heavens fall.
- Ruse.* [Fr.] Cunning; artifice; fraud; deceit.
- Ruse contre ruse.* [Fr.] Trick against trick.
- Ruse de guerre.* [Fr.] A stratagem of war.
- Rus in urbe.* [L.] The country in the city.
- Sal Atticum.* [L.] Attic salt; wit.
- Salvo jure.* [L.] Without detriment to the right.
- Salvo pudore.* [L.] Without offence to modesty.
- Sanctum sanctorum.* [L.] The holy of holies.
- Sang-froid.* [Fr.] Coolness; indifference; freedom from agitation.
- Sans-culotte.* [Fr.] A man without breeches; a ragamuffin.
- Sans rime et sans raison.* [Fr.] Without rhyme or reason.
- Sans souci.* [Fr.] Without care.
- Sans tache.* [Fr.] Without spot.
- Sartor resartus.* [L.] The cobbler mended.
- Satis verborum.* [L.] Enough of words.
- Savoir-faire.* [Fr.] Tact; skill; industry.
- Scandalum magnatum.* [L.] (*Law.*) Scandal or opprobrium done to any high personage.
- Scire facias.* [L.] (*Law.*) A kind of judicial writ.
- Secundum artem.* [L.] According to art.
- Semper idem.* [L.] Always the same.
- Semper paratus.* [L.] Always prepared.
- Senatûs consultum.* [L.] A decree of the senate.
- Serialim.* [L.] In regular order.
- Servare modum.* [L.] To keep within bounds.
- Sesquipedalia verba.* [L.] Words a foot and a half long.
- Similia similibus curantur.* [L.] Like is cured by like. [The principle of homeopathy.]
- Simplex munditiâ.* [L.] Of simple elegance.
- Sine die.* [L.] Without naming a day.
- Sine quâ non.* [L.] Without which, not; an indispensable condition.
- Siste, viator.* [L.] Stop, traveller.
- Soi-disant.* [Fr.] Self-called; pretended.
- Soirée.* [Fr.] An evening party.
- Soli Deo gloria.* [L.] To God alone be glory.
- Solvuntur tabule.* [L.] (*Law.*) The bills are dismissed:—the defendant is acquitted.
- Sotto voce.* [It.] In an under-tone or whisper.
- Spero meliora.* [L.] I hope for better things.
- Spolia opima.* [L.] The richest booty.
- Status quo.* [L.] The state in which.
- Stet.* [L.] Let it stand.
- Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.* [L.] Gentle in manner, forcible in execution.
- Sub colore juris.* [L.] Under color of law.
- Sub judice lis est.* [L.] The cause is yet before the judge.
- Sub rosa.* [L.] Under the rose; privately.
- Sui generis.* [L.] Of a peculiar kind.
- Summum bonum.* [L.] The greatest good.
- Superseleas.* [L.] (*Law.*) A writ to stay proceedings.
- Suppressio veri.* [L.] The suppression of the truth.
- Suum cuique.* [L.] Let every one have his own.
- Table d'hôte.* [Fr.] An ordinary.
- Tedium vite.* [L.] Weariness of life.
- Tangere vulnus.* [L.] To touch a sore place.
- Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illa.* [L.] Times change, and we change with them.
- Tempus fugit.* [L.] Time flies.
- Tenax propositi.* [L.] Tenacious of his purpose.
- Terra firma.* [L.] Solid land; the continent.

312 WORDS AND PHRASES FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

Terra incognita. [L.] An unknown land.
Tertium quid. [L.] A third something.
Toga virilis. [L.] The Roman gown of manhood.
To kalon (τὸ καλόν). [Gr.] The beautiful; the chief good.
To prepon (τὸ πρόπον). [Gr.] The becoming; the proper.
Totidem verbis. [L.] In so many words.
Toties quoties. [L.] As often as.
Toto caelo. [L.] By the whole heavens.
Toujours prêt. [Fr.] Always ready.
Toujours propice. [Fr.] Always propitious.
Tout au contraire. [Fr.] Just the contrary.
Tout ensemble. [Fr.] The whole taken together.
Tria juncta in uno. [L.] Three joined in one.
Troya fuit. [L.] Troy was—[is no more].
Uberrima fides. [L.] A superabundant faith.
Ubi supra. [L.] Where above mentioned.
Ultima ratio. [L.] The last reasoning.
Ultimus, or Ultimo. [L.] The last;—often contracted to *Ulti*.
Unâ voce. [L.] With one voice.
Væque ad aras. [L.] To the very altars.
Væque ad nauseam. [L.] So as to disgust.
Una loquendi. [L.] Custom in speaking.
Unâ dulci. [L.] The useful with the agreeable.
Ut infra. [L.] As stated or cited below.
Ut possidetis. [L.] As you possess;—let each party keep what is in his possession.
Ut supra. [L.] As above stated, or cited.
Vade in pace. [L.] Go in peace.
Vade mecum. [L.] A book or manual that a person always carries with him.
Væ victis. [L.] Woe to the vanquished.
Valet de chambre. [Fr.] A valet; a body-servant.
Valeat et plaudite. [L.] Farewell and applaud.
Varis lectiones. [L.] Various readings.
Variorum. [L.] *Variorum editiones* are editions of works in which various readings and the notes of various commentators are inserted.
Velis et remis. [L.] With sails and oars.
Ventre facias. [L.] You shall cause to come.
Veni, vidi, vici. [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered.

Verbatim et literatim. [L.] Word for word, and letter for letter.
Veritas prævalet. [L.] Truth will prevail.
Veritas vincit. [L.] Truth conquers.
Vethurmo. [It.] An owner or driver of a *vehitura*, an Italian travelling carriage.
Vexata questio. [L.] A question much disputed; a vexed question.
Via media. [L.] A middle way or course.
Vice. [L.] In the room of.
Vice versâ. [L.] The terms being reversed.
Vide. [L.] See.
Vide ut supra. [L.] See the preceding.
Vi et armis. [L.] By force of arms; by violence.
Vigilate et orate. [L.] Watch and pray.
Viguer de dessus. [Fr.] Strength is from above.
Vinculum matrimonii. [L.] Bond of matrimony.
Virtus sola nobilitat. [L.] Virtue alone ennobles.
Virtute et labore. [L.] By virtue and toil.
Virtute et opère. [L.] By virtue and industry.
Virtute, non verbis. [L.] By virtue, not by words.
Virtute offici. [L.] By virtue of his office.
Viser à deux buts. [Fr.] To aim at two marks.
Vis inertia. [L.] The power of inertness.
Vis medicatrix nature. [L.] The healing power of nature.
Vita cito. [L.] The power or vigor of life.
Vita brevis, ars longa. [L.] Life is short, and art is long.
Vivat republica. [L.] Long live the republic.
Vivat rex. [L.] Long live the king.
Vivâ voce. [L.] By the living voice; by word of mouth.
Vive la bagatelle. [Fr.] Success to trifles.
Vive la république. [Fr.] Long live the republic.
Vive le roi. [Fr.] Long live the king.
Vive, vale. [L.] Live, and be well.
Viz. (a contraction of *videlicet*). Namely.
Vota vita mea. [L.] My life is devoted.
Vox et præterea nihil. [L.] Voice and nothing more; sound without sense.
Vox populi. [L.] The voice of the people.
Vulgò. [L.] Commonly.
Zonam perdidit. [L.] He has lost his purse.
Zonam solvere. [L.] To unloose the virgin zone.

PRONUNCIATION

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

PREFACE AND REMARKS.

Greek and Latin names introduced into modern languages naturally acquire, in sound and rhythm, the main characteristics of the different languages which receive them. That which is chiefly attended to and sought after, in classical names, is the seat of the accent; and when the seat of the accent and the syllabication are determined, these names are pronounced, in the English language, according to the powers of the letters in common English words. In the present work no attempt is made to present the systems of pronunciation known as Continental and ecclesiastical, and the so-called ancient method is also deemed unnecessary for a work of this description.

An accented vowel in the penultimate syllable, when followed by a single consonant, by *j* or *z*, or by a mute with *l* or *r*, has the long sound; as, *A'bas*, *A'cra*; otherwise it is short, as, *Abdân'tia*. This pronunciation, in cases like the first and the last of these examples, is so obvious that it has not been deemed necessary to include such words in the vocabulary.

Exception.—Before *gl* and *tl*, the vowel of the penult, unless it be *u*, has the short sound; as, *Ægle* (эг'le), *Atlas* (ät'las).

The final *e* is always sounded; as in *Bereni'ce*. This remark, of course, does not apply to Anglicized forms; as, *Proser-pine* for *Proserpina*.

In Greek and Latin names the letter *g* has its soft sound before the vowels *e*, *i*, and *y*, and before the diphthongs *æ* and *æ*.

The digraph *ch*, in Greek and Latin names, and likewise in almost all Hebrew names, is sounded hard, like *k*. The digraphs *ch*, *ph*, *rh*, and *th* are to be regarded as single consonants.

Every final *i*, though unaccented, has its long open sound, as in *Alani*. But when *i*, or its equivalent *y*, ends an unaccented first syllable of a word, it has in some cases its long sound,

as in *Bianor*; in some it takes the indistinct sound of *e*, as in *Olicia*; and in some it is difficult to determine which of these sounds is to be preferred, as there is a want of agreement with respect to them among good speakers.

The termination *es* is pronounced like the English word *ease*; as, *Achilles* (a-kil'lêz).

The terminations *aus* and *ous* are always pronounced in two syllables; as, *Men-e-la-us*, *Antin'o-us*.

The termination *eus* in proper names which in Greek end in *evs*, as *Orpheus*, *Prometheus*, is to be pronounced as one syllable, the *eu* being a diphthong. But in the termination *eus* in adjectives *eu* is not a diphthong.

There is a class of proper names ending in *ia*, which, in their classical pronunciation, have the accent on the penultimate; as, *Alexandri'a*, *Cassandri'a*, *Deidami'a*, *Philadelphi'a*, *Samari'a*, &c. The English analogy strongly favors the antepenultimate accent in the pronunciation of this class of words, and they have consequently become, in a measure, Anglicized. In fact, the words *Alexandria*, *Philadelphia*, and *Samaria* are so much Anglicized that it would seem pedantic, in reading or speaking English, to pronounce them otherwise than with the antepenultimate accent. But such of these names as are scarcely at all Anglicized, as *Antiochia*, *Deidamia*, *Laomedea*, &c., may be allowed to retain their classical accentuation.

There are some other classical names which have become more or less Anglicized, and which have, in consequence, had their pronunciation, in a greater or less degree, changed from the classical standard. Thus, *Arius*, the name of the celebrated heretic, is pronounced *A'rius* in English, though the penult is long in Greek; and the usage of the English poets has substituted *Hyperion* for *Hyperion*.

The following Rules of Pronunciation are referred to by Figures in the subjoined Vocabularies.

RULE 1.—The consonants *c*, *s*, and *t*, immediately preceded by the accent, and standing before *i* followed by another vowel, commonly have the sound of *sh*; as in *Pho'cion* (fō'she-ōn), *Ac'cius* (āk'she-ūs), *Ac'tium* (āk'she-ūm), *Helve'tii* (hel-vē'she-ī).—*C* following an accented syllable has also the same sound before *eu* and *yo*, as in *Cadu'ceus* (ka-dū'she-ūs), *Si'cyon* (sīsh'e-ōn).

Exceptions.—*T*, when preceded by *s* or *x*, has its hard sound, as in *Sestius*, *Sextius*.—When *si* or *zi*, immediately preceded by an accented vowel, is followed by a vowel, the *s* or *z* generally takes the sound of *zh*; as, *Me'sia* (mē'zhe-a), *He'siod* (hē'zhe-ōd), *Ely'sium* (e-līzh'e-ūm), *Sa-ba'zias* (sa-bā'zhe-ūs).

RULE 2.—In some proper names *i* preserves its true sound; as, *Ætion*, *Amphictyon*, *Androtion*, *Polytion*, *Sotion*, *Socraton*, *Stratton*, *Theodotion*, and a few others.

RULE 3.—In words ending in *eia*, *eii*, *eium*, and *eius*, with the accent on the *e*, the *i* following the accent is to be understood as articulating the following vowel like *y* consonant; as, *Elege'ia* (el-e-jē'ya), *Pompeii* (pom-pē'yi), *Pompe'ium* (pom-

pē'yum), *Pompe'ius* (pom-pē'yus). The same rule also applies to words ending in *ia* preceded by *a* or *o* having the accent upon it, as *Acha'ia* (a-kā'ya), *Lato'ia* (la-tō'ya), and likewise to words having the accent on a vowel followed by *ia*, as *Ple'iades* (plē'ya-dēs). The digraph *yi* followed by a vowel generally represents the Greek diphthong *vi*, and forms but one syllable; as, *Harpyia*, pronounced *harpy'ya*, or, as some prefer, *harpy'a*.

RULE 4.—The diphthongs *æ* and *æ*, ending a syllable with the accent on it, are pronounced like long *e*, as in *Cæ'sar* (sē'zar), but when followed by a consonant in the same syllable, like short *e*, as in *Dæd'alus* (dēd'a-lūs).

RULE 5.—In Greek and Latin words which begin with uncombinable consonants, the first letter is silent; thus, *C* in *Cneius* and *Ctesiphon*, *M* in *Mneus*, *P* in *Psyche* and *Ptolemy*, *Ph* in *Phthia*, and *T* in *Tmolus*, are not sounded.

RULE 6.—The termination *eus* in most Greek proper names is to be pronounced in one syllable; as, *Æge'us*, *Or'phe'us*, used as nouns; but *Æ-gē'us*, *Or-phē'us*, used as adjectives.

GREEK, LATIN, AND LATINIZED GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

The figures annexed to the words refer to the *Six Rules of Pronunciation*, on page 314. Thus, the figure 4, annexed to *Æmode*, refers to Rule 4, which shows that the word is pronounced Æm'q-dē. The words in *Italics* are the preceding words *Anglicized*. Thus, the Latin word *Antiocheia* is changed, in English, into *Antioch*.

Å'ba, and Å'bæ	Å'c'i-ris	Æ'j-l-4	Æ-thū'sæ	Å-löp-q-oqn-nē-
Åb-a-cm'num	Å'cræ	Æ'j-l'i-æ	Æ'tnæ 4	sus
Åb-a-cē'næ	Å'cræ	Æ'j-lips 4	Æ-tō'li-æ	Å-lō'rus
Å'bæ	Å-crw'pneūs 6	Æ'j-m'h-rūs, or	Æ-tō'lus	Ål'pēs
Å-bæ'g-a-rūs	Å-crw'phī-æ	Æ'j-mū'rus 4	Æ-x-ō'næ 4	Ål-phē'us 3
Å'b-a-ri	Å'c-ræph'i-nī-æ 4	Æ'j-næ	Å-frā'nī-æ	Ål-phē'us
Å-bæ's'i	Å'c-ræ'g-ās	Æ'j-m'i-ūm	Å-g-a-nīp'pē	Ål-phī-q-tūs
Åb-dē'ra	Å'cri-æ	Æ'j-ra	Å-g-a-nīp'pē	Ål-sī-q-t'us 1
Åb-el-lī'num	Å-c-ræ-qe-rāu'nī-æ	Æ'j-rū'as 4	Å-g-a-thū'sæ	Ål-thæ's
Å'bī-æ	Å-c-ræ-qo-rin'thus	Æ'j-s'as	Å-g-a-thū'r'næ	Ål-tī'num
Å'bī-ā'nus	Å-crō'nī-us	Æ'j-ti-ūm 1	Å-g-a-thū'r'næ	Å-mān'i-dēs
Å'bī-i	Å-crōp'o-lis	Æ'j-ūm	Å-g-a-thū'r'ci	Å-mā'nus
Å'bī-læ	Å-c-ræ-rō'æ	Æ'gōs Pōt'æ-mī,	Å-g-bāt'æ-næ	Å-mār'dus
Åbī-lē'næ	Å-c-tæ's	or Pōt'æ-mōs	Å-g-tin'cūm	Å-m-æ-r'n'thus
Å'bno-bæ	Å'c-tō	Æ-gū'sæ	Å-gin'num	Å-m-æ-sē'nus
Å-bōn-i-fer'shos	Å'c-ti-ūm 1	Æ-gū'p'as	Å-g-o-ræ	Å-m-æ-sī'æ
Åb-o-ris'i-nēs	Å'd-a-næ	Æ-gū'p'as	Å-græ	Å-mā'træ
Åb-syr'ti-dēs	Å'd-a-næ	Æ-gū'p'ti-i 1	Å-græ'i	Å-m-æ-thūs
Åb-ū-sē'næ, or	Å'd-ū-æ	Æ-gū'p'tus	Å-grī-ā'nēs	Å-māz'o-nēs
Åb-ū-sī'næ	Å'dēs	Æ-gū's	Å-grī-ā'n'tum	Åm-bī-ā'nī
Å-b'y-dos	Å-dī-æ-bē'næ	Æ-lā'næ	Å-gū'r'i-ūm	Åm-bīa-dæ
Å-b'y-dus	Å-d-ræ-mī'tæ	Æ-lī-æ	Å-i-æ	Åm-br'y'us
Å'b'y-læ	Å-d-ræ-mī'ti-ūm	Æ-mā'thi-æ	Å-i-æ-bās'træ	Åm-c-rī-q-læ
Å-c-a-cē'sj-ūm 1	Å-d-ræ-næ	Æ-mī'lī-æ	Å-l-æ-bas-trī'tēs	Å-mēs'træ-tūs
Å-c-a-cē-mī'æ, or	Å-d-rā'nūm	Æ-m'q-dæ 4	Å-lm'æ	Åm'i-j-dæ
Å-c-a-dē'mī-æ	Å-d-rā'nus	Æ-mō'næ	Å-l-al-cōm'q-næ	Åm'i-j-dæ
Å'c-a-mās	Å'drī-æ	Æ-nē'i-æ	Å-lā'nī	Å-m'i'j-si 1
Å-cān'thus	Å-drī-ān-ōp'o-lis	Æ-nī-ā'nēs	Å-lāu'nī	Åm'i-j-sūn
Å-c-ār-nā'nī-æ	Å-drī-ān'cūm	Æ-nus	Ål'bā Jū'lī-æ	Åm-i-tēr'num
Å'c-ōi	Å-d-rx-mē'tum	Æ-ō'lī-æ	Ål'bā Lōn'æ	Åm-mo-nī'tæ
Å'c-q-lūm	Å-d-ū-ā'tī-ōi	Æ-o-lis	Ål'bā Pōm-pē'i-æ 3	Åm-nī'us
Å-cēph'æ-lī	Å-dū'lis, or -læ	Æ-ō'nī-æ	Ål-bā'nūm	Å-mōr'gōs
Å-cē'stæ	Å-dū'lis	Æ-pē'æ	Ål-bī-ōnī	Åm-pē-lōs
Å-che'æ	Å-d-rx-māsh'i-dæ	Æ-pē'ia, or	Ål-bū-cē'lī-æ	Åm-pē-lō'sj-æ 1
Å-che'æ	Æ-a-cē'æ	Æ-pē'i-æ	Ål-bū-læ	Åm-phæx'i-3
Åsh-æ-mē-mē'nī-æ	Æ'as	Æ-p'y	Ål-cōm'q-næ	Åm-phē'i'æ 3
Å-shā'i-æ 3	Æ'cæ	Æ-quī	Ål-ox-ō'nī-æ	Åm-phī'æ-lō
Å-shā'tēs	Æ'd-ū-i 4	Æ-quo'q-lī	Ål-læ-æ	Åm-phī-clē'æ
Åsh-e-lō'us	Æ'æ	Æ-quo'q-lī	Ål-q-mān'nī	Åm-phī-clē'æ 3
Å-shēr'dus	Æ-tæ'um	Æ-ō'pūs	Å-lō'æ	Åm-phīd'q-lī
Åsh-e-rōn	Æ-gā'lē-ōs	Æ-sē'pūs	Å-lō'g-æ 1	Åm-phī-gē-nī'æ
Åsh-e-rōn'tī-æ 1	Æ-gā'lē-ūm	Æ-sē'nī-æ	Å-lō'trī-ūm	Åm-phī-lō-shī-æ
Åsh-e-rū'gī-æ 1	Æ-gā'tēs	Æ-sj-ōn 1	Ål-ex-ān-drē'i-æ 3	Åm-phīp'o-lis
Å-shē'tum	Æ'g-æ-ās, or	Æ-sīs	Ål-ex-ān-drī'æ or	Åm-phī'rō-pē
Å-shī'læs	Æ-gē'as	Æ-sī'tæ	Ål-ex-ān-drī-æ	Å-m'y-clæ
Åsh-j-l-lūm	Æ-gē-ā'tēs	Æ-sj-ūm 1	Ål-i-phē'ræ	Åm'y-dōn
Åsh'rā-dūs	Æ-gē'rj-æ	Æ-sū-læ 4	Å-lī'ō	Åm-y-mō'nē
Å-ci'læ, or	Æ'gī-æ, or Å-gī'æ	Æ-s'y-mæ	Å-lī'sum	Åm'y-rūs
Å'cī-læ	Æ-gī-lē	Æ-thī'q-pēs	Ål-lī'tæ	Å-m-æ-æ
Å'cī-nī-pō, or	Æ-gī-æ-lī'æ	Æ-thī-ō'pī-æ	Ål-lōb'rō-ē's	Ån-æ-phē
Å-cīnī-pō	Æ-gī-j-dæ 4	Æ-thī-ō'pē	Ål'q-pē	Ån-æ-phī'y'tus

Pär-näs'sus	Pew-cō'ti-ā 1	Pjō-tā'vī-ūm	Pōs-i-dō'nī-ūm	Rhō'nus
Pär-nēs	Pew-cō'ti-ī 1	Pf'ō-rē	Pō-tān'ti-ā 1	Rhō'ti-cō
Pär-o-pām'i-sūs,	Pew-cō'ni	Pf'ō-rēs	Pōt-ni-sē	Rhī-nō-cō-lū'rā
or Pär-o-lā-mi'-	Pha-cō'sq	Pf'ō-ris	Pōt-ti-ā 1	Rhī-nō-cō-rū'rā
as	Pha-cō'sq	Pf'ō-ris	Pōw-nēs'tē	Rhīn-ōt-mē'tys
Pā-rō'pus	Phas'tōs 4	Pim-plā's	Pōw-ti 4	Rhī'pē
Pār-o-rē'ā, or -rī'ā	Phā-lā'ra, or	Pim-prā'mē	Pōw'tus	Rhō'd-ā-nūs
Pār-rhā'gī-ā 1	Phālā'ra	Pin-ā'ra	Pōw'gī-mē 1	Rhō'dē
Pār-thē'nī-ās	Phā-lē'rūm	Pin-ā-rūs	Pōw'gī-ī 1	Rhō'dī-ā
Pār-thēn'ō-pē	Phān-ē-gō'rī-ā	Phā-d-rūs	Pri-dn'ō-tūs	Rhō'dī-ū
Pār-thī-ā	Phān'ō-tē	Pin'dus	Pri-vēr nūm	Rhōc-tē-pē
Pā-ry-ā-drēs	Phā'rē, or Phē'rē	Pi-nēs'tus	Pri-vēr nūm	Rhōc'ti-ōn 2
Pā-ry-ā'tēs	Phar-cō'don	Pi-ō'nī-ā	Prōsh'x-tē	Rhyn'ā-cūs
Pā-sār'gā-dē, or	Phār-mā-cū'sq	Pi-rē-cūs 6	Pōcō-pōn-nēs'sus	Rō-mā'nī
Pā-sār'gā-dē	Phar-nā'cī-ā 1	Pi-rē-nē	Pōcō-pōn'ti	Rō-mā'nī-ūm
Pā-sit'i-gris	Phar-sā'li-ā	Pf'ā's	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō-bōm'ā-gūs
Pās-sā-rōn	Phar-sā'los	Pf'ā'idā'ī-ā	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'bī
Pāt'ā-rā	Phar-sā'lus	Pf'ā'idā'ī-cō	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'bī-cōn
Pā-tā'vī-ūm	Phar-rū'gī-ī 1	Pf'ā-tā'rī-ā	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'būm Mā'rē
Pāt'wē	Phār'x-gō	Pf'ā't-yr-rūs	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pāt'tā-lē	Phās-ā-gō'lis	Pf'ā't-nē	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pāt'tā-lē'nē	Phā-sē'lis	Pf'ā't-nē	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pāu-sā'li'pon	Phā-gī-ā'nā 1	Pf'ā't-nē	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pāu-sā'li'pus	Phā'sis	Pf'ā't-nē	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pē-dā'li-ūm	Phā-sē'mon	Pf'ā't-nē	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pē-dā'sā, or -sūs	Phā'sē, or Phā'sē-ā 4	Pf'ā't-nē	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pē-lās'gī	Phē'lō-ō	Pf'ā't-nē	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pē-lās'gī-ā	Phē'nē-ōs	Pf'ā't-nē	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pē-lās'gī-ō'tis	Phē'nē-ūs	Pf'ā't-nē	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pēl'ō-cās	Phē'rē	Pf'ā't-nē	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pēl'ī-nēs'us	Phēr'ī-nūm	Pf'ā't-nē	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pēl'ī-ōn	Phī-ā-lē	Pf'ā't-nē	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pēl'ī-ūm	Phī-ā'li-ā	Pf'ā't-nē	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pēl-lā'nā	Phig-ā-lē'ā, or	Pf'ā't-nē	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pēl-lē'nē	Phī-gā'li-ā	Pf'ā't-nē	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pēl'ō-pōn-nēs'sus	Phīl-ā-del-phi'ā	Pf'ā't-nē	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pē-lō'rūm, or	Phīl-ā-del-phi-ā	Pf'ā't-nē	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pē-lō'rū	Phī'lēs	Pf'ā't-nē	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pē-lū'gī-ūm 1	Phī-lē'nī	Pf'ā't-nē	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pē-nē'ī-ūs 3	Phīl'ip'pī	Pf'ā't-nē	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pē-nī-ūs	Phīl'ip'pō'p'ō-lis	Pf'ā't-nē	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pēn-nī-nēs	Phīl'ip'pō'p'ō-lis	Pf'ā't-nē	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pēn-tē-dā'ō'tx-lōn	Phīl'ip'pō'p'ō-lis	Pf'ā't-nē	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pēn'tē-lē	Phīl'ip'pō'p'ō-lis	Pf'ā't-nē	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pēn'tē-lī'ūm	Phīl'ip'pō'p'ō-lis	Pf'ā't-nē	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pēp-ā-rē'thōs	Phīl'ip'pō'p'ō-lis	Pf'ā't-nē	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pē-rē'ā	Phīl'ip'pō'p'ō-lis	Pf'ā't-nē	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pēr-cō'tē	Phīl'ip'pō'p'ō-lis	Pf'ā't-nē	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pēr-gā-mōs	Phīl'ip'pō'p'ō-lis	Pf'ā't-nē	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pēr-gā-mūm	Phīl'ip'pō'p'ō-lis	Pf'ā't-nē	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pēr-gā-mūs	Phīl'ip'pō'p'ō-lis	Pf'ā't-nē	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pēr-gē	Phīl'ip'pō'p'ō-lis	Pf'ā't-nē	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pēr-rin'thus	Phīl'ip'pō'p'ō-lis	Pf'ā't-nē	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pēr-pe-rē'nē	Phīl'ip'pō'p'ō-lis	Pf'ā't-nē	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pēr-sā-bō'rā	Phīl'ip'pō'p'ō-lis	Pf'ā't-nē	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pēr-sēp'ō-lis	Phīl'ip'pō'p'ō-lis	Pf'ā't-nē	Pōcō-pōn'ti-ā 1	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pēr-sī-ā 1	Phthī'ā 5	Pōm-pē'ī-ā 3	Pōm-pē'ī-ā 3	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pēr-tū'ā	Phthī'ā 5	Pōm-pē'ī-ā 3	Pōm-pē'ī-ā 3	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pēr-tū'ā 1	Phthī'ā 5	Pōm-pē'ī-ā 3	Pōm-pē'ī-ā 3	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pēs-sī-nūs, or	Phthī'ā 5	Pōm-pē'ī-ā 3	Pōm-pē'ī-ā 3	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pēs-sī-nūs	Phthī'ā 5	Pōm-pē'ī-ā 3	Pōm-pē'ī-ā 3	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pē-tā'li-ā	Phthī'ā 5	Pōm-pē'ī-ā 3	Pōm-pē'ī-ā 3	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pē-tā'li-ā	Phthī'ā 5	Pōm-pē'ī-ā 3	Pōm-pē'ī-ā 3	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pē-tē-ōn	Phthī'ā 5	Pōm-pē'ī-ā 3	Pōm-pē'ī-ā 3	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pē'trē	Phthī'ā 5	Pōm-pē'ī-ā 3	Pōm-pē'ī-ā 3	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pē-trē'ā	Phthī'ā 5	Pōm-pē'ī-ā 3	Pōm-pē'ī-ā 3	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pē-trō-cō'ri-ī	Phthī'ā 5	Pōm-pē'ī-ā 3	Pōm-pē'ī-ā 3	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pēu'ē	Phthī'ā 5	Pōm-pē'ī-ā 3	Pōm-pē'ī-ā 3	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā
Pēu'ē-lē	Phthī'ā 5	Pōm-pē'ī-ā 3	Pōm-pē'ī-ā 3	Rō'fīn-ā'ā'nā

GREEK, LATIN, AND LATINIZED NAMES, BIOGRAPHICAL
AND MYTHOLOGICAL.

B.

Lā' bə-ō
Lā-bī-ē' nqə

Né'shō
Néq-tán'-a-bis
Né'sleu 6
Ném'-e-ais
Né's-q-pharūn
Né's-q-tōl'-e-mūs
Né'spās
Nép-tū'nyus
Né-rē'i-dēs
Né'sreūs 6
Né's'tōr
Né-s-tō'rj-ūs
Né-cen'-e-tūs 4
Né-cēph'-q-rūs
Né-q-lā'us
Nich'o-las
Né-cōm'-a-phūs
Né-q-mē'dēs
Né'ger
Né'q-bē
Né-s-tra-dā'mus
Né-vā'tj-ā-nus 1
Né-vā'tus
Né'mj-tōr
Né'm'phao
Né'm-pho-dō'rūp

O.

O-cē'-a-nūs
O-c-tā'-v-ā-nus
O-d-e-nā'thus
O-d-o-ā'-cer
O-d-y'-seūs 6
Oēb'-a-lūs 4
Oē-u-mē'nj-ūs
Oē'dj-pūs 4
Oē-neūs 6
Oē-nē
Oē'y-gēs
O-lym'pi-ās
O-lym'pi-o-dō'rūp
O-lym'pi-ūs
Om'pha-lē
O-nā'tas
O-n-e-siō'rj-tūs
O-nk'-e-lōs
O-n-q-mā'e-rj-tūs
Op-tā'tus
O-r-de-rj-ūs
O-rē'tēs
O-r-gēt'-q-rix
O-rj-bā'gi-ūs 1
O-rjē'-e-nēs
O-rj-on
O-r-q-mā'sdēs
O-r'pheūs 6
O-si'ris
O'thō
O-vīd'-i-ūs
Ovid

P.

Pā-cā'tj-ā-nus 1
Pā-uā'tus

Pā-phym'-e-rēs
Pā'q-rūs
Pā'an
Pā-lē'mon
Pā-lē-ōl'-q-gūs
Pā-lēph'-a-tūs 4
Pā-l-a-mē'dēs
Pā'lēs
Pā'lj-nū'rūp
Pā'lj-ā-dās
Pā-l-jē'dj-ūs
Pām'phj-lūs
Pām'da-rūs
Pān-dj'on
Pān-dō'rē
Pān'q-pē
Pān'se
Pān-tō'nus
Pā-n'y'-a-ais
Pā'pj-ās
Pā-pj'-i-ūs
Pā-mē'nj-dēs
Pā-mē'nj-ō
Pā-thē'nj-ūs
Pā-r'yā'-a-tūs, or
Pā-r-y-sā'tjā
Pās-phā'līs
Pās-phā'gi-ūs 1
Pā-siph'-a-ē
Pā-trj'-ci-ūs 1
Pā-trō'cius, or
Pā'trō-clūs
Pāu-lj'na
Pāu-lj'na
Pāu-sā'nj-ās
Pāp'gi-ās 1
Pēg'-a-sūs
Pē-lā'gī-ūs
Pē-lās'gus
Pē'leūs 6
Pē'lj-ās
Pē-lōp'-i-dās
Pē'lōpā
Pē-nā'tēs
Pē-nē'l'-q-pē
Pēn-thē-sj-lē'q
Pēr-dic'cas
Pērj-clēs
Pēr'gj-ūs 1
Pēr'tj-nāx
Pē-trē'nj-ūs (-ytus)
Pē-trē'nj-ūs
Pēu-dō, or
Pēu'dōn
Pēu'dra
Pēh'-e-thōn
Pēhī'-a-ris
Pēhā'-nā-bā'sus
Pēhā'-nā-ōēs
Pēhī'dj-ās, or
Pēhī'dj-ās
Pēhē-rēo'ra-tēs
Pēhē'-e-cy'dēs
Pēh'don
Pēh-lē'nī
Pēh-lē'mon
Pēh-lē'tas
Pēh-lp'pī-dēs
Pēh-lp'pūs

Phī'lō
Phī-lō'rā-tēs
Phīl'-q-tē'tēs
Phīl'-q-mē'lē
Phī-lōp'-a-tōr
Phīl'-q-pē'men
Phī-lōs-tra-tūs
Phī-neūs 6
Phō'cj-ōn 1
Phoc'bus
Phoc'nix
Phry'nē
Pi-ē'rj-dēs
Pi-lā'tus
Pīn'da-rūs, or -rōs
Pindar
Pi-āls'-tra-tūs
Pi'sō
Pī'ta-cūs
Plā'qj-tūs
Plā-nū'dēs
Plā'tō
Plāu'tus
Plē'q-dēs (-yā)
Plīn'-i-ūs
Pliny
Plō'tinus
Plū-tār'chus
Plutarch
Pōl'e-mō, or
Pōl'e-mōn
Pōl-j-ōr-cē'tēs
Pōl-y-e'nus
Pō-lyb'-i-ūs
Pōl-y-cār'pus
Pōl-y-clē'tus
Pō-lyō'ra-tēs
Pōl-y-dō'rūp
Pōl-yg-nō'tus
Pōl-y-hym'nj-ā
Pō-lym'nj-a
Pōl-y-nī'cēs
Pōl-y-phē'mus
Pō-lys'-tra-tūs
Pō-lyx'-e-nā
Pō-mō'na
Pōm-pē'i-ūs 3
Pompey
Pōp-llō'q-lē
Pōp-pē'a
Pōr-phyr'-i-ūs
Pōr-se-nā
Pōr-sēn'na
Pō-sei'don
Pōs-tū-mūs
Pōx-It'-e-lēs
Pōs-cj-ā-nus 1
Priest
Pōs-clēs
Pōr-cō'pī-ūs
Pōr-crūs'tēs
Pōrō'ū-lūs
Pōrō'j-cūs
Pōr-mē'theūs 6
Pōr-pēr'tj-ūs 1
Pōr-sēr'pī-nā
Proserpine
Pōr-tā'q-rās
Pōr'teūs 6
Pōr-tō'ē-nēs
Pōr'āj-ās 1

Pāam-mē-nī'tus 5
Pāam-mē'tj-shūs 5
Pā'y'shō 5
Pā'tōl'-e-mē'us 5
Ptolemy
Pūb-llō'q-lē
Pū-thā'g'-rās
Pū'thon
Quīnō-tīl-j-ā'nus
Quīn-tīl-j-ā'nus
Quīn'tj-ūs 1
Quī-rj'nyus

Q.

Quīnō-tīl-j-ā'nus
Quīn-tīl-j-ā'nus
Quīn'tj-ūs 1
Quī-rj'nyus

R.

Rā-bā'nyus
Rām'-e-sēs
Rā-trām'nyus
Rā'sēs
Rēg'-ū-lus
Rē-mj'gī-ūs
Rē'mus
Rē-nā'tus
Rhād'-a-mān'thus
Rō'lon
Rho-dj'-e
Rīc'-i-mē'r
Rōd'-e-rj'qus
Rō-mā'nus
Rōm'-ū-lus
Rōm'cj-ūs 1
Rōx'-ā-nā
Rū-fj'nyus

S.

Sā-bē'lj-ūs
Sā-bī'na
Sā-bī'nyus
Sāc'-a-dās
Sāl-j-nā'tōr
Sāl-lūs'tj-ūs
Sallust
Sāl-mō-neūs 6
Sā-lō'mē
Sāl-vj-ā'nus
Sān-pho-nj'-a-thōn
Sān-drō-cō'ttūs
Sāp'phō (sā'f'fō)
Sār-dā-nā-pā'lus
Sār-pē'don
Sāt-ur-nj'nyus
Sā-tūr'nyus
Saturn
Sāt'y-rūs
Sāw'-q-lē 4
Sāu'rūp
Sāp'i-ō
Sāo'pās
Sār-bō'nj-ūs
Sē-bās-tj-ā'nus
Sē-jā'nyus

Sē-lē'nē
Sē-leū'cūs
Sēm'-e-lē
Sē-mī'r'-a-mīs
Sēm-prō'nj-ūs
Sēm'-e-ōs
Sē-nē'cj-ō 1
Sē-rā'pī-ōn
Sē-rā'pīs
Sēr'gī-ūs
Sēr-tō'rj-ūs
Sēr-vē'tus
Sē-sō's'trjā
Sē'thōs
Sēv'-e-rj'nyus
Sē-vē'rūp
Sj-bj'lj-ūs
Sj-clā'j-ūs
Sj-lā'nyus
Sj-lē'nyus
Sj-l-vā'nyus
Sj-mōn'j-dēs
Sj'nā-nā-mūs
Sj'nōn
Sj-rē'nēs
Sj-sēn'na
Sjā'y-phūs
Smēr'dā
Sō-cj'nyus
Sōc'ra-tēs
Sō-lj'nyus
Sōp'-a-ter
Sōph'-q-clēs
Sōph'-q-nīā'bē
Sōph'-q-nīā'qus
Sō-rā'nyus
Sō-sā'bj-ūs
Sō-sī'g'-e-nēs
Sōs'-tra-tūs
Sōt'-a-dēs
Sō-zōm'-e-nūs
Spār'ta-cūs
Speū-sip'pūs
Sphīnūx

Stās'-a-nōr, or
Stā-sā'nōr
Stā-sī'nyus
Stā-tj'ra
Stā'tj-ūs 1
Stēph'-a-nūs
Stē-siph'-q-rūs
Stīl'-j-phō
Strā'bō
Sty'x
Sue-tō'nj-ūs
Sū'i-dās
Sūl-pj'cj-ūs 1
Sū-rē'nē
Sū-ā'grj-ūs
Sūm-mē-shūs
Sū'phāx
Tāc-fē-rj'nyus
Tāc'-j-ūs
Tān'-a-quīl
Tān'tā-lūs

T.

328 GREEK, LATIN, AND LATINIZED BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

Tár'shôn
Tép-pé'i-ə 3
Tép-quín'i-ús
Tép-quín
Tár'tá-rús
Tá-ti-á'nus 1
Tá'ti-ús 1
Tá'í-lés
Tá'l-ə-môn
Té-lém'ə-shús
Tá'l-ə-phús
Té-lés-phó-rús
Té-rén'ti-ə 1
Té-rén'ti-ús 1
Tér'ence
Tér'mi-nús
Tép-pán'dér
Tép-síph'ó-ré
Tép-thí-l'i-á'nus
Tép-thí-li-an
Té'thýs
Té't-ri-cús
Téü'cer
Thá'is
Thá'lés
Thá-lí'ə
Thám'x-rís
Thán'ə-tós
Thé-ə-té'tus
Thé-á'p'ə-nés
Thé-á-nó
Thé-mís

Thém'i-són
Thé-mís'ti-ús
Thé-mís'tó-clés
Thé-so'ri-tús
Thé-ó-dó'ra
Thé-ód-ó-ré'tus
Thé-ód-ó-ret
Thé-ó-dó'rus
Thé-ó-dó'si-ús 1
Thé-ód'q-tús
Thé-óg'nis
Thé-óph'ə-nés
Thé'seús 6
Thé'tis
Thé'tis
Thé's'és
Thrá'se-ə
Thrá's-y-bú'lus
Thú-cý'd'i-dés
Ti-grá'nés
Ti-mé'us
Ti-mán'thés
Ti-mó'lé-ón
Ti-món
Ti-mó'thē-ús
Ti-ré'si-ús 1
Tír-i-bá'zus
Tír-i-dá'tés
Tí'rō
Tí-sí'o'ra-tés
Tí-síph'ó-né
Tí-sá-phér'nés
Tí-tá'nés

Ti-thó'nus
Tí'tus
Tít'x-rús
Tít'y-ús
Tóm'y-rís
Tót'i-lé
Trá-já'nus
Trá'jan
Tré-bó'ní-ús
Trí-bó-ní-á'nus
Tríp-tól'í-mús
Trís-mé-gís'tus
Trí'ton
Tró'i-lús
Tró-phó'ní-ús
Tú'shē
Tul-lí'q-lé
Tý-deús 6
Týn-dá'rē-ús
Týn'de-rús
Tý-phó'eús 6
Tý'phon
Týr-té'us

U.

Úl'phi-lés
Úl-pi-á'nus
Ú-lyx'sés
Ú-lyx'és

Ú-rá'ní-ə
Ú'ra-nús
Ur-bá'nus
Ú'sá-lé

V.

Vá'lés
Vál-en-ti'nus
Vá-lé-ri-á'nus
Vá-rá'nés
Vá-tín'i-ús
Vé'nus
Vér-cín-gét'ó-ríz
Vér-gí'l'i-ús
Vér-rés
Vér-tám'nus
Ves-pá-si-á'nus 1
Vib-ó-lá'nus
Víc-to-rí'nus
Vír-gí'l'i-ús
Vír'gil
Vír-gín'i-ə
Vír-gín'i-ús
Vír-í-á-thús, or
Vír-i-á'thús
Ví-tál'i-ús
Ví-trú'ví-ús
Vul-cá'nus
Vul'can

X.

Xán-thíp'pé
Xán-thíp'pus
Xán-thíp'pé
Xán'q-nés
Xé-nó'p'ra-tés
Xé-nóph'ə-nés
Xán'q-phón
Xér'és
Xú'thús

Z.

Zé-leó'nus
Zé-mólx'is
Zé'né
Zé-nó'bí-ə
Zén-ó-dó'rus
Zé-nód'q-tús
Zéph'y-rús
Zéús
Zéux'i
Zé's
Zé'i-lús
Zén'ə-rús
Zép'x-rús
Zér-ó-ús'tér
Zés'i-mús

PRONUNCIATION OF THE NAMES OF DISTINGUISHED MEN OF MODERN TIMES.

Ab-däl'läh
 Äb-däl-me'lik (-mä'-)
 Äb-däl' Me-jid'
 Äb'e-lärd
 Äb'er-cröm-bje
 Äb'er-néth-y, or
 Äb'er-né'thy
 Äb'in-gér
 Äb-län-cöur' (-kôr')
 Ä'bü-Be'ker (-bü'-)
 Ä-bül'fe-dä
 Ä-shil'li
 Ä-däir
 Äd'an-son (or Ä-däng-söng)
 Äd'e-lung
 Ägassiz (äg'ä-sö or ä-gäs'siz)
 Äir'y
 Äk'bar, or Äk-bär'
 Ä'la-vä
 Ä'lä-nj
 Ä'l-be-rö'nj' (-hä-)
 Ä'l'bo-jin
 Ä'l-bu-quér'que (-kä), or
 Ä'l'bu-quér'que (-kérk)
 Ä'l'cu-jin (or Ä'l'kwjin)
 Ä'l-cu'i-nus (-kwí'-)
 Ä'l-dí-nj
 Äl'embert (Ä-läng-bär')
 Ä'l-fj-e'ri (-ä'-)
 Älford (Äw'l'förd)
 Ä'l-gä-rö't'tj
 Ä'li Pa-chä'
 Ä'li-ghj-e'ri (-ëq-ä'-)
 Ä'l'leyn (Ä'l'lin)
 Ä'l'ston
 Ä'l-me'i-dä (-mä'-)
 Ä'l-va-rä'dä (-thö)
 Äm-g-dë'us
 Äm'al-ric
 Ä-mä'ri
 Ämboise (äng-bwäx')
 Ä-mër'i-cüs (or Äm-q-ri'cus) Ves-pü'ci-üs
 Ämiot (Ä-mé'-)
 Ä-môn-töns' (-töng)
 Äm'q-ry (or Äm'q-rj)
 Ämpère (äng-për')
 Äm'ä-räh
 Än'eil-lön (or Äng-säl-yöng)
 Ändré (Än'drä)
 Än-dri-eux' (-hä')
 Än-ge'li-cö (-jä'-)

Än-ge-lö'ni
 Ä-nj-ël'lö
 Änquét'il (äng-kq-tël')
 Än-villo'
 Än'wä-rj
 Äp-pi-ä'ni
 Ä'ra-gö
 Ä'ram
 Araújo (ä-röü'zhö)
 Ä'r'byth-nöt
 Ä'r'shen-höls (-hölts)
 Ä'r-tü'nö
 Är-gén'äq-lä (Är-hén'-sq-lä)
 Är-i-ös'tö
 Är'näuld (or Är-nö')
 Ärriaza (Är-rä-ä'thä)
 Är'tq-völd
 Ä'r'ün-döl
 Ä'sham
 Äsh'bun-häm
 Äsh'bun-ton
 Ä'skew
 Äs-sq-mä'ni
 Ät-q-huäl'pä
 Äth'el-stän
 Äuber (ö-bér')
 Äubigné (ö-bén'yä)
 Äu'brey
 Äush-mä'ty
 Äudebert (öd-bér')
 Äudran (ö-dräng')
 Äu'dy-bön
 Äu'er-bäsh (öü'-)
 Äugereau (özh-rö')
 Äugusti (öü-güs'tq)
 Äu-rung-söbe'
 Äusout (ö-zö')
 Ä-ver'ry-ös
 Äv-i-cön'nä
 Ä'v'i-lä y (é) Zufiga (thün-yé'gä)
 Äy-ä'lä
 Äy-ä'shäh
 Äy-scough (Äs'köf)
 Äy'toun (Ä'tun)
 Äzara (Ä-thä'rä)

B.

BÄ-bedr'
 Baccio (bät'chö) däl'lä
 Bär'tä

BÄsh, or Bähsh
 Bäche
 Baciocchi (bä-chö'kq)
 Baglioni (bäl-yö'ng)
 Bäll'liq
 Bäll'ly (or bäl-yé')
 Bäj'ä-sét
 Bäl-bö'ä
 Bäl-dí-nj
 Bäl-föur
 Bäl'li-ql
 Bäl'löu'
 Bäl-zäo'
 Barattier (bä-rä-tq-ä')
 Bär-bä-rö'saq
 Bär'bäuld (or bär-bö')
 Bär-be-rí-nj (-bä-)
 Bär'boqr
 Bq-rét'tj
 Bargasli (bq-gäl'yq)
 Bär'häm (bär'am)
 Bär'ing
 Bär'mq-cide
 Bär'nq-völdt (-völt)
 Bär-räs'
 Bär-rös
 Barrot (bär-rö')
 Bart (bär)
 Bär'tas, Sieür dä
 Barth (bärt)
 Barthélemy (bär-tä'lq-mé, or bär-täl-mé')
 Bartolozzi (bär'tq-löt'-sq)
 Bärtsch (bär'tah)
 Baanage (bä-nähz')
 Bäs-söm-pi-ërre'
 Bathori (bät'tq-rö)
 Bäkth'grat
 Batthyányi (bät'tq-än'yq)
 Bau'qr (böö'qr)
 Bauhin (bö-äng')
 Baumé (bö-mä')
 Baum-gär-tqn (böüm'-gär-tqn)
 Baur (böür)
 Bäy'ard
 Bäy-ä-xid'
 Bät'tiq
 Beauchamp (bö-shäng')
 [Fr.]
 Beauchamp (bë'chäm)
 [Eng.]
 Beau'fort (böü'- or böü'-)

Beauharnais (bö-här'-nä, or bö-är-nä')
 Beaumarchais (bö-mär-shä')
 Beau'mönt (bö'mönt)
 Beauregard (bö-rq-gärd')
 Beauvais (bö-vä')
 Bëc-qä-fü'mj
 Bëc-qä-rí'ä
 Bëd'döes
 Bëde
 Bq-döll' (or bë'dl)
 Beethoven (bä'tö-vn)
 Bëhn (bën)
 Bëhnes (bänz)
 Bëhr'ing
 Bël'knäp (-näp)
 Bël'ä-mx
 Bël-lär'min
 Bël-lí-nj
 Bëllot (bël-lö')
 Bël'sham
 Bën-q-ví'des (-thqs)
 Bën'böw
 Bëng'el
 Bënsérade (bäng-sä-räd')
 Bentivoglio (bën-tq-völ'yö)
 Bën-yö's'ky
 Bëramer (bä-räng-zhä')
 Bër'qn-gqr
 Bër'qä-förd
 Bërke'ley (formerly bärk'le)
 Bërliz (bër-lq-ö')
 Bër-nä-döttö'
 Bërnier (bër-nq-ä')
 Bër-ní-nj
 Bërmoulli (bër-nöl-yë')
 Bërry (bër-rq-ä')
 Bërtier (bër-tq-ä')
 Bërthollet (bër-töl-lä')
 Bër's'li-üs
 Bës-sä'ri-ön
 Bëth'am
 Bq-thüne' (or bät'tqn)
 Bëw'ick
 Bëchat (bë-shäh')
 Bt-e'lä (-ä'-)
 Bül'der-dyik
 Bül'röth (-röt)
 Biot (bö-ö')

Blainville (blāng-věi')	Bréa'ghel (-jē)	Caravaggio (kār-q-vāđ'-jō)	Of-mā-bú'e (chē-mā-jō)
Blanc (blāng)	Briacot (brēs'ō)	Čár-dan	Of-mā-rō'sā (chē-)
Bleek (blāk)	Brýdjé	Carducio (kār-dūt'-chō)	Olāi-rōn'
Bligh (bli)	Broglio (brōl-yē')	Cā-re-w'w', or Čā'rew (-rē)	Clāude (or klōđ)
Blism'āšlā	Brōm'ley	Čār-lén (kār-lān')	Clāude Lōr-rāine'
Blount (blānt)	Brōng-nj-krt' (-krt')	Čār-lialé (-lil')	Clāuse (klō-zōl')
Blucher (blūk'čr)	Bronté (brōn'tē)	Čār-ljōl'	Clavigero (klā-vō'hā-rō)
Blū'men-bāsh	Brougham (brō'am or brōm)	Čār-mi-shaēl	Clemencin (klā-mēn-thēn')
Bocaccio (bōk-kāt'chō)	Broussais (brūs-sā')	Čarnot (kār-nō')	Clōtā (klōtā)
Bōo-čā-ne'rā (-nā')	Brúnck	Čār'ter-ēt	Clōwēg
Bochart (bō-shār')	Brū-nēl'	Čā-sān'bōn (or kā-sq-bōng')	Cochin (kō-shāng')
Bō'de (bō'dā)	Brū-nēl-lēs'shij	Čā-s'i-mtr	Cōchurn (kōch'būrn)
Bō'gēe (or būlā)	Bruyère (brō-yēr')	Čā-s'i-nj	Cōke (o- kōk)
Boeckh (bēkh)	Būsh'an	Častaños (kās-tān'yōs)	Colbert (kōl-bēr')
Boerne (bēr'nā)	Bu-shān'an	Častiglione (kās-tēl-yō'-nā)	Cōl'by
Bōhm (būhm), or	Būf'fōn (or būf'fōng)	Čā-s-tō-reāgh' (kās-sl-rā')	Coligny (kō-lēn'yē, or kō-lēn-yē')
Böhme (bēh'mā)	Bugeaud (bū-zhō')	Častrén (kās-trān')	Cōl'in
Boileau (bōil'ō)	Būlow (būl'ō)	Častruccio (kās-trūt'-chō)	Cōl'mān
Boisrobert (bōis-rō-bēr')	Būl'wēr	Čauchy (kō-shē')	Colquhoun (kō-hōn')
Boissacé (bōis-sā')	Būn'sēn	Cavaignac (kāv-yn-yāk')	Combe (kōm)
Bois-sō-nāđe' (bōis-)	Burokhardt (būrkhārt, or bōrk'hārt)	Cā-vāil-j-e'rj (-ā')	Comines (kō-mēn')
Bojardo (bō-jār'dō)	Bur-dātt'	Čā-v'ēn-dīah (or kān'-dīah)	Comstock (kōm'stōk)
Boleyz (bōl'ē)	Būr'gēr (būr'gēr)	Čāy-lūs'	Comte (kōngt)
Bolingbroke (bōl'ing-brōk)	Būr'hley (būr'lē)	Čēg'il	Condé (kōn'dā)
Bō-lj'vār, or Bōl'i-vār	Būr'gōyne	Čellini (chēl-lē'ng)	Condillac (kōng-dēl-yāk')
Bō-lān'dus	Būr-lā-mā-qn' (-kō')	Čēnt-lj're (sēnt-lj'-vēr)	Condorēt (kōng-dōr-ēā')
Bō'nā-pārte	Būr'leigh (-lē)	Čēr-vān'tāg-sū-q-vē'-drā (-vā')	Cōn'grēve (kōng'grēv)
Bonet, or Bonnet (bō-nā')	Burnouf (būr-nōf')	Čēsari (chā'sā-rē)	Cōn'rad-lān
Bonheur (bō-nūr')	Bussy d'Amboise (būs-sō'dāng-bwāz')	Čhāl'mērs	Constant (kōng-stāng'-dē Re-bōeque' (-bēk)
Bōn-nj-vārd' (-vār')		Čhām-brāy'	Cōn'tā-tj-ni
Bō-nōn-č'i-nj (-chē')		Čhā-mis'sō	Cōn'y-beare
Bonpland (bōng-plāng')		Čhām-pōl'lj-ōn	Cōque-rāl' (kōk-rāl')
Bōr-ghe'se (-gā'zā)		Čhangarnier (shāng-gār-nē-ā')	Cōr'dāy, or Čor-dāy
Bōr'gūā		Čhān'trey	Cōr-nā-rō
Bōr-rō-mē'ō (-mā')		Čhār'din (or shār-dāng')	Corneille (kōr-nāl')
Bōs-čāw'ēn		Čharlemagne (shār'lē-mān)	Cōrn-wāl'lis (-wōl')
Bōs-čq-vich		Čhaeles (shāl)	Correggio (kōr-rēđ'jō)
Bossuet (bōs-swā')		Čhastelet (shā-tē-lā')	Cōrtēs (kōr-tēs'), or
Bōth'well		Čhāteaubriand (shā-tō-brē-āng')	Cōrtēz
Bōu-čhār-dōn' (-dōng')		Čhāt'hām	Cōulomb (kō-lōng')
Boucher (bō-shā')		Čhaudet (shō-dā')	Cōusin (kō-zāng')
Bōū'cher [Eng.] [Fr.]		Čhénier (shā-nē-ā')	Cōus-tōn'
Bōu'dj-nōt		Čhe-ry-b'i-nj (kā-)	Cōv'er-dāle
Bōu-fiers' (-fiēr')		Čhēg'el-dēn	Cōv'per (or kō'pēr)
Bōu-gain-villē'		Čhēv'ē-rūs	Cōy'pēl (or kwā'pēl')
Bōul-ton		Čhē-vreāl'	Cō-nāsh
Bōur-bōn		Čheyne (chān)	Črāsh'āw, or Črā'shāw
Bōur-dā-lōue'		Čhiasholm (chizm)	Črēbillon (krā-bēl-yōng')
Bōur-dōn		Čhōds'kō	Črē'dj (krā'dē)
Bōurne (bōrn)		Čhoiseul (shwā-zūl')	Čreuzer (krōit'sēr)
Bōur-ri-ēnne		Čholmondely (chūm'lē)	Črévier (krā-vē-ā')
Bōu'ter-wēk (-vēk)		Čhrijs-tj-nā	Črīgh'tōn (or krī'tōn)
Bōu'viēr		Čhrijs-tj-nā	Črōm'wēll (or krūm-wēl)
Bōū'ditch		Čhignani (chēn-yā'ng)	Črō'dj-āš (-zhē-)
Bōw-doin (bō'dn)		Čhignaroli (chēn-yā-rō-lē)	Ču-āj-čj-ūs (-shē-ūs)
Bōwles			Čuvier (kū-vē-ā')
Bōw'ring			Čūyp (or kōip)
Bozzaris (bōt'sq-ris, or bō-zār'is)			Čzaaki (zāk'ē, or chās'ē-ke)
Braccio dā Mōn-tō'ne (brāt'chō-dā-mōn-tō-nā)			Čzār-tō-ryš'kij (zār-čhār-)
Brād'wār-dine			
Brā'hē (or brā, or brā),			
Tj'shō			
Brantōme (brāng-tōm')			
Brā'mēr			
Brēt'sphnef-dēr			

C.

D.

Dacier (dä-sä'ä)
 Dag q-bért
 Dag-guérre' (dä-gér')
 Dahi (däi)
 Dai-hou-sie
 Däl'rym-pie (or drüm-pl)
 Däl-ton
 Däl-xäll' (or däl-si')
 Dä'mi-ängs (or däl-mä-ängs)
 Dän'do-lö
 Dän'te
 Dän'ton (or däng-töng)
 D'Är-bläy'
 Daubenton (dä-bäng-töng)
 Däu-bé-ny
 D'Aubigné (dä-bén'yä)
 Daudin (dä-däng')
 Daun (döän)
 Däv'q-nänt
 Dä-vä'
 Dä'vji-lä
 Davout (dä-vö')
 De Cän-dälle'
 De-cä'tur
 Deffand (dä-fäng')
 Delacroix (dä-lä-krwä')
 Delambre (dä-läm'br)
 De-lä-röche
 Delavigne (däl-q-vén')
 De-lille
 Delisle (dä-löl')
 De-lüc
 Däm-j-döw'
 De-nä'nä (dä-)
 Dénon (dä-nöng)
 Dér-ham (där'am)
 Der-zhä'vin
 Desaguliers (dä-zä-gü-lä-ä)
 Descartes (dä-kärt)
 Deshoulières (dä-zö-lä-är)
 Désa-lignes' (-län')
 Destouches (dä-töäh')
 Däv'q-reux (-rö)
 D'Ewés (düz)
 Diderot (dä-d-rö')
 Didot (dä-dö')
 Dié'bitsch
 Dié'fen-büsh
 Di-q-dä'ti
 Disraeli (diz-rä'lä)
 Döderlein (düh'der-lin)
 Dolci (döl'che)
 Domat (dö-mä')
 Dö-mén-i-shi'nö
 Dö'ri-ä
 Döüce
 Döüw (döü)
 Drevet (drä-vä')
 Drouyn de Lhuys (drö-äng'de-lwäs)
 Dubois (dü-bwä')
 Dä Cängé

Dä Chätel (-shä-täl')
 Duchesne (düh-shän')
 Duclos (düh-klö')
 Dufévant (düh-väng')
 Dufauré (düh-för)
 Dü Guesclin (-gä-kläng')
 Dä Hä-mäl' (-ä-möl')
 Dumas (düh-mä')
 Dumont (düh-möng')
 Dü-möu'ri-es (-ä)
 Dün-dä'
 Duperré (düh-per-rä')
 Duperré (düh-per-rä')
 Dupin (düh-päng')
 Duplex (düh-plä')
 Du-pön'cau (-sö)
 Dupont (düh-pöng')
 Dupuis (düh-pwä')
 Dupuytren (düh-pwä-tren)
 Dü-ränd'
 Dürrer (düh'rär)
 Dutens (düh-täng')
 Dutrochet (düh-tro-shä')
 Duvernoy (düh-vär-nwä')

E.

E'bel-äng (ä-)
 Eö'cles (ä'klz)
 Eö'h'ard
 Eä-rä'aj
 Eä'gr-ton
 E'gin-härdt (ä'gin-härt)
 Eh'ren-bürg (ä-)
 Eish'hörn
 Elie de Beaumont (ä-lä-dä bö-möng')
 Eimes
 Eil'ze-vir
 Enck'e (-ä)
 Eng'el
 Eng-hien (äng-gä-äng')
 E-rä'mus
 Ercilla (er-thäl'yä) y (ä)
 Eüflga (thün-yé'gä)
 Eri'cs-son
 Eri'kine
 Eri'än-bürg
 Es-per-tö'rö (-tä-')
 Es-täng'
 Es'te
 Es'ter
 Ewald (ä'vält)
 Es'art
 Eök
 Eyre (är)

F.

Fähr'en-heit (fär'en-hit)
 Fair bairn
 Falconer (fäw'kn-är)
 Fäi-j-e'ri (-ä-')
 Fän-ou-ll' (or fün'li)
 Fär-q-däy
 Fä-rä'ä (-ä) Söu'ä
 Fär-nöge' (or fär-nä'zä)
 Fär-quhar (-kwär)
 Fät'i-mä
 Faust (or füst)
 Fénelon (fän'f-lön)
 Fermat (fär-mä')
 Fär-rä'ri
 Fesch (fäsh)
 Feuerbach (föi'är-bäc)
 Fieh'te (-tä)
 Fih-län-gi-e'ri (-ä-')
 Fih-gäl' (or füng'gai)
 Fih-q-ril'lö
 Fih-rän-zu-s'lä (-tsy-)
 Flich'gr
 Filtz Jöhn' (fils-jön'; wü-gurly fil'in)
 Fléchier (flä-shä-ä')
 Foix (föi or fwä)
 Föiard (fö-lär')
 Fön-blänque' (-blänk')
 Fön-täine
 Fontanes (föng-tän')
 Fön'te-näille'
 Fär'bes (Scot.)
 Fär'bes (Eng.)
 Fär-öl-lä'ni (-chel-)
 Fär-dyee
 Fär-äth'
 Fär'tes-cüe
 Fög'broke (brök)
 Fös'qä-ri
 Fös'qä-rä'ni
 Fös'qä-lö
 Fös-som-brö'ni
 Fouché (fö-shä')
 Föü'lja (or füstiz)
 Fouquier-Tinville (fö-kä-täng-völ')
 Fourcroy (fö-r-krwä')
 Föu'ri-er (or fö-rp-ä')
 Frä-qa-tö'rö
 Frän'qi-a (or frän'the-ä)
 Fraun'hö-fer (fröü'n-ä)
 Frei'li-gräth (-grät)
 Fre-mönt'
 Fréron (frä-röng)
 Fresnel (frä-nel')
 Frey
 Friäa
 Fri'gi
 Frits'sche (frits'shä)
 Frö'bsh-er
 Froude (frööd)
 Fül'ton
 Fül'sq-lj

G.

Geärt'ner
 Gaillard (gäl-yär')

Gäl-j-ä'ni
 Galligami (gäl-än-yä'-ng)
 Gäl-i-lä'ö
 Gall
 Gäl-län-dät'
 Gält
 Gäl-vä'ni
 Gä-mä
 Gä-r-ö-läs'sö (-thä-) de (dä) lä Vö'gä (vä-')
 Gä-r-i-bäl'di
 Garnier (gär-nä-ä')
 Gä's-cöigne (-köin)
 Gä's-sén'di
 Gä-vär-ni
 Gavazzi (gä-vät'sä)
 Gäv'q-ton (or gäs'ton)
 Gäy-Lüs-äc'
 Gä'd-dea
 Gä-d'i-ke (gä-dä'kä)
 Gecfs (gäfs)
 Gell
 Gell'liert
 Gē-nät' (or zhē-nä')
 Gēn'fäs Khän (jēng'-gē-kän)
 Genlis (zhäng-lä')
 Genovesi (jä-nö-vä'-zä)
 Gérando (jē-rän'dö)
 Gerbert (zhä-rär')
 Gerbert (zhär-lär')
 Gerbier (zhär-bä-ä')
 d'Ouvilly (dö-väl-yä')
 Gär'rx
 Gär'son (or zhär-söng')
 Gäs-sä'ni-üs
 Gäs'ser
 Ghä-bär'ti (gä-)
 Ghä-r-län-dä'i-ö
 Gian-nö'ne (-nä)
 Giä'ford
 Gäl'fil'kän
 Gäl'lies
 Gäl'l'ray
 Gil (zhel) Vj-cön'te (-tä)
 Ginguéné (zhäng-gä-nä')
 Gio-bär'ti
 Gioja (jü'ä-ä)
 Gior-dä'nö
 Giöst'te
 Girardin (zhä-rä-däng')
 Giraud (zhä-rö')
 Giö'lj-ö Ro-mä'nö
 Gläu'ber (or glöü'ber)
 Gläig
 Glän-döw-er
 Glück
 Gmelin (gmäl'in)
 Gös (or höe)
 Goethe (gäh'tä)
 Goguet (gö-gä')
 Göl-dö'ni
 Gön-xä'gä
 Gön-xä'lä de (dä) Cör'-dä-vä
 Görgei (gür'gä-ä)
 Görres (gür're)

Gört-scha-köf'
Gosselin (gô-lâng')
Gough (gôf)
Goujon (gô-zhông')
Gow'er, or Gôw'er
Gozzi (gô'ts)
Gozzoli (gô'ts-lô)
Gräbe (-bâ)
Gräme (grâm)
Gräin'ger
Grammont (grâm-mông')
Grän'ger
Grä-vi'na
Gräves
Grēn'ough (grēn'ô)
Grē-rī-ô
Grēsh'ân
Gresset (grēs-sâ)
Grētry (grā-trē')
Grēw'ille
Grīes'bach
Grī-mäl'di
Grī'ei
Grosvenor (grôv'nor)
Grô'ti-ūs (-shē-)
Grouchy (grô-shē')
Guā-r'ni
Guāph (gwälf)
Guercino (gwēr-chē'nô)
Guericke (gä'rē-kä)
Guérin (gä-räng')
Guicciardini (gwīt-char-dē'ne)
Gut'dō Re'ni (rä'-)
Guil'scard (or gēs-kär')
Guixot (gwē'zō or gē'zō)
Gul-di'nus
Günat
Günther (gün'ter)
Göt'ten-bērg
Güth'rie
Guy'on (or gēs-yōng')
Guyot (gē-ô')

H.

Hachetta (ä-shët')
Hä'fiz, or Hā'fiz
Hä'ge-dörn (-gä-)
Hähn'ö-männ
Häk'lüt
Halket (hāk'et)
Hän'del
Här-di-og-nüte'
Här'dinge (-ding)
Hä-röun'kl Räsph'id
Hä'se (-zâ)
Hä'se (-sâ)
Haupt (höupt)
Hau'ger (höu'zer)
Häy (ä-wē')
Häve'lock
Häy'dn
Häy'nau (-nôü)
Häerne
Hoe'ren (hä'ren)
Ho'fel (hä'fel)
Hoi'bērg

Hei'ne (hi'nä)
Hein'se (-sâ)
Hein'si-ūs (-shē-)
Hēl-vē-ti-ūs (-shē-)
Hēmi'ân
Hēn'gist (hēng'-)
Hēbelot (ē-r-bēlō)
Hēr'der (or hēr'der)
Herrera (ēr-rä'rä)
Hēr'schel
Hertzog (hēr'tsōg)
Hē-vē-li-ūs
Hēy'lin (hi'nä)
Höche (shēh)
Höck'x
Hōr'ter
Hōr'gärth
Hōh'en-löh-e (-ä)
Hōh'en-stauf-en (-gōtōf-)
Höl'bach
Höl'bein
Höl'brook (-brök)
Höl'croft
Höl'ins'hēd
Holmes (hōmz)
Hook'er (hök'-)
Horry (ör-rē')
Guercino (gwēr-chē'nô)
Höb'den-kēn
Höb'den (or hö-dōng')
Höus'ton (or hüs'ton)
Höw'ard
Höw'ell, or Höw'ell
Höw'itt
Hö-är-ti (ü-)
Huet (ü-ä)
Hü-fä-länd (-fä-länt)
Huger (yü-jē')
Hü'gō
Hulme (hōm)
Hüm'böldt (hüm'bölt, or hüm'bölt)
Hüm'mel
Hüs'kis-son
Hüss
Hüt'ter
Hu'y'ghens
Hu'y'sum
Hy'der K'li, or Hy'der Äl'i

I.

Yb'ra-him Pa-shä'
I'de'les
Ih'rē (-râ)
Inch'bald
In'gē-löw
In'gē-männ (-gä-)
In'gn-höös (h-öös)
In'ghi-rä'mi
In'gils (ing'gils)
Ingres (änggr)
In'ter
I-sä-bey' (-bä)
I-tür-bi-ä (-thä)
Ivan (ö-vän)

J.

Jä-ö-bi (yâ-)
Jaquard (jäk-kärd', or jäk-kä')
Jahn (yän)
Jä'mig-son
Janin (zhäs-näng')
Jasmin (zhäs-mäng')
Jä-yä-dē'vâ
Jean Paul (or zhäng-pöl)
Jeanne Dare (zhän-därk)
Jellachich (yē'l'ä-kik)
Jē-röme' (or jēr'rüm)
Jōan
Johannot (zhō-ä-nō')
Jō-mi-ni' (zhō-)
Jordana (yör'däna)
Josika (yō-shē-kä')
Joubert (zhō-bēr')
Jouffroy (zhō-früi', or zhō-frwä')
Jourdan (zhör-däng')
Jovellanos (hö-vēl-yä'-nōs)
Jōw'ett
Junot (zhü-nō')
Jussieu (zhüs-sē-shē')

K.

Kämpfer (kämp'fer)
Känt, or Känt
Kän'te-mir
Kä-räm'sin
Kaufmann (käu'män)
Kaul'büsch (käu'l'-)
Kaunitz (käu'njts)
Keä'ney
Koble (kē'bl)
Keightley (kīt'le or kē'tle)
Kür'cher
Kya-fä-lä'dy
Kläp'räch (-röt)
Kläber (klä-bēr')
Knöl'ter (nöl'ter)
Knollys (nölz)
Knöwles (nölz)
Kösh
Köhl'rausch (-rösh)
Kölliker (köhl'ik-pr)
Körner (kür'ner)
Kös-ci-üs-kō
Köuth (kös-shöt')
Köt'te-büe (-sē-)
Köt'näsh
Krä-slok'ti' (or krä-sits'-kē)
Krause (kräu'zä)
Krüdener (krü'dē-ner)
Krüger (krü'gger)
Krün'mäsh-er
Küg'ler
Küh'ter
Käpp (or köpp)

L.

Läb-ou-phēre'
Lä Bruyère (brö-yēr)
Lä Caille
Läcépède (lä-sä-pēd')
Läsh mähnn
Läsh'is-läs
Läsh'is-läs (or -lōüs)
Läsh-nōs'
Lä-fay-ette'
Lä-fite'
Lä Fon-taine'
Lä-gränge'
Lä Härke (-ärp')
Läking (läng)
Lä-kände'
Läly (lä-lä')
Lä-märch'
Lä-mar-tine'
Lä-men-näis' (-nä')
Lä Mötte'-Fouqué (-fö-kä')
Läng'e (-ä)
Lännes (or länn)
Län'si' (-tsē)
Lä Pérouse (-pär-rōs)
Lä-pläce'
Lärry (lä-rä')
Lä'se-ris
Läs'Ch'sä
Lä'tham
Lätreille (lä-träl')
Lä-vä'ter
Läud'on (läu'ö-)
Lavoisier (lä-vwä-zē-ä')
Läy'ard
Lä-brün' (-brüng')
Le Clerc (lē-klēr)
Lä'drät Röl'tin (or lä-drö'rol-läng')
Lefebvre (lē-fēv'r)
Legarē (lē-grē)
Lē-gēn'dre (lē-gēn'dur, or lē-zhäng'dr)
Leib'nitz (-njts)
Lēigh (lē)
Leigh'ton (lä'-)
Lēm-prière' (or lēm-py-ä'r)
Lēnolos (läng-klö')
Lēnfan't (läng-fäng')
Lē-röw' (or lē-rwä')
Leroux (lē-rö')
Lē Sage (-säh')
Lēh'wēn-höek
Lē-vē'r'i-er (or lē-vēs-zē-ä')
Lévinas (lä-vē-zäk')
Lēw'se
Lē'Höpital (lō-pē-täl')
Lēh'ten-stein
Lät'dell
Lät'big
Län'börsh
Län's-ore (-kur)
Län'gard (läng'-)
Län'sus
Län-näll'

Liaat (líst)
Llorente (lyp-rén'tá)
Llôyd
Lôk-man
Lôm-q-nô'sev
Lô'pe (-pá) de (dà) Vê'-
gá (vâ'-)
Lôu'don
Lôu'is Phil'ippe (or lô-
e'fê-lép')
Louvois (lô-vvâ')
Lôw'er
Lôw'eth
Lô-yô-lâ
Lô'biên-iê't'sh'k' (-yê't'-)
Lücke (lû'ka)
Lý'ell

M.

Mâas, or Mâes
Mabillon (mâ-bêl-
yông')
Mâ-cârt'ney
Mâ-câu'lay
Mâc-bêth
Mâc Dôn'ough (-dôn'ô)
Mâc-gil'liv-rây
Mâsh-i-â-vêl
Mâsh-i-â-vêl'i
Mâc il-vainê'
Mâc-kây', or Mâc-ka'y'
Mâc-kên'sje
Mâc-k'in-tôsh
Mâc-knight (mak-nit')
Mâc-lâu'rin
Mâcleod (mâk-lôôd')
Mâc-lise'
Mâc-neill'
Mâc-cômb' (-kôm')
Mâc-rêa'dy
Mâd'ox
Mâf-fe't' (-fâ'e)
Mâ-gêl'lan
Magendie (mâ-zhâng-
dê')
Mah'mûd
Mâ'hom-ê't
Mâ-hôn', or Mâ-hôn'
Mâ'i
Mâi-môn'i-dêg
Mâin'te-nôn (or -nông')
Mainwaring (mân'nêr-
ing)
Mâis'tre (mâs'tr)
Majoribanks (mâ'jor-
bângks, or mârsh'-
bângks)
Mâ-lê-tê's'tâ
Mâ'l'côlm (-kôm)
Mâ'l'ê-brânche
Malesherbes (mâli-
zêrb')
Mâ'l'i-brân
Mâ-lône'
Mâ-l'p'gh'i (-gh'
Mâ'l'te (-tâ) Brân
Mâ'l'thys
Mâ-n-frê'di (-frâ'-)

Mân'tell
Mâ'ny-êl
Mâ-nû-ti-ûs (-shê-
p)
Mân-zô'n
Marat (mâ'râ, or mâ-
râ')
Mâ-r-i-â-nâ
Mâ-ris'
Mâ-rj-ôtte'
Marlbrough (mâl'-
brô)
Mâr-lôwe
Mârmont (mâr-mông')
Mâr-mon-têl'
Marot (mâ-rô')
Mâr'ry-ât
Marsigli (mâr-sêl'yô)
Mâr-têl'
Mâr'ti-neau (-nô)
Mâr-ti-nez (-nêth)
Mâ-sâ-ni-êl'is
Mâs-che-rô'nj (-kâ-
)
Masêras (mâ-zêr')
Mâs'hâm
Mâr'kê-lýne
Mâs-sê-nâ (-sâ'-)
Mâs'sil-lôn (or mäs-sêl-
yông')
Mâs'sin-gêr
Mât'h'er, or Mât'h'êr
Mât'sys, or Mât'sys
Mât'this-sôn (-tê-
)
Mât't-rin
Mân'udêr
Maurepas (môr-pâ')
Maur'y (mô-rê') [Fr.]
Mâ'ur'ry [Eng.]
Mâ'â-rin
Mâ-zêp'pâ
Mâs-zî'nj (or Mât-sê'-
nê)
Mâs-zô-lj'nj (or mât-
sô-lô'nê)
Meagher (mâ'hêr)
Mêd'i-ôj (or mêt'ê-chê)
Mê'hê-mêt (mâ'-) Á'l'i
or Á'l'i
Meigs (mêgz)
Meiss'nêr
Meissonier (mâ-sô-nê-
â')
Mê-lânô'thôn, or
Mê-lânsh'thôn
Mên'dels-sôhn
Mên'shij-kôff
Menzies (mîng'iz)
Mercier (mêr-sê-â')
Mêr'i-vâlê
Mêt-âs-tâ'sj-ô
Mêt'ter-nish
Mêtz (mêts)
Mê'y'er
Meyerbeer (mî'er-bâr)
Mê'y'riok (or mêt'rik)
Mêz-zô-fân'tj (or mêt-
sô-fân'tê)
Mî-âll'
Mî-shâ-e'lis (-â'-)
Michaud (mêshô')
Michaux (mêshô')
Michelet (mêsh-lâ')

Mjô-kiô'wics (or
mjâk-yâ'vjâh)
Milnes (mîlz)
Minie (mîn-p-â')
Mjîn-zô'nj (-têô'-)
Mirabeau (mê-râ-bô')
Mj-rân'ôp-lâ
Mj-r-bêl'
Mj't'sgher-ljsh
Mj-q-hâm'mêd
Môh'ler (mêh'ler)
Môir
Môlé (mô-lâ')
Môlière (mô-lê-êr')
Mô-lj'nâ
Môl'y-neux (r môl'ê-
nô)
Monge (mônzh)
Môn-rôe'
Monstrelet (môngs-trê-
lâ')
Môn'ta-gûe
Montaigne (môn-tân)
Montalembert (mông-
tâl-âm-bêr')
Mont-calm' (-kâm')
Môn-te-ôf'ôf-lj (-tâ-
)
Môn'tes-pân
Môn'tes-quieu (-kû, or
mông-tês-kê-êh')
Môn't-gô'l'fj-êr (or
mông-gô'l-fê-â')
Môn't-gôm'êr-y
Môn'tholon (mông-tô-
lông')
Môn't-mô-rên'cy
Montpénier (mông-
pâng-sê-â')
Môn-trôgê'
Môn-tû-clâ
Môre (môr), or
Môrrê
Moray (môr'ê)
Môr'daunt
Mô-reau' (-rô')
Mô-rêll'
Mô-rê'ri (-râ'-)
Môr-ton (môr'tn)
Môr-veau' (-vô')
Mô's'by
Mô'sche-lês (-shâ-
)
Mô's'gêr
Mô's'heim
Môul'trie (or mô'trê)
Mounier (mô-nê-â')
Mô'zart, or Mô-zârt'
Mô'djê
Müller (mîl'ler)
Mûl-rêa'dy
Mûn-châu'sen
Mûnchhausen (mûnk'-
hûb-zên)
Mû-râd'
Mû-râ't' (or mû-râ')
Mû-râ-tô'rj
Mûr-shi-sôn
Mûret (mû-râ')
Mû-ri'l'is (or mû-rêl'-
vô)
Mûs'ta-phâ
Muziano (mût-sê-â'nâ)

N.

Nâ'djir Shâh
Nân-tôul'
Nâ'p-jêr
Narvaez (nâr-vâ'êth)
Nâ'smyth
Naudé (nô-dâ')
Nâ-vêr-rê'te (-râ'tâ)
Nê-ân'dêr
Nê'ri (nâ'rê)
Nês-sel-rô'dê
Nêtsch'êr (nêtsch'-)
Ney (nâ)
Ney (nâ)
Nicéron (nê-sâ-rông')
Nj-ôp-lâ'i
Niê'bûhr
Niê'mey-êr
Niepce (nê-êpê)
Noailles (nô-âil')
Nodier (nô-dê-â')
Nô-s-trâ-dâ'mus
Nôur-êd-dîn'
Nô-vâ'lis
Nuñez (nûn'yêth)

O.

O'ber-lîn
O'Brîen
O'Con'or
Ôc-o-lâm-pâ'dj-ûs
Oehlenschläger (êh-lên-
shlâ'gêr)
Oersted (ô'r'stêd)
Ô'gle-thûrpe (-gl-)
Ojeda (ô-hâ'thâ)
O-lâ'us
Ôl'bêrs
Ôld-mix'ôn
Ôldys (ôldz)
Ô-lj-vâ'rêz (or ô-lê-vâ'-
rêth)
Ôl'j-vet (or ô-lê-vâ')
Olivier (ô-lê-vê-â')
Olmstead (ôm'stêd, or
ôm'stêd)
Ônk'ô-lês
Ông'lôw
Orcagna (or-kân'yâ)
Orellana (ô-rêl-yâ'nâ)
Or-fî'li
Ôr-lô'v' or Ôr-lôff'
Ôr-sâ'v'
Ôr-sâ'nj
Ôr-sâ'nj
Ossian (ôsh'ân)
Ôs'â-lj
Ô-sâ'dê (-dâ)
Ô'ster-vâld
Oudinot (ô-dê-nô')
Ôugh't'rêd (ôût'-)
Ouge'ly
Ô'ver-wêg
Ô-vj-ê'dô (-â'thê)
Ô'v'ên
Ô'vân-stiêrn
Ô-s-â-nâm (or -nâng')
Q-â'W

P.

Pa-chs'cô (or pa-châ'kô)
 Pacio (pâ'chô)
 Pa-dl'la (or pa-thel'yâ)
 Pâ'qs (-sth)
 Pâ'g-ni'ni
 Pâ'et
 Pâ'x-hang
 Pa-lâch'x (or pa-lâs'kx)
 Pâ'g-fôx
 Pa-lên'oi-g (pa-lên'shp-g, or pa-lên'thp-g)
 Pâ'g-tri'nâ
 Pâ'grâve
 Pâ'lg-vj-ôf'no (or pâ'lg-vj-chê'nô)
 Palmerston (pâm'gr-ston)
 Pâ'lg-grâve
 Pa-ni'ni, or Pan-ni'ni
 Pân-mûre
 Pâ'o-li
 Pâ-pi-neau' (-nô')
 Pâr-a-cel'sus
 Pâr-doe
 Pârê (pâ-râ)
 Pa-re-des (-râ'thp)
 Parent-Duchâtelet (pâr-râng-dû-shât-lâ')
 Pâr-mi-giâ'nô
 Pâr-nell
 Pâ's-cal
 Pâs-ke'vich (-kâ')
 Pasquier (pâs-ké-â')
 Pâs-sow
 Pâ'u'ly (or pû'ô'lyâ)
 Paww (pâ'w)
 Pearce, or Pêarce
 Pêar'son, or Pêar'son
 Pêlissier (pâ-lis-sé-â')
 Pê'l'i-cô
 Pê'p'in (or pip'in)
 Pe-pûsch (pâ'pûsch)
 Pê'p'xa (or pêps)
 Percier (pêr-sé-â')
 Pereira (pê-râ'râ)
 Pêr-gô-lé'si (-lâ')
 Pérouse (pâ-rôz)
 Perrot (pêr-rô')
 Pêr'thes (-tês)
 Pêr-y-gi'nô
 Pestalozzi (pês-tâ-lôt'sp)
 Pettit (ptê)
 Pettitot (ptê-tô')
 Pê't'j-grew (-grû)
 Pê'y'er
 Pey-ton (pâ'tn)
 Pfeiffer (or fi'fêr)
 Phill'i-dor
 Pi-az-zet'zâ
 Piazzzi (pê-â't'sp)
 Picard (pê-kâr)
 Pic-ô-lôm'i-ni
 Pîghe-grû
 Pîsh'ler
 Piêro, or Piêroe
 Pi-ga-fô't'zâ
 Pignotti (pên-yôt'tg)
 Pil'pây

Pinciano (pên-thp-k'nô)
 Pi-ne'dk (-nâ'thâ)
 Pi-nê'li
 Pi-ôm'bô
 Pi-ô'si (or pêt'ô'sp)
 Pi-râ-ne'si (-nâ')
 Pi-sâ'nô
 Pî't-cairne
 Pi-sâr'rô
 Planché (plân-shâ')
 Plan-tâ'g-q-nô't
 Plât'ôff
 Ple'y-el
 Plô'ô'den
 Pô-cq-hôn'tas
 Pô-côcke'
 Poisson (pô-wâ-sông')
 Pô'n-sô'tt
 Polignac (pô-lên-yak')
 Pôlitz (pê'h'lytâ)
 Policiano (pô-litâ-g-k'nô)
 Pô'lk (or pôk)
 Pôm-bâl'
 Pôm'pa-dêur
 Ponce de Leon (pôn'thâ-dâ-lâ-ôn')
 Pô-ni-g-tô'ô'akj
 Pôn'son-by
 Pôn-tô'p'j-dân
 Pôr-de-nô-ne (pôr-dâ-nô'nâ)
 Pôr'te-ûs
 Pô's-tle-thwây't (pô's-sal)
 Pô-tém'kin
 Pothier (pôt-té-â')
 Pôt'tin-gêr
 Poussin (pô-sâng')
 Pôw'ell, or Pôw'ell
 Pôw-hat-tân'
 Pôw'nall
 Pozzo (pôt'sô) dî Bûr'gô
 Prâed
 Preble (prêb'l, or prîb'bl)
 Prideaux (prîd'ô, or prîd'dûx)
 Priêss'nîts (-nîts)
 Prin'sép
 Prony (prô-nê')
 Pâ'il-mâ-nâ'zâr (sâl')
 Pû'f-fen-dô'rf
 Puget (pû-zhâ')
 Pugh, or Fughe (pû)
 Pû'g'in
 Pulci (pû'l'chp)
 Pû'lgâr
 Pû'leyn
 Pû'l'az'k (-ekp)
 Pû'lte'ney
 Pû'guy
 Pûsh'kin

Q.

Quâ'drî-ô
 Quaglio (kwâ'lyô)
 Quâ'rles (kwâ'riz)
 Quatremère (kâ-t-mêr)

Que-rî'ni (kwâ-)
 Quevedo (kâ-vâ'thô)
 Quinault (kê-nô')
 Quin'cy (or kwîn'sp)
 Quin-tâ'nâ (kên-)

R.

Rabelais (râb'lâ)
 Rachel (râ'chêl; Fr. râ-shêl')
 Ra-cine'
 Râ-dê'tz'ky (-dê'te')
 Râe'burn
 Râf-fa-ê'l'le (-lâ)
 Râf'fies (râ'f'fâ)
 Râle, or Rasle (râl)
 Râ'leigh (-ly)
 Râ-mi'rô
 Râm-mô-hûn' Rô'y
 Râm'say
 Râm-mû'si-ô
 Rân'ke (-kâ)
 Rân-zâ'ni (or rân-tshâ-ny)
 Râph'a-êl
 Râp'in (or râ-pâng')
 Rasle, or Rasles (râl)
 Rauch (rô'ûk)
 Rau'mer (rô'û')
 Ravalliac (râ-vâl'yâk')
 Rây-nâl'
 Réaumur (râ-q-mûr')
 Re'di (râ'dé)
 Regnard (rân-yâr')
 Regnault (râ-nô')
 Reish'hârdt (-hârt)
 Rein'hôld (-hôlt)
 Rê'land (or râ'lant)
 Rêm'brândt (-brânt)
 Rémusat (râ-mû-zâ')
 René (râ-nâ')
 Rénouard (râ-nô-âr')
 Retz (râ'ts, or räs)
 Rétzach (rê'tsch)
 Reuchlin (rô'ûk'ly'n)
 Réyn'old's
 Rhâ'zê (râ'zêz)
 Ribault (rê-bô')
 Rî-be'râ (-bâ')
 Rî-câr-dô
 Riccio (rê't'chô)
 Riccioli (rê't-chô'ly)
 Rî'che'lied (or rêsh'q-lô)
 Rîsh'ter
 Rî-ên'zî
 Rigaud (rê-gû')
 Rî'n-côn'
 Rîp-pê'r'dû
 Rives (rêvz)
 Rixzio (rê't'sp-ô)
 Rô-bér-vâl'
 Rô-bê-s-pi-êrre'
 Rô-çham-beau' (-bô')
 Rochefoucauld (rôsh-fô-kô')
 Rôche-Jacquelin (zhâk-lâng)
 Rô't'zê't (or rô'tzê't)

Rohan (rô-âng')
 Rô'land (or rô-lâng')
 Rô'l'lin (or rôl-lâng')
 Rô-mâine'
 Rô-man-zôv'
 Römer (rê'h'mgr)
 Rôm'j-l'y
 Rông'e (-â)
 Rô'ss, or Rôos
 Rô'ssâ
 Rô's'sas
 Rô-sôm'môn
 Rô-gê'l'ly
 Rosenmüller (rô-zp-rm'l'lyer)
 Rô's'si
 Rô-si'ni
 Rô'ths'child (or rôe-child)
 Rôu-bill-iê' (-yak)
 Rôus-seau' (-sô')
 Rô'û't'ledgê
 Rôw'ân
 Rôwe
 Rôw'ley, or Rôw'ley
 Rô'r'bûrg (rôks'bûr-rp)
 Râ'bêng
 Râ-si'ni
 Râ'ckert (râk'ert)
 Râ'môhr
 Râ'ng-bêrg
 Râ'th'êr-fôrd
 Rûy'brêk (rûiê')
 Rûy'sh (or rôisk)
 Rûy'ter (or rôit'ter)

S.

Sâad-ôd-dê'sn'
 Sâ'a'di
 Sâ-q-vo'drâ (-vâ')
 Sâ-chôv'êr-êll
 Sâ'shs
 Saint Arnaud (sâng-târ-nô')
 Saint Cyr (sâng-sêr')
 Saint Hilaire (sâng-tê-lâr)
 Saintine (sâng-tên')
 St. John (sânt-jôn'; in England, sên'jon or sîn'jon)
 Saint-Just (sâng-zhûst')
 St. Lë'g'êr (or sî'l'jîn-jên)
 St. Maur (sânt-mêr)
 Saint Pierre (sâng-pê-êr)
 Sânt Si'môn (or sâng-sô-mông')
 Sâ'l'q-dîn
 Sâ'l'hâ-êd-dê'sn'
 Sâ'les (or sâl)
 Sâl-vâ'tp'r Rô's'sâ
 Sâ'l-vi-â'ni
 Sâ'n'chêz (-chêth)
 Sâne-tô'ri-ûs
 Sând (or sâng)

Bân'de-mân
Bandy (sândz)
Bartiges (sâr-têzh')
Baulsbury (sôlz'ber-ç)
Baumaise (sô-mâz')
Bân'ma-rêz
Bân'rin (or sô-râng')
Bausure (sôs-sûr')
Sauvages (sô-vâzh')
Sauveur (sô-vûr')
Savigny (sô-vên'ç)
Sâv'ile
Sâ-vô-na-rô'lâ
Scâl'j-fer
Scân'der-bêg
Scâr-lât'ti
Scarron (sâkâr-rông')
Schâ'dôw (shâ'dô)
Schâ'fâ-rik
Schâ'myl
Schârn'hôrst
Schêtle (or shâ'lâ)
Schêf'fer
Schel'ner
Schêl'ling
Schêl'ler
Schle'gel (shlâ'-)
Schle'gen
Schle'ger-mâ-sher
Schleus'ner (shlôis'-)
Schmidt (shmit)
Schnei'der
Schnôrr
Scholz (shôltz)
Schôm'bêrg
Schôm'bûrgk
Schôn (shên)
Schônbein (shên'bin)
Schônlein (shên'lin)
Schô'pen-hau-er (-hûô-)
Schôt (shôt)
Schre-vê'lj-ûs
Schâl'tens
Schâls (shûlts)
Schâl'se (shûl'tsâ)
Schâl'mâ-sher
Schu'y'ler
Schwân'thâ-ler
Schwârz (shwârts, or shvârts)
Sch'ôp-pi-ûs
Schô'rey'bx
Scribe
Sôld'q-môre
Se-bâ-ti-k'ni (sâ-)
Sêk'çen-dûrf
Seetzen (sât'sen)
Sêgur (sâ-gûr')
Se-pûl've-dâ (sâ-pûl'vâ-thâ)
Ser-vê'tus
Ses-ti'ni
Sévig'nê (sâ-vên'yâ)
Se'w'ard
Seyffarth (siff'fart)
Sey'mour
Sfôr'sâ (-tsk)
Sgraveasnde (sgrâ-vâ-zân'dâ)
Shâf'tes'bu-ry
Shâh-X'lim

Shâh-jê-hân'
Shêr'ard
Shêr'-dân
She-rif'êd-dêen' (shâ-)
Sicard (sê-kâr')
Sic'bold
Siê'gen
Sieyês (sê-sê')
Sig'is-mûnd
Signorelli (sên-yô-rêl'-lê)
Sig'our-ney
Sil-vês'tre (-tr)
Sirmônd (sêr-mông')
Sis-môn'di
Slel'dan
Smÿth, or Smÿth
Snôr'ri Stû'rûl-sôn
Snôr'rô Stû'rûl-sôn
Ssane
Sô-bj-ês'ki
Sô-c'i-nus
Sô-lân'der
Sô'l'i-mân
Sô-lj-mê-nâ (-mâ'-)
Sôm'ers
Sôn-ni'ni
Sôth'ç-by (sûth'ç-bê)
Sôu-bjê
Sôule
Sôulê (sô-lâ')
Sôu-lôngue' (-lôk')
Sôult (sôlt)
Sôuth'cott
Sôuth'ern
Sôuth'çy
Souvestre (sô-vê's'tr)
Sôu'zâ
Sôw'çer-by
Spâl'ding
Spâl-lân-zâ'ni (or spâl-lân-tâ'ne)
Spân'heim
Spiê'fel
Spi'ng-lê
Spi-nô'sâ
Sprêng'el
Spurzhelm (spûrts'hîm)
Stâel (stâl)
Stân'hope (stân'up)
Stân-jâ-lâ'us (or -lôus')
Stân-sj-ô'ni (-tsç)
Stân'ton
Staz'ner
Stêss'w'rk (or stân'vîk)
Stê's'g-ni
Stê'fâ-nô (stâ'-)
Stein
Stê'nô (stâ'-)
Stêph'q-nûs
Stenben (stû'bên, or stû'y'bên)
Stêl'bêrg
Stê'hârd
Stêw'ell
Strachan, or Strahan (strawn)
Strî'dâ
Strê-dêl'lâ
Strauss (strûôa)
Strô'sj (strôt'ç)

Strâ'en-geé' (-zâ')
Strâ'vê (-vâ)
Stûrm
Stu'y'vç-sânt
Suarez (swâ'rêth)
Suchet (sû-shâ')
Sûe
Sû'eur
Sûl'ly (or sûl-yê')
Su-wâr'rôw
Swâm'mer-dâm
Swê'den-bôrg
Swêth'in
Sÿd'çn-hâm (-çm)

Tiek'ell (or tik'li)
Tiêk
Tiê'de-mân
Tighe (ti)
Tillemont (têl-mông')
Til'loph
Tî'mur
Tin-tô-rê'ttô
Tip'pê 8K'ib, or Tip'pê 8âib
Tî-râ-bô's'shî
Tisch'bein
Tissot (tês-sô')
Tî'tian (tish'an)
Tî'tsingh (tî'tsing)
Tôcoue'ville
Todleben (tôt'lâ-bên)
Tô'land
Tollemache (tâl'mâsh;)
Tô-lo-mê' (-mâ'-)
Tôm-mâ-ge'ô (-zâ'-)
Tôr'den-âkî-ôld
Tôr're (-râ)
Tôr-ri-cêl'lî (or tôrr-çhel'p)
Tôr-ri-giâ'nô
Tôur
Tournefort (tôr'n-fôr')
Toussaint (tô-sân)
Tôu-vêr-tûre
Tôung'hend
Trâd'çs-cant
Tre-vi'gi (trâ-)
Trév'or
Tri-cô'pi
Tri-kû'pis
Tris-tân'di Cân'ha (-yâ)
Triv'et
Tronchin (trông-shâng')
Troughton (trôut'ton)
Trow'bridge
Tschû'di
Tô-rênne
Turgot (tûr-gô')
Tur-nê-bus
Turpin (tûr-pâng')
Tÿn'dale
Tÿr-côn-nel
Tÿrwhitt (târ't)
Tÿt'lar

T.

Tâ'ba-rî
Tâl'bôt
Tâl'fourd
Taliaferro (tôl'ç-vêr)
Tallard (tâl-lâr')
Tâl'ley-rând
Tallien (tâl-lç-âng')
Tâm'er-lâne
Tân'cred (tâng'krêd)
Tâ'ney
Tân'na-hill
Tâs'sô
Tauch'nitz (tôuk'njts)
Tau'ler (tôul'-)
Tavernier (tâ-vêr-nê-â')
Tegnér (têng-nêr')
Teignmouth (tin'muth, or tân'muth)
Tel'lêz (-lêz) [Port.]
Tellez (têl'yêth) [Span.]
Tén'iers (-yêrç)
Tén'ne-mân (-mâ-)
Tén'ter-dên
Teresa (tâ-râ-zâ)
Têr-ras-sôn' (-sông)
Têa-sin'
Texeira (tâ-shâ'ç-râ)
Thäck'er-ay
Thalberg (tâl'bêrg)
Thau'ler (tôu'-)
Thê'le (tî'lâ)
Thénard (tâ-nâr')
Thê'q-bald (or tîb'ald)
Thê's'-çer
Thévenot (tâv-nô')
Thibaut (tê-bô')
Thierry (tê-â'rç, or têtâ-rô')

U

Ü-bêr'tj
Uccell'io (ût-chêl'io)
Ü-g'hêl'ij (-gêl'-)
Ü-çp-â'nô
Ü'lând (-lânt)
Ü'kert
Ü'l'â-lâ, or Ü'l'ph-lâs
Ü'l'mân
Ulloa (Ül-yô'ç)
Ulrici (Ül'rê't-ç)
Üng'er
Ür-b't'nô
Ürqu'hart (Ürk'art)
Urquiza (Ür-kê'thâ)
Ür-villa'

336 PRONUNCIATION OF NAMES OF DISTINGUISHED MEN.

V.

Vacherot (vâsh-rô')
Vahl
Vaillant (vâi-yâng')
Vâl-bue'nâ (-bwa'-)
Vâl-dâs'
Valentin (vâ-lâng-tâng')
Vâ-lô'gi-lâ (-zhé-)
Vâ-lô-ni-e'ri (-â-)
Vallière (vâl'le-er)
Vâl-lis-ne'ri (-nâ'-)
Valmont (vâl-mông')
Valois (vâl-wâ')
Vân Ash'en
Vân'brûgh (-brû)
Vân-côu ver
Vân-dâmme'
Vân'der Hej'den
Vân'der Mâer (or mér)
Vân'der-vâl'de (-dâ)
Vân'der Wej'de (vî'-dâ)
Vân-dyck'
Vân Hêl'mont
Vâ-x'ij
Vân-lôô' (or vân-lô')
Vannucci (vân-nût'-che)
Vân Ôôst' (or vân-ôet')
Vân Schaack (-ekôik)
Vâr'gâs
Varignon (vâ-rên-yông')
Vâr'nâ-gên
Vâ-sâ'ri
Vâ-tâ'ble (-bl)
Vat-tâl'
Vauban (vô-bâng')
Vaucher (vô-shâ')
Vaughan (vâwn)
Vaughelin (vôk-lâng')
Vêo'shi-â
Vecellio (vâ-chêl'le-ô)
Ve'gâ (vâ'-)
Veit (or fit)
Vê-lâz'quez (-kez, or vâ-lâth'kâth)
Ve-ni-e'rô (vâ-nê-â'rô)
Vergniaud (vêrn-yô')
Vernet (vêr-nâ')
Vêr'ste-gân
Vêr't-âm
Vespucci (vêp-pût'che)
Vi-cên'te (-tâ)
Vico-d'Azvz (vêk-dâ-zêr')
Vi-dôcq'
Vignoles (vên-yôl')

Vigny (vên-yô')
Vi'gry
Vil'la-ni
Villanueva (vêl-ya-nwâ'vâ)
Villaret (vêl-lâ-râ')
Villars (vêl-lâr')
Villlehardouin (vêl-âr-dô-âng')
Villemain (vêl-mâng')
Ville'neuve
Villers (vêl-lêr')
Vil'liers (vîl'yêrz)
Vinci (vên'che)
Vinet (vâ-nâ')
Vinci (vên'che)
Vi-rey' (-râ')
Vis-côn'ti
Vi-trin'gâ
Vi-ta-rî-ni
Vi'vâs
Vi-vi-â'nj
Vlâd'i-mîr
Vô'gêl (or fô'gêl)
Vôl-tûre'
Vo-lâ-nus
Vol-taire'
Voss (or fôe)
Vouet (vô-â')
Vriêd

W.

Wâs'gên (or vâ'gên)
Wâsh'ler (or vâk'-)
Wâsh'ter (or vâk'-)
Wâel (or vâl)
Wâ'gên-gêil (or vâ'-)
Wâ-hâb'
Wâhl (or vâl)
Wâl'de-grâve
Wâl'de-mâr
Walewaki (vâ-lôô's'kê)
Wâl'k'er (wâwk'er)
Wâl'lace (wôl'-)
Wâl'len-stein (wôl'-)
Wâl'ler
Wâl-lin' (or vâl-lên')
Wâl'lis (wôl'-)
Walmes'ley (wâwmz'-)
Wâl'pôle
Wâl'sing-hâm
Wâl't'her (or vâl't'er)
Wâl'ton (-tn)
Wâl'bur-ton
Warham (wôr'am)
Wâr'ing
Warne'ford
Wâr-ton
Wâsh'ing-ton (wôsh'-)

Wâ'ter-lând
Wat'son (wôt'an)
Watt (wôt)
Watteau (vât-tô')
Wê'ber (or vâ'ber)
Wê's'nix (or vâ'nixks)
Wein'bren-ner (or vîn'-)
Weiss (or vîs)
Weis'se (-sâ, or vîs'sâ)
Wêlles'ley
Wemyss (wêmz)
Wên-cas-lâ'us (or vên'-câ-lôô's)
Wêr'ner (or vêr'ner)
Wê's'ter-gaard (-gûrd)
Wê's't-ma-ôtt
Wê'y'er (or vî'er)
Whal'ley (hwôl'le)
Whâr-ton
Whâte'ly
Whewell (hû'el)
Whit's-ker
White'sield (hwit'fêld)
Wi's'land (or vê'lânt)
Wil'ber-force
Wilkes
Will'den-ôw (or vîl'-)
Will'ough-by (-lô-)
Will'ugh-by (-lô-)
Winck'el-mân (or vînk'el-mân)
Wi't'ner (or vê'ner)
With'er
With'er-ing-ton
With'ers
Witt'gên-stein (or vîl'-)
Wôd'rôw
Wôhl'gê-mûth (-mût, or vôl'gâ-mût)
Wol'cott (wôl'-)
Wolfe (wôlf)
Wôlf (or vôlf)
Wôl'las-ton (wôl'-), or Wôl'las-ton (wôl'-)
Woll'stone-craft (wôl'-)
Wol'sey (wôl'zê)
Wool'tt (wôl'-)
Words'worth (wûrdz'-wûrth)
Wo-rôn'zow (-zôv)
Wôw'er-mâns
Wrangel (vrâng'el)
Wrâ'gall (râks'el)
Wri'ôthes-ley (rî'-)
Wych'er-ley
Wý'nants
Wýn'toun
Wýt'ten-bâsh

X.

Xavier (xâv'ê-ur)
Ximenez (hê-mâ'nêz, w xim'ê-nêz)
Xylander (xi-lân'dêr)

Y.

Yâl'den
Yâr'rell
Yéates
Yonge (yûng)
Yôh'att
ÿ-p-si-lân'ti
Yriarte (ê-rê-â'r'tâ)
Ysaac (ô-zâ-bô')

Z.

Zacagni (dzâ-kân'yê)
Zâh (or tsâk)
Zahn (tsân)
Zâ-lâs'ki
Zâ-mô'râ (thû-)
Zâ-mô-ÿs'ki (or zâ-môis'ki)
Zâm-pi-e'ri (dzâm-pê-â'ri)
Zân'shi (dzân'-)
Zarate (thâ'râ-tâ)
Zeller (tsêl'ler)
Ze-lô'ti (dzâ-)
Zeus (tsôis)
Zieg'ler (tsêg'-)
Ziethen (tsê'ten)
Zin'mer-mân
Zin'gê-rêl'li (dzên-)
Zin'sen-dôrf
Zô-e'gâ (-â'-)
Zô-râ-kô'fer
Zorilla (thô-rêl'yâ)
Zôuch
Zôst
Zôchokke (chôk'kâ)
Zô-câ-rêl'li (dzô-)
Zô-câ-rô (dzôk'-)
Zumalacarreui (thû-mâ'le-kâr'â-gê)
Zûmpt (tsûmpt)
Zuniga (thûn-yê'gâ)
Zunz (tsûnts)
Zô-râ'tâ (thû-)
Zwîng'le (zwîng'gl), or Zwing'li, or Zwing'li-âs

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

Äk'shen (ä'k'şen)	Ä-läkh'y-ş	Äm-rjt-atr'	Är-däshe' (är-däshb')
Ääl'börg (äl'börg)	Äl-ş-gö'ş	Ä-nä'dšör	Är-dä-län'
Äär (är)	Äl-ş-mö	Änahuac (än-ş-wäk')	Ärdennes (är-dën')
Äär'gau (är'göü)	Ä-läp-ş-hä'	Än-dä-lü'ş-ş	Är-ş-qui'pa (-kš'pə)
Äär'hüus	Älbacete (äl-bə-thä'tä)	Än-dä-män'	Ä-ršz zö (ä-ršt'zö)
Äb-ş-cö	Äl-bä'nö	Än-dä-räb'	Är-gen-tän' (är-zhän-täng)
Äb-ş-an-şy' (äb-şan-kf')	Äl-bə-nx	Än'der-näsh	Argentueil (är-zhän-tül')
Äbbe-ville' (Fr.)	Älbegna (äl-bän'yş)	Än'dög	Är'şen-tine
Äb'be-ville' (S.C.)	Äl-bə-märie'	Än-dör'ra	Är-gös'tö-lj
Äb-ş-bröth'ock	Äl-bə-quēr'quş (äl-by-kör'kş, or ä'l'bö-körk)	Än'dö-şer	Är-şyle', or Är'şyle
Äb-ş-dšön'	Äl-ş-lä'	Än-dö'jer (än-dü'şer)	Är-ş'ca
Äb-ş-ş-şen'ny (or Äb-ş-ş-ş'ne)	Äl-ş-mö	Än-ş-gä'dä	Äriege (ä'r-ş-äzh')
Äb-ş-ş-ş'w'ith	Äl-cän'tä-rä	Än-ş-ş-ş	Ä-ris'pə
Ä'bö, or Ä'bö	Äl-c-mäer	Än-gö'ra	Är-kän'şas, or Är'kan-şaw
Äbomey (äb-ö-mä')	Äl'der-ney	Än-gös-tü'ra	Kries (or Ärl)
Äb-şo-şhšh' (-shär')	Äl'metajo (äl-şng-tä'-zhö)	Ängoulême (äng-gö-läm')	Är-magh' (är-mä'), or Är'magh (-mä)
Äb-şu-kir'	Ä-lšn'şon (or Äl-äng-söng)	Än-güll'lä (gwül')	Armagnac (är-män-yak')
Äb-rän'tes	Äl-ş-rj-ş, or Ä-l-ş-rj-ş (-lä')	Än-gus (äng-guş)	Ä-röš'stöšk
Äbruzzo (ä-brüt'sö)	Ä-l-ş-tian (-şhan)	Än'jöu (or äng-zhö')	Är-pi'nö
Äb-ş-ş'com	Äl-ş-ş-ş-drät'tä	Än-näp-möš'kş	Ärques (ärk)
Äc-ş-ş-şin'j-ş	Äl-ş-ş-ş-dri-ş	Änn Ä-rün'del	Är-ş-cän'
Äc-ş-pül'cö	Äl-ş-ş-ş-ş	Än-ne-cx (or ä'n'sš')	Ärriege (ä'r-ş-äzh')
Ä-ş-ş-şen'	Äl-ş-ş-ş-ş	Än-nö-bön'	Ärtois (är-twä')
Äsh-mim'	Äl-ş-ş-ş-ş	Än-nö-näy'	Är-un-döl
Äc-ş-ş-ş-guş (gwş)	Äl-ş-ş-ş-ş	Än-ş-ş-ş	Ä-ş-ş-ş-fen-bürg
Äqgs (äks)	Äl-ş-ş-ş-ş	Än-tə-que'ra (-kä'ra)	Äsch-ş-ş-le'ben (äsh-ş-ş-lä'ben)
Äc'qui (äk'kwə)	Äl-ş-ş-ş-ş	Äntibes (äng-tšb')	Ä-ş-ş-ş-ş
Äcre (ä'kər, or ä'kər)	Äl-ş-ş-ş-ş	Än-tis'tam	Ä-ş-ş-ş-ş
Ä'den, or Ä'den	Äl-ş-ş-ş-ş	Än-ti'guş (-gə)	Ä-ş-ş-ş-ş
Äd'i-ş-ş, or Äd'i-ş-ş	Äl-ş-ş-ş-ş	Än-till'ş (än-tšl'ş), or Än-till'ş	Ä-ş-ş-ş-ş
Äd'i-rön'dack	Äl-ş-ş-ş-ş	Än-ti'ş-ş	Ä-ş-ş-ş-ş
Äd'ler-bšrg	Äl-ş-ş-ş-ş	Än-ti'ş-ş	Ä-ş-ş-ş-ş
Ä-dour	Äl-ş-ş-ş-ş	Än-ti'ş-ş	Ä-ş-ş-ş-ş
Ä-dri-ş-ş-ş-ple	Äl-ş-ş-ş-ş	Än-ti'ş-ş	Ä-ş-ş-ş-ş
Ä-dri-ät'jo	Äl-ş-ş-ş-ş	Än-ti'ş-ş	Ä-ş-ş-ş-ş
Ä-ş-ş-ş-ş	Äl-ş-ş-ş-ş	Än-ti'ş-ş	Ä-ş-ş-ş-ş
Äf-şhän-ş-ş-tän'	Äl-ş-ş-ş-ş	Än-ti'ş-ş	Ä-ş-ş-ş-ş
Ägde (ägd)	Äl-ş-ş-ş-ş	Än-ti'ş-ş	Ä-ş-ş-ş-ş
Ägen (ä-zhäng)	Äl-ş-ş-ş-ş	Än-ti'ş-ş	Ä-ş-ş-ş-ş
Ägh'rim (äwg'rjm)	Äl-ş-ş-ş-ş	Än-ti'ş-ş	Ä-ş-ş-ş-ş
Äg-jn-cöurt (or äd'j'n-kör)	Äl-ş-ş-ş-ş	Än-ti'ş-ş	Ä-ş-ş-ş-ş
Ägnone (än-yö'nä)	Äl-ş-ş-ş-ş	Än-ti'ş-ş	Ä-ş-ş-ş-ş
Ä-guş-dil'lä (ä-gwş-döl'yä)	Äl-ş-ş-ş-ş	Än-ti'ş-ş	Ä-ş-ş-ş-ş
Ä-gül'has (-yş)	Äl-ş-ş-ş-ş	Än-ti'ş-ş	Ä-ş-ş-ş-ş
Äh-mäd-ş-bäd'	Äl-ş-ş-ş-ş	Än-ti'ş-ş	Ä-ş-ş-ş-ş
Äh-mäd-nüš'gur	Äl-ş-ş-ş-ş	Än-ti'ş-ş	Ä-ş-ş-ş-ş
Äiene (än)	Äl-ş-ş-ş-ş	Än-ti'ş-ş	Ä-ş-ş-ş-ş
Äix (äks, or äs)	Äl-ş-ş-ş-ş	Än-ti'ş-ş	Ä-ş-ş-ş-ş
Äix-la-Cha-pelle' (äks-lä-ş-ş-pöl')	Äl-ş-ş-ş-ş	Än-ti'ş-ş	Ä-ş-ş-ş-ş
Äjacocio (ä-yät'chö)	Äl-ş-ş-ş-ş	Än-ti'ş-ş	Ä-ş-ş-ş-ş
Äk-ş-bä	Äl-ş-ş-ş-ş	Än-ti'ş-ş	Ä-ş-ş-ş-ş
Äk-ş-män'	Äl-ş-ş-ş-ş	Än-ti'ş-ş	Ä-ş-ş-ş-ş
Äk-ş-ş-ş'	Äl-ş-ş-ş-ş	Än-ti'ş-ş	Ä-ş-ş-ş-ş
Äl-ş-bä'mş	Äl-ş-ş-ş-ş	Än-ti'ş-ş	Ä-ş-ş-ş-ş

Aurillac (ô-rêl'yâk)
 Au-rung-a-bâd'
 Aus-ter-litz (or ôus-ter-
 litz)
 Au-tun' (ô-tün')
 Auvergne (ô-varn')
 Aux Ouyes (ô-kâ')
 Auxerre (ô-mar')
 Aux-ônné' (or ô-sôn')
 Av-a-lôn
 Avenches (â-vânsh')
 Avennes (â-vân')
 Aveyron (â-vâ-rông')
 Avessano (â-vet-sâ-nô)
 Avignon (âv-ên-yông')
 Av-i-lâ
 A-von
 Av-ô-y-illes'
 Ay-a-ôu-ôhô
 Ayres-bu-rx
 Ay-r-shire
 Az-ôf, or Az-ôph
 A-zôres', or A-zô-rêg

B.

Bacchiglione (bâk-kêl-
 yô'nâ)
 Bâd-a-jôs' (bâd-a-hôe')
 Bâ'den
 Baesa (bâ-s'â-thâ)
 Bâg-dâd', or Bâg'dâd
 Bagnères (bân-yâr')
 Bâ-hâ-mâ
 Bâh-i'â (bâ-s'â)
 Bâhr-êl-â-b'i-âd
 Bâhr-êl-â-s'rêk
 Bâi'kâl
 Bâi'reuth (bî'rût)
 Bâkh-tô-gân
 Bâ'kû, or Bâ-kû'
 Bâi-a-phâut
 Bâi-a-kîâ-vâ
 Bâi-a-sôre
 Bâi-a-tôn
 Bâi'bêc, or Bâi-bêc'
 Bâle (bâl), or Bâ'gêl
 Bâi-a-êr'ie
 Bâ-lize'
 Bâi-kân
 Bâi-lî-ng-âlôe'
 Bâlla-ton-spâ
 Bâi-ly-shân'non
 Bâi-mô'r-âi
 Bâi'tjô
 Bâi'tj-môre
 Bâ-nâ
 Bân'ôk (bân'kâ)
 Bânêg (bâmf)
 Bân-gg-lôre (bâng-
 lôr)
 Bân-tâm', or Bân'tam
 Bâr-bâ-dôg
 Bâr-ôg-lô'na
 Bârdôs (bâ-râsh')
 Bâ-rêl'ly (bâ-râ'le)
 Bâ-rê-dôc
 Bâ-rôsch' (bâ-rôch')
 Bâ-rô'dê

Bâ'r-rô
 Bâ'gêl, or Bâle (bâl)
 Bâsques (bâsk)
 Bâs-sâ-nô
 Basse Terre (bâs-târ)
 Bâs-sô-râ, or Bâs-sô-râ
 Bâs-ti'â
 Bâ-tâ-vi-â
 Bâth
 Baton Rouge (bâ-tu-
 rôzh')
 Battaglia (bat-tâl'yâ)
 Bât-tj-ô-lô'â
 Bautzen (bôut'sen)
 Bayeux (bâ-yû')
 Bâ-yônne'
 Bâ'y-ôu (bî'ô)
 Bâ'y-reuth (bî'rût)
 Bêarn (bâ-ârn')
 Bêau'fort [S. C.]
 Beau'fort (bô'fort)
 [N. C.]
 Beau-mâ'rjâ (bô-
 vâ)
 Beauvais (bô-vâ')
 Bêd-nôre'
 Bêd-tu-in'
 Bêd-q-wêen'
 Bêi'rêut (or bârôt)
 Bêja (bâ-zhâ')
 Bê-jâ-pôur'
 Bê-lêd'-el-Jô-rîd'
 Bêl'fat', or Bêl'fat
 Bêl'grâde'
 Bêlle-fon-tâine'
 Bêlle-fônte'
 Bêlle-ville
 Bêl-lin-sô'na
 Bêl-lin'ô
 Bê-lôô-chiâ-tân'
 Bêl-vi-dêre'
 Bê-nâ'rag
 Bên-ôô'len
 Bên-gâl'
 Bên-gâ'zi
 Bên-guê'le (bên-gâ'le)
 Bê-nin'
 Bên-Lô'mônd
 Bêng'heim
 Bentevoglio (bên-tê-
 vôl'yô)
 Bê-râr'
 Bêr-bloc'
 Bêr-q-zî'nâ
 Bêr-gâ-mô
 Bêrg'ên
 Bêr-ham-pôre'
 Bêr-lin', or Bêr'lîn
 Bêr-mû-dag
 Bêr-ri-ên
 Bêr-wick (or bêr'rik)
 Beaunçon (bâ-zâng'-
 sôn)
 Bêa-sâ-râ'bi-â
 Bêch'le-hem
 Bêch'lar (bâ-hâr)
 Bêr-gâ (bâ-gâ)
 Bêr-rôôt (or bârôt)
 Bêr-t-pôre' (bûrt-
 pôr)
 Bêd-sâ-sô'â
 Bêl'g-gô-rôd, or
 Bê-êl-gô-rôd'

Bêl-bâ'ô
 Bêl-bô'â
 Bêl-ô-dûl'gê-rîd
 Bêl'êr-j-i-câ
 Bêng'ên
 Bêng'ham-tôn
 Bê'ô-bi-ô
 Bêr'ming'hâm
 Bêa-sâ'gôg
 Bêa'tj-neau (bêa'tê-nô)
 Bêlân'ên-bûrg
 Bêlên'heim, or Bêlên'-
 heim
 Bêois (bêwâ, or bêt)
 Bocage (bô-kâsh')
 Bôuf (bûf)
 Bô-gô-tâ'
 Bôh'mer-wâld
 Bois-le-Duc (bôw-lê-
 duk')
 Bôk-hâ'râ
 Bô-liv'var
 Bô-liv'i-â
 Bologna (bô-lôn'yâ)
 Bôl-sô-nâ (bôl-sâ'nâ)
 Bôl'tôn
 Bôl-zâ-nô
 Bôm-bây'
 Bô-nâir'
 Bô-nâ-ven-tû'râ
 Bôn-i'fâ-cio (-chô)
 Bô-nin'
 Bôom (bôm)
 Bôô-tân'
 Bôr-deaux' (bôr-dô')
 Bôrgne (bôrn)
 Bôr-nê-ô
 Bôrn'hôlm
 Bôr-nôn'
 Bôr-q-di-nô
 Bô-yâ'â
 Bô'phô-rûs
 Bô't-ô-tôurt
 Bôuches'-dû-Rhône'
 (bôsh')
 Bouillon (bôl'yông')
 Boulogne (bô-lôn')
 Bourbonnes-les-Bains
 (bôr-bôn-lâ-bâng')
 Bourdeaux (bôr-dô')
 Bourges (bôrzh)
 Bôw'doin (bô'din)
 Bô-y'ôâ
 Bozzolo (bôt-sô-lô)
 Brâ'hânt, or Brâ-bânt'
 Brâh-mâ-pôô'trâ
 Brâ-xil'
 Brâ-sô'rj-â
 Brâz'ô
 Brâza (brât'sâ)
 Brêad-âl'bane
 Brê'da, or Brê-dâ'
 Brêg'ênz (-ênz)
 Brê's-cis (brêsh')
 Brê's-lau (or brê's-lô)
 Bretagne (brê-tân')
 Brê'tôn (or brê'tôn)
 Briangon (brê-âng'-
 sôn)
 Bridlington (bûr'lîng-
 tôn)

Bri-ônné'
 Bri-ôntz (-ênz)
 Brigh'ton (brî'tn)
 Brin'di-âi
 Brîs'âsh
 Brît'ta-nx
 Brôm'ley
 Brôm'pôn
 Brôn-dô-lô
 Brû'gêg
 Brûnn
 Brûs'sels
 Brzese (brêsk)
 Bûsh'ân
 Bû-shâ-rêst'
 Bû-shâ-rj-â
 Bû'dâ (or bôo'dôh)
 Bûd'weis
 Bûn A'y're (bûwên-l'râ)
 Bue-nâ-ven-tû'râ
 (bûwâ-)
 Buenos Ayres (bûwâ-nô-
 l'râ, or bô'nô-â-r'ez)
 Bû-jâ-lân'ôe
 Bûl-gâ'rj-â
 Bûn'ômbe (bûng'kum)
 Bûn-dêl-cûnd'
 Bûnt's-lâu (or bûnt's-
 lôu)
 Bûr'gun-dy
 Bûr-ham-pôur'
 Bûr-ram-pôô'ter
 Bury (bê'g)
 Bû-sâ'ôc
 Bû-shîre'
 Bû-trin'ô
 Bûtte (bût)
 Bû-râ-gûr'

C.

Câb'ell
 Câ-brê'râ (kâ-brâ'râ)
 Câ-bâl', or Câ-bêul'
 Cáceres (kâ'thâ-rêe)
 Câ'diz (or kâ'dêeth)
 Câ-dô're (-râ)
 Câ'ên (or kâng)
 Câer-mâr'thên
 Câer-nâr'vôn
 Câer-phîl'ly
 Câf'fres (kâf'frez)
 Câf-i-rjâ-tân'
 Câgliari (kâl'yâ-rê)
 Câ-hâw-bâ
 Cáhora' (kâ-hûr')
 Câ'l'ôô (kâl'kôe)
 Câ'l'rô (Egypt)
 Câ'l'rô (U. S.)
 Câ-l-â-bâr'
 Câ'l'âis (kâl'le)
 Câ-l-â-tâ-yâd'
 Câ-l-â-trâ-vi
 Câ-l-â-vô-râg
 Câ'l-ô-siêd (kâl'kâ-shê)
 Câ'l'dêr
 Câ-l-lâ'ô (or kâl'yâ'ô)
 Câline (kâwn)
 Câ-l-tâ-ni-sê'th

[illegible]

Cô-pi-ă'pô, or
Cô-pi-ă-pô
Cô-quim bô' (-kêm'-)
Côr bâsh
Côr-beil' (kôr-bâl')
Côr-dil'le-ras (or kôr-
dêl-yâ'ras)
Côr-do-vă
Cô-rô'ă
Côr-fă', or Côr'fă
Côr'inth
Côr-q-măn'del
Correze (kôr-râz')
Côr'si-că
Cortô (kôr'tă)
Côr-tă-nă
Côr-rûn'ă
Côr'y-don
Cô-shôc' tòn
Côt'ta Rî'cô
Côte d'Or (kôt-dôr')
Că-tô-pă'x'i
Căur'land
Căur-trăy
Coutances (kô-tăns')
Căv'ăn-try
Căv'ing-tôn
Căw'as (kô'w)
Căw-ô'tă
Cră'côw
Crécy (kré'sy)
Cre'feld (kră'fêlt)
Crém'nitz (-nits)
Crê-mô'nă
Crî-mô'ă
Crô-ă'ti-ă (krô-ă'shê'ă)
Crôm'ar-ty
Crôm'stădt' (-stăt)
Csongrád (chôn-grăd')
Căd-dă-lô're'
Cyd-dă-păh
Cuén'că (kwên'kă)
Că-lf-ă-căn'
Cyl-lô'den
Căil-rôss' (or kô'rôse)
Că-mă-nă
Că-ră-gô'a' (-ău')
Că-r-dja-tăn'
Că'rjsh-ê Hăff'
Că-r-zô'lă
Cărt-tăck'
Căx-hă'ven
Căy-ă-hô'gă (ki-ă-hô'-
gă)
Căz'ôô
Căy'ă-dêg
Caernowitz (chăr'nô-
vits)
Căirknicz (tsărk'nits)

D.

Dăg-hes-tăn'
Dă-hô'môy, or
Dăh'q-mey (-mă)
Dă-lô-că'r-lj-ă
Dă-l-hôn'giô
Dă-l-kêith'
Dăllig

Dăl'ton
Dăm-ă-rjă-côt'tă
Dănt'sje (-sjk)
Dăn'ăbe
Dăr-dă-nëlleg'
Dăr'j-ăn
Dărm'stădt' (-stăt)
Dauphiné (dô-fô-nă')
Dău-phi-ný
Dê-brêc'zin
Dê-brêt'zin (-sjn)
Dê-că'tur
Dêc'căn, or Dêc-căn'
Dêl-ă-gô'ă
Dêl'f'syl
Dêl'hi (dêl'he)
Dêl'hi [U. S.]
Dêm-bê'ă
Dêm-ê-ră'ră
Dên'bigh (dên'bê)
Dên-dêr-mônd'
Dêpt'ford (dê't'furd)
Dêr-bênd'
Dêrne
Dê-Ruý'ter
Dês-ă-guă-dê-rô (-gwă-
dă'rô)
Dês-ă-ă'dă
Dê-shă'
Des Moines (dê-muîn')
Dês'său (or dês'său)
Dê-troit
Dê't'z (dôits)
Deux-Pônts (dû-)
Dê-vên'ter
Dê-vi'zesh
Dhă-wăl-ă-gh'r'i (dê-
wăl-ă-gh'rê)
Dj-ăr-bê-kir'
Dl-êppe'
Dl'jôn' (dê'zhôn')
Dl'ling-ên
Dl-năn' (dê-năng')
Dl-nănt'
Dniê'per (nê's'pêr)
Dniê's'ter (nê's'têr)
Dôf-rê-fj-êld'
Dôl-gêl'ly (or dôl-
gêth'ly)
Dôm-i-ni'că, or
Dô-mîn'i-ă
Dôm-i-nique' [Fr.]
Dôn-ăg-hă-dêê'
Dôn-ê-găl
Dôn'gô-lă (dông'-)
Dordogne (dôr-dôn')
Dordrecht (dôr'drêkt)
Dôr'nôsh
Dôr'păt
Dôu'ăy (dô'ă)
Dôu'rô (dô'rô)
Dôv-rê-fj-êld'
Drăve, or Drăve
Drenthe (drênt, or
drên'tê)
Drêg'den, or Drês'den
Dreux (drû)
Drôgh-ê-dă (drôg'-)
Drôlt'wich (drôlt'ich)
Dro-mô're', or
Drô'mô're

Drôn'theim (drôn'tim)
Dy-băque' (-băk')
Duero (dû-ă'rô)
Duloigno (dûl-chăn'yô)
Dulwich (dûl'ijj)
Dûm-blănê'
Dûm-frîeg'
Dûn-băr'
Dûn-dălk' (dûn-dăwk')
Dûn-dăk'
Dûn-dêê'
Dûn-fêrm'line (or dûn-
fêrl'in)
Dûn-găr-văn
Dûn-gê-nêss'
Dûn-kêld'
Dûn-kirk'
Duquesne (dû-kăn')
Dû-răn'cê'
Dû-răn'gô (-răng'-)
Dû-răz'zô (or dû-răt'sô)
Dûr'hăm (dû'răm)
Dûs'sel-dôrf
Dy-văl'
Dwi'nă, or Dwi'nă

E.

Eckmühl (êk'mûl)
Êc-ua-dôr' (êk-wă-
dôr')
Êdgê'cômbe (êj'kum)
Edinburgh (ed'in-bûr-
rô)
Êd'is-tô
Ê'gypt
Êh-rên-breit'stein
Eigh'stădt' (ik'stăt)
Êl'gê-năsh
Ê-kăt-ê-r'i'no-grăd
Ê-kăt-ê-r'i'no-slăv
Êlbe (or êl'bê)
Êl'ber-fêld
Êl-bœuf', or Êl-bœuf'
Êl Dô-ră'dô
Êl-ê-phăn'tă
Êl-ê-phăn-ti'nă
Ê-lêu'thê-ră
Êl'gin
Ê-lj-ă-bêth-grăd'
Êl-lô're'
Êl-mi'nă
Êl-mi'ră
Êl-sj-nô're', or Êl-sj-
nêur'
Ên-gă-dine'
Enghien (ăn-gê'ang)
England (ing'glând)
Ên-nis-côr'thy
Ên-nis-kil'lên
Ên'tre Rî'ôs (-tră-)
Ê-pêr'i-ês
Êp-êr-năy'
Êp'i-năl
Êr'furt
Ê'rje
Êr-j-văn'
Êr-lăng-ên
Êr'lau (êr'lôu)

Êr'se-râm, or
Êr-rôom'
Êr-rô-bir'gê
Ês-că'rj-ăl
Ê-sô'pys
Ês-quimaux (ês'kê-mô)
Ês-sê-quî'bô' (-kê'-)
Ês-thô-ni-ă
Ês-trê-mă-dă'ră
Ês-trê-môz'
Êtampes (ă-tămp')
Êt'q-wăh
Êû (yû)
Êûre (yûr)
Êutin (ôi-tên')
Êux'ine
Êv'q-ră, or Ê-vô'ră
Êvreux (êv-rû)
Êylău (êr'lôu)

F.

Fă-ăn'ză
Făh'lân
Făi-ôm'
Fă-lăigê'
Fă'l'kirk, or Făl'kirk
Fălkland (făwk'lând)
Fă'rôe, or Fă'rô-ê
Fău-quier (făw-kêr')
Făy-ăl'
Făy-êtte'
Făy-êtte-ville
Făy-ôm'
Fô's'jêe
Fôl-ăn-t'chê
Fê-lj-cj-ă-nă
Fêr-mă'nagh (fêr-mă'-
nă)
Fêr-mô'y'
Fêr-ră'ră
Fêr'rol, or Fêr-rôl'
Fêz-zăn'
Fôsh-têl-gê-bir'gê
Ft-ês-q-le (-lă)
Ft'jt
Fîn-ja-têrre'
Fiume (fê-ô'mă)
Flăn'ders
Flôr'ence
Flôr'i-dă
Foggia (fôd'jă)
Foix (fwă)
Foligno (fô-lên'yo)
Fontainebleau (fôn-
tân-blô')
Fôn-tê-nô'y'
Fontevrault (fôn-têv-
rô')
Fôr'li, or Fôr-li'
Fôr-mô'să
Fôr-syth'
Fôr-tê-vên-tă'ră
Fôth'er-in-găy
Fôtrghe (fôorsh)
Fôy'ers (fî'êrz)
Frăn'ê-kêr
Frănk'ên-stêin'
Frăc-că'ti

J.

Jăc-môl' (zhăk-môl')
Jăcque-môl' (zhăk-môl')
Jaen (hă-en')
Jăf-fă (or yăf-fă)
Jăf-nă-pă-təm'
Jă-lă-pă (hă-lă-pă)
Jă-lis-cô (hă-lis-kô)
Jă-măi-că
Jă-nj-nă (yă-nj-nă)
Jă-păn'
Jă-r-q-ălăv (yă-r-q-ălăv)
Jă-s'y (yă-s'ye)
Jă-vă, or **Jă-vă**
Jăd-dô (or yăd-dô)
Jă-lă-lă-băd'
Jă-nă (or yă-nă)
Jerez (hă-rêth')
Jěr-gy
Jěj-sô (or yěj-sô)
Jěj-pôre'
Jôl'i-bă
Jô-răl-lô (hô-răl-yô)
Jôud-pôre'
Jŭ-an Fer-năn-dex
Jŭg-gêr-năuth (-năut)
Jujuy (hŭ-hwê')
Jungfrau (yŭng-frŭu)
Jŭ-nj-ăt'
Jŭt-land

K.

Kair-wăn'
Kai-să-rf'eh
Kăl-q-mă-zôb'
Kăl'isgh
Kă-min'iêtz (-yêts)
Kăm-tohăt'kă
Kă-nă-whă (kă-năw'
 wă)
Kăn-dă-hăr'
Kăn-kă-kêb' (kăng-)
Kă-ră'
Kă-ră-hjă-săw'
Kăsh-gă'
Kă-s-kă-s'k'j-q
Kă-tăh'djă
Kăt'rjne
Kă-xăn'
Keighley (kêth'ly)
Kę-lăt'
Kên-nę-bêo'
Kên-nę-bŭnk'
Kên-tŭck'y
Kę-q-kŭk
Ker-gue-len's Länd
Ker-shăw'
Kęs'wick (or kęz'ik)
Khăr-kôf'
Kh'i-vă
Khō-ră-săn'
Ki-kh'k'tă
Klăk-q-pôb'
Klăd'zer-min-stor
Klă-đr', or **Klă-đr'**
Klăi

L.

Lăă-land
Lăă-ră-dôr'
Lăc-că-dives
Lăc-q-wăn-nă
Lă-dô-gă
Lă-drônes'
Lă-făy-ôtte'
Lă-Fôurche'
Lă Guay-ră
Lă-gŭ-nă
Lă-Hôgue
Lă-hôre'
Lă-Măn'chă
Lă-măr'
Lăm-bă-yo'que (yă'kă)
Lă-me'gô (-mă-)
Lăm-mer-măir
Lăn'ark or **Lă-nărk'**
Lăn-dăff'
Landes (lăngd)
Lăng-q-lănd
Lăng'holm (lăng'um)
Lăn'gres (lăng'gr)
Lăn-gue-dôo' (lăng-gê-
 dôk')
Lă Plă'tă
Lă-re'dô (lă-ră'dô)
Lă-jă-tăn'
Lă-nj-kă
Lă Sălle'
Lăt-q-ôn'n'gă
Lăt-q-kt'ă
Lau-sănnē' (lô-zăn')
Lau'ter-brunn (lôŭ-)
Lă-văl'

Lă-vaur' (lă-vôr')
Lă-v'băsh
Lăam'ing-ton
Lăc-oe (lăt'chă)
Lăsh
Lee ward (lê'ward, or
 lŭ'urd)
Lêg-hörn', or **Lêg'hörn**
Legnano (lên-yă'nô)
Lê-high (lê'hî)
Lêices'ter (lêes'ter)
Leigh (lê)
Leigh'lin (lêk'lin, or
 lŭ'lin)
Lein'ster, or **Lēin'ster**
Leip'sic
Lêith (lêth)
Lêit'rim, or **Lêit'rim**
Lên-q-wêb'
Lê-nôir' (lê-nôr')
Lên-ti'nă
Lēm'in-stor (U. S.)
Leominster (lēm'ster)
 (Eng.)
Lê-on, or **Lê'on**
Lê-on-ti'nă
Le Puy (lê pwê')
Lêr'ot (or lăr'et-chê)
Lêr'i-dă
Leut-mă-ritz (lêit'mă-
 rits)
Lê-vănt'
Lêv'en, or **Lê'v'en**
Lêw'is-hăm, or
Lêw'ish-am
Leyden (lŭ'dn)
Lêy-land
Lŭ-bê-rj-q
Lŭsh'te-nau (nôu)
Lŭsh'ten-făls
Liêg'e (or lŭ-ăzh')
Liêg'nitz (-nits)
Lille, or **Liale** (lêl)
Lŭ'mă, or **Lŭ'mă**
Lŭm-ôges' (lŭm-ôzh')
Lŭ-môu-gin' (lê-mô-
 zăng')
Lŭ-nă-ră
Lŭn'coln (lŭng'kŭn)
Lŭn'dău (or lŭn'dôu)
Lŭn-lŭth'gôw
Lŭp-q-rj
Lŭp-pę
Lŭp-bon
Lŭle (lŭel)
Lŭth-q-ă-nj-q
Lŭ Kiu (lŭ-t kŭ-t)
Lŭ-vă'dj-q, or **Lŭv-q-đr'ă**
Lŭ'er-pôbl
Lŭ-vô-nj-q
Lŭn-dăff'
Lŭn-gôl'len (or lăn-
 gôth'len)
Lŭ-nôis (lŭy'nôis)
Lŭanrwst (lăn-rôst')
Lô-ăn-gô (lô-ăng'gô)
Lôsh-ă-ber
Lôsh Lēv'en
Lôsh Lēv'mond
Lôsh'y
Lodève (lô-dăv')

Lô'di (lô'dê)
Lô-fô-dên
Logroño (lô-grôn'yô)
Loire (lŭăr)
Loiret (lŭă-ră')
Lôm-bar-đx
Lôm-bôk'
Lô-mônd
London (lŭn'dŭn)
Londonderry (lŭn-dŭn-
 dêr'ry)
Lôb-chôb', or **Lŭ Kiu**
Lô-răin'
Lôrient (lô-rę-ăng')
Lôr-răine' [Fr.]
Lôs-ăn-g'c-lôs
Lôŭ'don
Lôu'doun
Lough'bôr-cugh (lŭf'
 bôr-q)
Lough Erne (lôk'ern')
Lough Neagh (lôk'nê'.
 or lôk'nê's)
Lough-reă' (lôk-ră')
Lôu'fă
Lôu'is-bürg
Lôu-is-j-ă-nă
Lôu'is-villē (or lô'q-vill)
Lôu-văin'
Louviers (lôv'v-ă)
Lôw'ell
Lôwes'tôft
Lozère (lô-zăr')
Lŭ-bêk', or **Lŭ'bêck**
Lŭc-că, or **Lŭc'că**
Lŭ-că-ră (lŭ-chă'ră)
Lŭ-cerne'
Lŭk'nôw
Lŭ-ôn' (or lŭ-sông')
Lŭd'wŭg-lăst
Lŭ-gă-nô
Lŭnd
Lŭ'ng-bürg
Lŭ'ng-villē
Lŭ-să'ti-q (lŭ-să'sh-q)
Lŭtzen (-sen)
Lŭx-ēm-bürg
Lŭ-xérne'
Lŭ-xôn'
Lŭ-côm'ing
Lŭ'qng (lŭ'qng)

M.

Măas
Mă-că'ô (or mă-kôŭŭ)
Mă-cleq-ăld (-klz-)
Mă-că-ră'tă (mă-chă-
 ră)
Mă-chi'ăs
Măk-j-năw'
Măc-lăan'
Mă-cômb' (-kôm')
Mă'côn [U. S.]
Măoan (mă-kôn') [Fr.]
Mă-côu-pin
Măc-quar-rjē (-kwôr-)
Măd-q-gă's-căr
Măd-q-wăs'kă
Mă-dêi'ră (or mă-dă'ră)

Mã-drã's	Mãr-mo-rs	Meuge (mũz)	Mönt-pöl'li-er (or
Mã-drid', or Mã-rj'd	Mãr-que'ss (mãr-kã'-	Mézières (mész-yár')	möng-pöl'q-ã)
Mã-dũ'ri	ssz)	Mi-ãm'i	Mön-troge'
Mãel'ström	Mãr-sũ'lã	Migh'i-gãn	Mönt-äp-rät'
Mãege (mãz)	Mãrseilles (mãr-sãlz')	Mi-chõ-a-cãn'	Mõr-ãhëd-ã-bãd'
Mães'tright (mész'trikt)	Mãr-tã-bãn'	Mi'd-dol-bũrg	Mõ-rãd-ã-bãd'
Mãg-a-dõx-ã	Mãr-tj-n'cõ	Mi'd-dle-bõr-ough	Mõr-ey (mũr'ey)
Mãg-da-lẽ'na (or-lã'nũ)	Mãr-tj-nique'	Mi'd-dle-bu-ry (-bõr-ç)	Mõr-bj-hãn'
Mãg-de-burg (-boorg)	Mã-ry-lẽ-bõne (or mãr-	Mil'an, or Mi-lãn'	Mõ-rõ-ã
Mã-gũ'lan, or Mã-g-ẽl-	q-bõn)	Mil'ledge-ville	Mõ-re'nã (mõ-rã'nã)
lãn'	Massafuera (mãs-ã-	Mi'lõ	Morlaix (mõr-lã')
Mãg-giõ're (mã-jõ'rã)	fwã'rã)	Mil-wau'kiẽ	Mõr-tãn' (mõr-tãn')
Mã-hã-nũd'dy	Mãs-sã-chũ'setts	Mĩn-ciõ (mĩn'chõ)	Mõr-tã' rã
Mã-hõn', or Mã-hõn'	Mã-sũ-li-pã-tãm'	Mĩn-dã-nã'õ	Mõs-cõw
Mã-hõ'ning	Mãt-a-mõ-ras	Mĩn'hõ (or mẽn'yõ)	Mõ-sĩlle'
Mãh-rãt'tã	Mã-tãn-zas	Mĩn-nẽ-sõ'tã	Mõ-sũl
Main (mãn, or mĩn)	Mãt-a-pãn'	Miño (mẽn'yõ)	Moulins (mõ-lãng')
Mãine	Mãts mai	Mĩq-ũ-lõn' (-ç)	Mũl-tãn'
Mã-jõr'õs	Mãt-tãp-q-nỹ'	Mĩr-a-mj-ghĩ'	Mũl'trie
Mã-l-ã-bũr'	Mãush Chũnk	Mĩ-rãn-dõ-lã	Mũnt Dẽ-gũrt'
Mã-lõ'õs	Mãush'line	Mĩ-rẽ-cũrt' (-kõr')	Mũy-ã-mẽn'sing
Mã-l-ã-gã	Mãu-mõẽ'	Mĩrepoiç (mẽr-pwã')	Mũ-xam-bĩque'
Mã-lã'i-ã-g (-lã'shẽ-ç)	Maurepas (mõ-rẽ-pã')	Mĩs-sis-sĩp-pĩ	Mũhheim (mũ-hĩm')
Mãlar (mã'lãr)	Mãu-ri' tĩ-ũs (mãw-	Mĩs-sõ-lõn'ghĩ	Mũl'ç
Mã-lãy'	rish'q-ũs)	Mĩs-sõu-rĩ (mĩs-sõ'rẽ)	Mũl-lĩn-gũr'
Mã-lã'y-ã	Mãy-ã-gũn' nã	Mõ-bĩle'	Mũ-njeh
Mãl'den	Mayence (mã-yãn's)	Mõ-shã	Mũr-õj-ç (mũr'shẽ-ç)
Mãl-dĩves', or	Mãy'ẽnnẽ'	Mõ-dẽ-nã	Mũr-vj-ẽ-drõ (mũr-vẽ-
Mãl'dĩves	Mayn (mãn, or mĩn)	Mõd'j-cã	ã-drõ)
Mãl'dõn	Mãy-nõõth'	Mõg-a-dõrẽ'	Mũs-cãt'
Malheur (mã-lõr')	Mã-zãn-dẽ-rãn'	Mõhacs (mõ-hãch')	Mũs-çã-tĩne'
Malines (mã-lẽn')	Mã-z-ãt-lãn'	Mõ'hãwk	Mũs-cõ'gẽe
Mãlmes'bu-ry (mãmz'-	Meaux (mõ)	Mõ-hj-lẽv', or	Mũs-çõ-vx
Malplaquet (mãl-	Mẽph'lin	Mõ-hĩ'lev	Mũs-kĩn'gum (mũs-
plãk'ã)	Mẽck'len-bũrg	Mõ-kẽl'ũm-nẽ	kĩng'ũm)
Mãl'ström	Mẽ-dĩ'nã [Arab.]	Mõl'dau (-dõũ)	Mũs'gẽl-bũrg (-bũrg
Mãl'tã	Mẽ-dĩ'nã [U. S.]	Mõ-lĩ'se (-sã)	ç) (-bũr-ç)
Mãl'vern, or	Mẽd'j-ter-rã'ne-ãn	Mõ-lõ-kãl'	Mũ'ç-õ-nõs
Mãl'vern	Mẽe-rũt'	Mõ-lũc'çãs	Mũ-sõrẽ'
Mãl'wũh	Mẽigç (mẽgz)	Mõm-bãs'	
Mã-mãr'õ-nõck	Mẽi-kõng'	Mõm'põx (or mõm-põ')	
Mã-nũar'	Mẽi'ning-ẽn	Mõn'a-cõ	
Mãnche	Mẽis'sen (mĩ'sẽn)	Mõn'a-ghãn (-gãn)	
Mãn-chõ'ũ-rj-ã	Mẽlãzzo (mã-lãt'sõ)	Mõn-dẽ-gõ (-dã'gõ)	
Mãn-dĩn'gõ (-dĩng'ç)	Mẽl'bourne	Mõn-dõ-vĩ'	
Mãn'heim	Mẽl-rõgẽ'	Mõn-fer-rã'tõ	
Mã-nĩ'lã	Mẽl'tõn-Mõw'bray	Mõn-ghĩr' (mũn'gẽr')	
Mãn-i-tõ-wõc'	Mẽm'el	Mõn-j-teau' (-tõ')	
Mãnã, Lẽ (lẽ-mãng')	Mẽm-phrẽ-mã'gõg	Mõ-nõn-gã-hẽ'lã	
Mãn-tchõ'ũ-rj-ã	Mẽ-nãl, or Mẽn'ãi	Mõ-nõn-gã'li-ã	
Mãn'tũ-ã	Mẽ-nãrd'	Mõ-nõp'ç-li	
Mãn-zã-nũ'res (or	Mẽnãdã (-dãn'yã)	Mõn-rẽ-k'ile (-rã-ã'lã)	
mãn-thũ-nũ'res)	Mẽnde (mãngd)	Mõnã (mõngã)	
Mãn-zã-nĩ'lõ (-yõ)	Mẽn-dõ-cĩ'nõ	Mõn'tã-gũe	
Mãr-ã-cã'y' bõ (-kĩ'bõ)	Mẽn-dõ'zã (or mẽn-dõ'-	Mõn-tã'nã	
Mãr'ã-mõc	thã)	Montauban (mõng-tõ-	
Mãr-ãn-hãm'	Mẽn-õm'õ-nẽe	bãng')	
Mãrãnon (mãr'ã-nõn, or	Mẽn'tz (mẽn'ts)	Montbéliard (mõng-bã-	
mãr-ãn-yõn')	Mẽn-ũj'leh	lẽ-ãr')	
Mã-rũ'vj	Mẽq'ũj-nẽz (mẽk'q-nẽs)	Mõnt-ekĩm' (-kãm')	
Mãr-ble-hẽad'	Mẽr'ĩ-dã	Mõn-tẽith'	
Mãrche	Mẽr'ĩ-õn-ẽth	Mõn-tẽ-ne'grõ (-nã')	
Mãr-che'nã (-chã'-)	Mẽr-mẽn-tau' (-tõ')	Mõn-tẽ-rey' (-rã')	
Mãr-dĩn'	Mẽr'õ-s	Mõn'tẽ Vid'ẽ-õ (or	
Mãr-gã-rĩ'tũ	Mẽr'thyr Tỹd'vĩl	mõn-tẽ-vẽ-dã'õ)	
Mãr-is-Gã-lãnte'	Mẽsh'õd	Mõnt-fer-rãt'	
Mã-rĩ-ẽn-bãd'	Mẽs-sĩ'nã	Mõnt-gõm'ẽr-y	
Mã-rĩ-ẽn-zẽl' (-tẽl')	Mẽs-u-rũ' dõ	Mõnt-mãrtre' (mõng-	
Mã-rĩ-ẽn, or Mãr'ĩ-ẽn	Mẽt'ẽ-lĩn	mãrt'r)	
Mãr'l bõr-ough (or	Metz (mẽts, or mãs)	Mõnt-mo-rẽn'ey	
mãw'brõç)	Meurthe (mũrt)	Mõnt-pũl'ĩer (-yẽr)	

N.

Nãc-çg-dõ'chẽç (or
nãc'q-dõ'chjz)
Nãg-põõr'
Nã-hãnt'
Nã-mũr, or Nã-mũr'
Nãn-gã-sã'kĩ
Nãn-kĩn'
Nãn'ẽç-mõnd
Nãntes (nãnt)
Nãnt'wich (nãnt'ch)
Nã'ples (nã'plz)
Nãr-bõnnẽ'
Nãg'by
Nãh'ũ-ç
Nãs'sau (or nãs'sõũ)
Nã-tãl'
Nãtch-i-tõch'çs (or
nãk'q-tõch)
Nãu'p-ã-tõck
Nãu'p-lj-ã
Nũ-vũ'jõ (-hõ)
Nãv-ãn
Nãv-ã-rĩ'nõ
Nã-vãrre'
Neagh (nã, or nẽ'q)
Nẽd'j
Nẽg-ã-pã-tãm'

Pör'tö Rí'cö
Pörtú-gal
Pö'sen
Pö-sj-líp'pö
Pö-tán'sá (pö-tént'sá)
Pö-tö'mac
Pö-to-sí', or Pö-tö'sí
Pö'tá'dám
Pough-keep'sie
Pö'hat-tán'
Pöz-sy-ö'lö (pöt-sy-ö'lö)
Prague (prág)
Präi-rie-du-Chien'
Preble (préb'bl)
Presque Isle (präsk-él')
Prév'q-sá
Prin-ci-pá'tö (-ché-)
Prö'ci-dá (prö'ché-dá)
Provence (pröv-váns')
Prussia (prush'g, or
prú'shə)
Prüth (prüt)
Przemysl (zhém'izl)
Pakov (skóf)
Puebla (pwá'blá, or
pü-á'blá)
Pü-ä-r'tö Rí'cö
Puglia (pü'lyá)
Puy-de-Dôme (pwé'də-
dóm')
Pyr'q-nöög

Q.

Que-béc'
Quél'päert
Que-ce'tá-rö (kä-rä')
Quiberon (kä-bróng')
Quil-q-má'ne (kil-)
Quí'lo-ä (ké')
Quimper (kam-pär')
Quin'g-baug
Quir'i-nal
Qui'tö (ké'tö)

R.

Raab (ráb)
Ra-bát'
Ra-otne'
Ra-gú'sá
Ráh-wáy
Rái'sia
Räi-pöb-tá'nä
Rä-leigh (ráw'le)
Rambouillet (rämb-ból-
yá')
Rám-il-ligé'
Rám-pöör'
Ráp-i-dám'
Ra-pides' (-péd')
Ráp-pá-hán'nek
Räi'-tán
Räs'tádt (-tát)
Rät'i-bör
Rät'is-bön
Räv'eng-bärg

Räv'en-stein
Read'ing
Re-ö'fo (rä-sé'fá)
Re'gung-bürg (rá'-)
Reggio (réd'jö)
Re-hö'both
Rei'shen-bäsh
Reish'tádt (-stát)
Rei'gáte
Rei'ki-a-vík
Rennes (rén)
Réns'se-läer
Requena (rä-kán'yá)
Re-sá'cá
Reús (or rüüs) [Ger.]
Reut'ling-en (rüit'-)
Rhe'el
Rhén (rá)
Rhéim (rémz, rémz, or
rángz)
Rhein'thál (rin'tál)
Rhodes (ródz)
Rhodes (rö-dá', or rö-
dás')
Rí-q-zán'
Ríche'lied (or rësh'q-lü)
Rideau (rö-dö')
Rí's'gen-gé-bí'q'
Rí'gá, or Rí'gá
Rig'q-lét
Rim'i-ní
Rí-q-bám'bá
Rí'ö-Brá'vö
Rí'ö Ööl-q-rá'dö
Rí'ö del Norte (or rë'ö
del nörtá)
Rí'ö Grände (or rë'ö
grán'dá)
Rio Janeiro (rö'ö-ja-nä'-
rö, or rí'ö-ja-né'rö)
Rí'ö Sa-lá'dö
Rí'ö Vör'dé
Riv'q-lí
Rö-an-öke'
Röch'dale
Röche'fort
Rochefoucault (rösh'-
fö-kö')
Ro-phélie'
Rö-hil-cünd'
Romagna (rö-mán'yá)
Rön-öq-väl'les
Rös'bäsh
Rös-ödm'mön
Rös-crea'
Rö-é't'ta
Röth'er-ham
Röthe-säy'
Röt'ter-däm
Roubaix (rö-bá')
Rou'en (or rö-äng)
Roussillon (rö-sil-
yong)
Rö-ve-re'dö (-rá'-)
Rovigno (rö-vén'yö)
Ro-ví'gö
Röw-än'
Rü'dol-stádt (-stát)
Rügen (rü'gen)
Rä-má'li-a, or
Rä-mé-li'ä

Russia (rúsh'g, or rü'-
shə)
Rüth'er-ford
Rü-thér-glän' (or rüg'-
lən)
Ryg'wíck

S.

Säde (säd)
Säa'le
Säal'föld (-fölt)
Saarbrück (sär-brük)
Säar-lö'u's
Sa-bíne'
Sä'cö
Säes, or Säuks
Säg-a-da-höc'
Sa-ghá'li-en (or sä-gá-
lén')
Säg'i-näw
Sägue'näy (säg'nä)
Säh'a-rä, or Sa-hä'ra
Said (sä-éd', or säd)
Sai-gón'
St. Ä'l'bang (or säw'-
bunz)
St. Ä'mänd (sánt-)
St. Ä'saph
St. Äu-gus-tine'
St. Brieux (säng-bré'u')
St. Clö'd (or säng'klö')
St. Croix (-krüix, or
-krwä)
St. Cyr (säng'sör')
St. Dén'is (or säng-dé-
né')
Saintes (sängt)
St. Etienne (ét-é'tn')
St. Eu-stä'ti-a (-shé-ä)
St. Fe-lí'pe (-fä-lé'pá)
St. Gön-q-viéve'
St. Gër'main (or säng-
zhér-mäng')
St. Gíq-vän'ni
St. Göt'hard
St. He-lé'ne
St. Höl'i-er
St. Jä'gö (or -yá'gö)
St. Jéan (or säng-
zhäng')
St. Lön'is (or -lö'g)
St. Lü'ci-a (or -lü-sé')
St. Mär'tö
St. Mí'sh-q-él (or -mi'-
kel)
St. Neots (sent-néts')
St. Ö'mer (or ö-mär)
Saintonge (säng'tönzh')
St. Pierre (or säng-pé-
är')
St. Quén'tin (or säng-
kän-täng')
St. Se-bäs'tian (-se-
bäs'tyan)
St. Yrieix (-ä'rp-ä)
Säk'ka-rä
Sa-lá'dö
Säl'ford
Sa-lí'nä [Italy]
Sa-lí'na [U. S.]
Sa-líne
Sälí'by-ry (sälz'bér-q)
Sal-lö'
Sa-lö'nä
Säl'q-ní'cä
Säl'op, or Säl'lop
Sal-tí'lö (-yö)
Sä-lü'dä
Säl-va-dör'
Säl-wín'
Sälz'bürg
Sä-ma-nä'
Säm-ar-cänd'
Säm'bre (säm'br)
Säm-q-ä'tí' (-jiah'-
g-ä)
Säm-q-thér'ki
Säm-öy-sed'
Sam-sö'n'
Sän Di-e'gö (-ä'-)
Sän-dö-mír'
Sänd'wich (or -wij)
Sän Fran-cis'cö
Sän-ga-mön
Sän-i-läc'
Sän Joaquin (hö-ä-kén')
Sän José (-hö-sä')
Sän Jü'an (or hö-än')
Sän Mä-rí'nö
Sän'ta Crüz (krüz)
Sän'ta Fé (-fé' or -fä')
Sän'ta Mä-rí'ä
Sän-tän'dér
Sän'ta-rém
Sän-ti-jö'n
Sän-tí'lö'nä (sän-tíj-
yá'nä)
Säöne (sö'n)
Sär-a-gös'sä
Sär-a-näc'
Sär-a-töf'
Sär-a-wäk'
Särthe (särt)
Säs-kätch'ä-wän
Säs'se-rí
Sä-ta-lí'ä
Sault (sö) St. Mä'rx
Saumur (sö-mür')
Säve, or Säve
Savigliano (säv-äl-yä'
nö)
Savigny (sä-vén'yé)
Sa-vö'nä
Sa-vö'y, or Säv'öy
Säxe Äl'ten-bärg
Säxe-Wei'mar
Söä-fäll'
Scän-de-röön'
Scän-dí-nä'vi-ä
Scäv'bör-ugh (-bör-ry)
Schäff-han'sen (-höö'-
kel)
Schauf'en-bürg (shöü'-)
Schéldt, or Schéldt
(skélt, or shélt)
Schém'nitz
Sähe-nö's-ta-dy
Schí's-däm'
Schi-räx, or Schí'ras
Schlör-wig (vük)

Səhə-hä'riə
 Schönbrunn (shən'-brün)
 Səhō'diə
 Səhōl'ey's (Mt.)
 Səhu'y'ler (ski'l'er)
 Səhū'y'kill (skū'l'kill)
 Schwärz'wäld (shwärtz'-)
 Schweid'nitz (shwift'-nits)
 Schwein'furt
 Schwē-rin'
 Scil'ly
 Scit'ō (or shē'ō)
 Scit'ū-āte
 Scit'ā-ri
 Sē-bā'gō
 Sēb-ās-tō'pōl
 Sē-bēn'i-ōō
 Sē-dān'
 Segni (sän'yə)
 Seine (sän, or sēn)
 Sēm'i-nōlē
 Sēm'pāsh
 Sēn's-ōā
 Sēn'ē-gāl
 Sēn'ē-gām'bi-ē
 Sēn-naār'
 Sereth (sā-rēt)
 Sē-ring-ē-pā-tām'
 Sēr-phān'tō
 Sē-ai-ā (sā'-)
 Sē-tū'bāl
 Sēv-ās-tō'pōl
 Sē-viēr'
 Sēv'ille, or Sē-v'ille
 Sēvre (sāv'r)
 Sēvres (sāv'r)
 Sey-chelles' (sā-shēlz')
 Shāh-ā-bād'
 Shā'mō
 Shāng-hai'
 Shāt-ūl Ār'āb
 Shawangunk (shōng'-gum)
 Shē-bō'y'gan
 Shēn-ān-dō'āh
 Shi-ē-was'see (-wōs'-)
 Shi-rās', or Shi'rās'
 Shō-shō'nēgē
 Shrews'bu-ry (shrūz'-ber-p)
 Shūm'lā
 Si-km'
 Si-sūn'ā, or
 Si-sūn'ā (-ā-)
 Si-ēr'ra Lē-ō'ne
 Si-ēr'ra Nē-vā'dā
 Si-guēn'zā
 Si-lā'tri-ā
 Sim-birsk'
 Sim-fē-rō'pōl
 Sim'plān (or sāng'-plōng)
 Sin-gā-pōrē' (sing-)
 Sinigaglia (sin-p-gāl'-yā)
 Sin'p-pē, or Si-nō'pē
 Sioux (sē-ō', or sō)

Si-a-tō'vā
 Si-vās'
 Skäg'er Räck
 Skēn-ē-āt'ē-lēs
 Skib-bē-rēn'
 Slās'wick
 Sluys, (slōs, or slōls)
 Smāl'cāi-dēn
 Smē-lēnak'
 Smēr'nā
 Snōw'dōn
 Sōane
 Sōc-ō-nūs'ōō
 Sō-ōō'trā, or
 Sōc-ō-trā
 Sō-fā'lā
 Soignies (sōing'nēs, or swān'yē)
 Soissons (swās'sōng')
 Sō-leufē
 Sōl-fē-rī'nō
 Sōm'ēr-sēt
 Sōmme
 Sō-nō'rā
 Sōō-lōō'
 Sō-phī'ā
 Sō-rā'tā
 Sō-rälle', or Sōr'el
 Sōr-rēn'tō, or
 Sōr'rēn-tō
 Sōu-dān'
 Sōu-rā-bay'ā
 Spā, or Spā
 Spā-lā'trō
 Spān'dau (spān'dōū)
 Spēy (spā)
 Spezia (spēd'zē-ā)
 Spezzia (spēt'zē-ā)
 Spitz-bērg'ēn
 Splügen (splū'gēn)
 Spō-le'tō (spō-lā'tō)
 Spōr-ē-dēs
 Squil-lā'ce (skw'il-lā'-chā)
 Stāines
 Stām-bōul'
 Stām-pā-lī'ā
 Stāt'ēn Is'land (I'land)
 Stāun'ton
 Stā-vān'gēr (-vāng'-)
 Stēt'tin'
 Steū'bēn, or Steū'bēn'
 Steū'bēn-ville
 Stey'nīng (stā'-)
 Stōck'hōlm
 Stōur
 Stōut'r'bridgē
 Strā-bāne', or
 Strā-bāne'
 Strān-rāer
 Strāth-ā'ven
 Strāu'bing (strōū'bīng)
 Strēl'itz (-ite)
 Strōm'bo-lī
 Stūt't'gārd
 Suā'bi-ā (swā'-)
 Su-dē'tēs
 Sū'ēs
 Sūf'fōlk (or sūf'fōk)
 Sūl-mō'nā
 Sū-mā'trā

Sūm-bā'wā
 Sū-rāt'
 Sūr-i-nām'
 Sve-wā'neō
 Sve-ā-bōrg (svā'-)
 Swān'sea
 Swē'dēn
 Swits'ēr-land
 Sŷ-ē'ne
 Sŷ'r-ā-ōūse
 Szēg-ē-din' (zēg-)

T.

Tā-briz', or Tā-brēsē'
 Tā-cār'zē (or tākāt'sā)
 Tā-cō'ny
 Tāc-ū-bay'ā
 Tād-ōu-sāc
 Tāg'ān-rōg
 Tagliamento (tāl-yā-mēn'tō)
 Tā-hī'tī
 Tāl-ā-ve'rā (-vā'-)
 Tāl'bōt
 Tāl-cā-huā'nā
 Taliaferro (tāl'ē-fer)
 Tāl-lā-dē'gā
 Tāl-lā-hāch'īē
 Tāl-lā-pōō'sā
 Tām-ā'quā
 Tām-ū-lī'pēs
 Tām-pī'cō
 Tāl-lā-pōō'sā
 Tā-nā-rō
 Tā-nēy
 Tān-giēr'
 Tān-jōrē'
 Tā-or-mī'nā
 Tā'ōs
 Tā-pā'jōs (-yōs)
 Tāp-pā-hān'nōōk
 Tāp-tēs'
 Tān-ān-tō
 Tā-rās-ōōn' (-kōng')
 Tārbes (tār'b)
 Tā-rī'fā
 Tār-nō'pōl
 Tār-rā-gō'nā
 Tāsh-kēnd'
 Tāp-mā'ni-ā
 Tāu'ber (tōū'-)
 Tāun'ton
 Tāu'rī-dū
 Tāw'st-hūus
 Tāw'is-tōōk
 Tāze'well
 Tāchēr'ni-gōf
 Tēche (tēsh)
 Tēf'lis
 Tē-hē-rān', or
 Tēh-rāun
 Tē-huān'tē-pēc
 Tēign'mouth (tīn'-)
 Tē-jā'ō (tē-hū'kō)
 Tēl-lī-ōhēr'ry
 Tēm-ēā-vār
 Tē-nās'ē-rīm
 Tēn'ē-rīfē

Tēn-nēā-sēō'
 Tē-pōc
 Tēq-nēn-dā'mā
 Tē-q-mō
 Tēr-ōē-j-rā (tēr-sā'g-rā)
 Tēr'mī-nī
 Tēr'mp-lī
 Tēr-nāte', or Tēr'nāte
 Tēr-rā-cī'nā (or tēr-rā-chē'nā)
 Tēr'rā dēl Fuc'gō (-fwā'gō)
 Terre Bonne (tār-bōn')
 Terre Haute (tār-hōt', or tēr'ē-hōt)
 Tēsph'ēn (tēsh'ēn)
 Tēs-sin', or Tēs'sin
 Tēs-q-rō'ne
 Tēwks'bu-ry (tūks'-ber-p)
 Tēx'ās
 Tēz-ōū'cō
 Thame (tām)
 Thames (tēms)
 Thān'et
 Thē-bā-lē
 Thēbes
 Thēias (tīs)
 Theresienstadt (tēr-sā-zē-ēn-stāt)
 Thibet (tē-bēt', or tīb'et)
 Thibodeauxville (tīb-ō-dō'vīl)
 Thiers (tē-ār')
 Thō'len (tō'len)
 Thōrn (or tōrn)
 Thun (tūn)
 Thurau (tūr'gōū)
 Thur-gō'vī-ā
 Thū-rin'ī-ā
 Tī'ber
 Tī-bēt', or Tīb'et
 Tī-cī'nō (or tē-chē'nō)
 Tī-ōōn'dē-rō'gē
 Tī-ēn-tsin
 Tī-ēr'ra dēl Fuc'gō (-fwā'gō)
 Tīf'lis
 Tī'gre (tē'grā)
 Tī'gris
 Tīl'sit
 Tīm-bōō'tōō, or
 Tīm-būc-tōō'
 Tī'mōr
 Tīm-or-lāut'
 Tīn-nē-vēl'ly
 Tī-s'gā
 Tīp-pē-ōā-nōē
 Tīp-pē-rā'ry
 Tīsh-ē-mīn'gō (-mīng'-)
 Tīt-i-sū'cā
 Tīt'ēr-tōn
 Tīv'ō-lī
 Tō-bā'gō
 Tō-bōl'
 Tō-bōl'sk'
 Tō-bō'sō
 Tō-ōān-tīng'
 Tō-ōū'yō
 Tō-kāy'
 Tō'kī-ō

Tô-lô-dô
Tô-lô-sô
Tô-lô-cô
Tôm-big-bêe
Tông-a-tô-bôô
Tôn-kin'
Tôn-nêrô'
Tôn-ning-en
Tôn-quin' (tôn-kên')
Tôôm-bôô-drâ
Topayos (tô-pi'yôe)
Tô-pô-kâ
Tôplitz (tôp'litz)
Tôr-bây, or Tôr-bây
Tôr-mes
Tôr-ne-ê
Tôr-rôn-tô
Torquay (tôr-kê')
Torriglia (tôr-rêl'yâ)
Tô-tô-lâ
Tô-tô-nâ
Tô-tô-gâ
Tôt-nêss, or Tôtt-nêss
Tôu-lôn' (tô-lông')
Tôu-lông' (tô-lông')
Touraine (tô-rân)
Tôur-nây'
Tours (tôr, or tôrz)
Towcester (tôus'têr)
Trâf-âl-gâr, or
Tra-fâl-gâr
Tra-lêô'
Trâ-ni
Trân-quô-bâ'
Trân-syl-vâ-ni-ê
Trâp-a-ni
Tráv-an-côre'
Trêb-i-gônd'
Trêd-ê-gâr
Trêm-i-ti
Trê-mônt'
Trêves (or tráv)
Treviglio (trâ-vêl'yô)
Tre-vi-go (trâ-)
Trích-i-nôp-q-ly
Tri-êste'
Trinc-o-ma-lêô'
Trin-i-dâd'
Trip-q-ly
Trip-q-lys
Trip-q-lys-sâ (trip-q-lyt'sâ)
Trois Rivières (trwâ-rô-vê-âir')
Trôl-hêr-tâ
Trônd'hjem (-yem)
Trôs-êss
Trôw-bridgê
Troyes (trwâ)
Truxillo (trû-hêl'yô)
Tû-âm
Tûbingen (tû-bing-en)
Tû-cu-mân'
Tû-dê-lâ (tû-dâ'lâ)
Tû-lâ-rê
Tû-lâ-môre'
Tûlle
Tûm-bêz (-bêz)
Tûn-gu-râ-guâ
Tûn-gu-sêg
Tûôl-qm-nê (tûôl')

Turooing (tûr-kwâng')
Tûr-sô-mân'
Tû-rin, or Tû-rin'
Tûr-kê-tân'
Tûrn-hôôt'
Tûs-ô-lôô-sâ
Tûs-ô-râw-sâ
Tûs-ô-rô-rê
Tver (vêr)
Twêôô-dale
Týne-moueth
Tý-pl, or Tý-rôl'
Tý-rône'

U.

Ô-bê-dâ (-bâ-)
Ô-ca-ý-k'le (-lâ)
Ô-dj-ne (-nâ)
Udvarhely (ôd-vâr-hâl')
Uist (wist)
Ô'krâine (or ô-krân')
Ô'le-â-bôrg
Ulm (ûlm, or ûlm)
Ûls-wâ-têr
Ôm-bâ-gôg, or
Ôm-bâ-gôg
Ô-mê-ê
Ôn-strût
Ôn-têr-wâl-dên
Ôp-sal, or Ôp-sâ-lâ
Ô-râl (or ô-râl')
Ô-râlak'
Ô-râ-lô
Ôr-bi-nô
Ôr-fâ
Ô-rí
Ôr-m'â
Ô-rû-guây (-gwâ'), or
Ô-rû-guây (-gwí')
Ô-rû-m'âh
Ô'ê-ôôm
Ôh-ânt
Ô's-ti-ôg
Ô'tâh
Ô'trêsh
Ôt-tôx-ê-têr (or ôx-ê-têr)
Uwehlan (yûk'lân)
Ôx-mâl'
Usêa (ô-zâs')

V.

Vai-gats
Valais (vâ-lâ)
Vâl-dâi, or Vâl-dâi'
Vâl-dv'î-ê
Valence (vâl-âns')
Valenciennes (vâl-ân-sê-ên')
Vâl-lên-ti-ê (-shê-ê)
Vâl-lâ-dô-lid'
Vallejo (vâl-yâ'hô)
Vâl-lôm-brô-sâ
Valois (vâl-wâ')
Vâl-pê-rai-sô

Vâl-têl-lî-nâ
Vân Diê-men's Lând
Vân-i-kô-rô
Vânnes (vân)
Vâ-rî-nas
Vâs-êr-hê-ly (or vâ-shâr-hâl)
Vâs-sy' (-sê')
Vau-cluse' (vô-klûz)
Vaud (vô)
Vau-dreuil' (vô-drôil)
Veglia (vêl'yâ)
Vê-lêx (or vâ-lêth)
Vê-lî-nô
Vê-lê-tri (vêl-lâ-trê)
Vê-nân-gô (-nâng'-)
Vendée (vân-dâ')
Vendôme (vân-dôm')
Vên-g-xuê-lâ (or -zwâ-)
Vên-ice
Vê-ra Crêz (or vâ-râ-krûs)
Vê-râ-guâ
Vêr-cêl'ij (vêr-chêl'ij)
Vêr-gennes'
Vermejo (vêr-mâ'hô)
Vêr-mil'ion (-yûn)
Vêr-mônt
Vê-rô-nâ
Vêr-sâilles'
Vê-sûl' (vê-zôl')
Vê-sû-vi-ûs
Vê-vây'
Vê-âs-mâ
Vê-â-t'kâ
Vê-bôrg
Vê-cên-zâ (or vê-chên-zâ)
Vêsh (vêk)
Vlôks-bûrg
Vê-ên-nâ
Vê-ên-ne'
Vê-gô
Vê-lâine'
Vil'lâ Re-âl' (-râ-)
Vil'lâ Rî-ô
Ville-frânche'
Ville-neûve'
Vin-cennes' (-sênz')
Vind'hyâ (vind'yâ)
Vintimiglia (vin-tê-mêl'yâ)
Vire (vêr)
Vîs-tu-lâ
Vî-têpak'
Vî-têr-bô
Vî-tô-rî-ê
Vlâd-i-mîr'
Voghëra (vô-gâ'râ)
Vôl-hýn'î-ê
Vôl-tûr-nô
Vor-ârl'bêrg (fôr-)
Vôr-q-nêtz (-nêts)
Vosges (vôzh)

Wâ-bâsh
Wâ-dây'
Wâ-grâm
Wâl-shê-rên
Wâl-dêok
Wâl-dên-sêg
Wâl-lê-shi-ê
Wâl-lê-Wâl'is
Wâl'len-stâdt (stât)
Wâl'ling-fôrd
Wâl'sall
Wâl't-ham [Eng.]
Wâl'tham [U. S.]
Wâl'ton
Wê-pêl'lo
Wêr-âs-dîn (wôr-)
Wêr-min-stêr
Wêr-wick (or wôr'ik)
Wêsh'ing-tôn (wôsh-
ing-tôn)
Wêsh-i-tâ' (wôsh-
tâw')
Wê-tâu-gâ
Wê-têr-sê
Wê-têr-lêô
Wê-têr-vliê't'
Wêu-kê-gân
Wêu-kê-shâ
Wêvre (wâ'vr)
Wednes-bu-ry (wên-nê-
bêr-ê)
Weish-sêl-bûrg
Wêi-mar
Wêi-sên-fêls
Wemyss (wêmz)
Wêô'bley (wô'blê)
Wêr-ni-gê-rô-dê
Wê-sêr (or vâ-zêr)
Wêst-Indies (în'dîz)
Wêst-mân-lând
Wêst-mêath'
Wêst-min-stêr
Wêst-môre-lând
Wêst-phâ-lî-ê
Wexiô (wêk'shô)
Wey (wâ)
Wey-êr
Wey-mouth (wâ'muth)
Wê-lich-kâ (wê-lich-kâ)
Wiê-sêl-bûrg
Wig-ân
Wilkes-bâr-rê
Wîl-lâm-êtte
Wîl'ming-tôn
Wîl-nâ
Win-ânder-mêre, or
Win-dêr-mêre
Win-chep-têr
Wind'gôr (win'zôr)
Win-nê-bâ-gô
Win'ni-pêg
Winnipegosee (win-pê-sâw'kê)
Wis-bâ-dên, or
Wis-bê-dên
Wis-beach (wîz'bêch)
Wis-câs'set
Wis-côn-sin
Wis-mar
Wit'tên-bêrg

W.

Wâg (wâg)
Wâl (wâl)

348 PRONUNCIATION OF MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

Wô'burn	Xenil (hâ-nêl')	Yç-kât-ç-rî'nq-alkv	Zam-bê'se (or -bâ'se)
Wolfenbüttel (wôl'fçn- büt'tçl)	Xeros (hâ-rés')	Ysm çn	Zç-mô'râ (thç-mô'râ)
Wol-ver-hämp'ton	Xi' mç (zç'mü)	Ysn-i-kk'le (-lâ)	Zçn-guç-bâr
(wôl-)	Xin-gü' (shin-gü')	Ysn-i-sçi (or yçn-ç-sç')	Zçn'tç
Woolwich (wôl'w)	Xi-xô'nâ (hâ-hô'nâ)	Ysô'vil	Zçn-ç-bâr'
[Eng.]	Xi-chi-mil'çç (hç-)	Ysth'olm (ysth'çm)	Zçs'land
Wool'wich [U. S.]	Xôl'lâ (sôl'lâ)	Ycyd (yâd)	Zç-bâ'
Wödn-söck'çt	Xuxuy (hü-hwç')	Yoso (yâ'zô)	Zçç'ç-dîn
Wooton (wô'tin)		Youghall (yô'âwl, or yâwl)	Zçl-tân' (zâ-tün')
Worcester (wô's'tçr)		Youghiogheny (yôk-ç- gâ'ne)	Zçrbat (tsçrpt)
Wotton-uader-Edge			Zçrç
(wô'tn-un'drij)			Zçs'çen-hay'n' (tsç-)
Wrex'häm (rçx'çm)	Yik'ç-mâ	Ypres (ç'pr)	Zçrk'nits (tsirk'nits)
Wür'tem-bçrg	Yâ-koutak'	Yp-si-lân'ti	Zçn'ym, or Zçn'ym
Würzburg (würts'bürg)	Yal-ç-bû'ahç	Yç'sçl (ls'çl)	Zçl'vçr-çin
Wç-çn-döç	Yâm-pç-râ'çs	Yç'tâdt (is'tât)	Zçç (tsüç)
Wç'bçrg	Yâng-tochçu'	Yth'çn (ith'çn)	Zçl'i-k (sü'-)
Wç'çombe (wç'çôm), or	Yâng-tçç-ki-âng'	Yü-çç-tân'	Zçl'pish (tsül'çlk)
Wç'çmbe (wç'çm)	Yâ-ni-nâ	Yv-çr-dün'	Zçli (zün'yç)
Wç'-ö'ming	Yâ-qu' (yâ-kç')	Yvetot (çv-tô')	Zçt'çh
	Yçr-kând'		Zçt'phçn
	Yçr'ç-älâf		Zçy'çr Zçç'
	Yçr'ç-bâ		Zweibrücken (tswr- brük-çen)
	Yç-sôç		
	Yçd'dç		
	Yç-kât-ç-rî'nçn-bürg	Zçan-dâm'	Zwick'au (tswçk'ôü)
	Yç-kât-ç-rî'nç-gräd	Zçç-ç-tç'ças (-tâ-')	Zwöll (tswöl)
		Zç-irç	Zy'ç-miççs

Y

Z

X

Xauxa (hüü'hâ)
Xç'ni-ç (zç')

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

WITH

THEIR CORRESPONDING MODERN NAMES.

COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.

<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>	<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
Seân-di-nâ'vi-ş . . .	Sweden and Norway	Lă-nj-tă'ni-ş . . .	Portugal
ghér-so-nê'sya Cîm'-	Jutland part of Den-	Rhō'ti-ş (-shē-ş) . . .	Tyrol, &c.
brj-că	mark	Vîn-dê-lŭ'ci-ş . . .	Part of Bavaria
Sâr-mă'ti-ş (-shē-ş) .	Poland, Russia	Nôr'i-cûm	Part of Bavaria and of
Bri-tân'ni-ş, or Al'bi-	Great Britain	ŭl-lŭr'i-cûm	Austria
ên		Pan-nô'ni-ş	Part of Austria and of
Că-l-q-dô'ni-ş	Scotland		Hungary
Hi-bêr'ni-ş, or I-êr'nē	Ireland	Dă'ci-ş (-shē-ş) . .	Part of Hungary and
Ger-mă'ni-ş	Germany north of the		of Roumania
	Danube	Mō'sji-ş, Thrā'cē, Măg-	Part of Turkey, Servia,
Gă'l'i-ş, Găul	France, Netherlands,	q-dô'ni-ş, B-p'i'rus	Bulgaria, &c.
	&c.	Grē'ci-ş (-shē-ş), Grē'sōe	Greece
Hēl-vē'ti-ş (-shē-ş) .	Switzerland	Fēl-q-pōn-nē'sya . . .	The Morea
Hj-s-pă'ni-ş	Spain		

COUNTRIES OF ASIA.

A'ej-ş (-shē-ş) M'ī'nor	Natolia, Caramania, &c.	Că'l'shja, I-bê'r'i-ş, and }	Transcaucasia
Sŭr'i-ş, Phœ-ni'ci-ş,	Part of Turkey	Al-bâ'ni-ş	Arabia
Ju-dæ'ş, &c.		A-râ'bi-ş	Persia
Mēs-q-pō-tă'mi-ş, Aa-	Part of Turkey	Pēr'ei-ş (-shē-ş), Mē'-	
sŭr'i-ş, Băb-y-lō'-		dj-ş, Pār'thi-ş	Afghanistan
ni-ş		Băc'tri-ş	Part of Bokhara
Ar-mē'ni-ş	Part of Russia, Persia,	Sŭg-di-ā'nş	Siberia, Tartary
	and Turkey	Scyth'i-ş	

COUNTRIES OF AFRICA.

Æ-ŷŷ'pus	Egypt	Mău-ri-tă'ni-ş	Algiers, Morocco
Lib'y-ş	Barca	Qe-tŭ'li-ş	Beled-el-Jereed
Ā'ri-ş Proper	Tripoli, Tunis	Æ-thi-ş'pi-ş	Nubia, Abyssinia, &c.
Bŭ-mid'i-ş	Tunis, Algiers		

SEAS, GULFS, STRAITS, AND LAKES.

Ā-dri-k'ti-cûm Mă'rē	Gulf of Venice	Bō's'pō-rŭs [Cîm-mē'rj-	Straits of Yenikale
Æ-gæ'um Mă'rē . . .	Grecian Archipelago	an]	
Ā-q-uj-tân'i-cŭs Si'-		Bō's'pō-rŭs [Thrā'ci-	Straits of Constantino-
nŭs, or Gă'l'i-cŭs	Bay of Biscay	an]	ple
Q-cē's-nŭs		Brig-an-ti'nŭs Lă'cŭs	Lake of Constance
Ar-gŭl'i-cŭs Si'nŭs . .	Gulf of Nauplia	Căs'pi-ŭm Mă'rē, or	Caspian Sea
Ās-phā-ti'tēs Lă'cŭs	Dead Sea	Hŭr-cā'ni-ŭm Mă'rē	
Āt-lān'ti-cŭs Q-cē's-	Atlantic Ocean	Cō-dē'nŭs Si'nŭs . . .	Baltic Sea
nŭs		Cō-rin-thi'ş-cŭs Si'-	Gulf of Corinth, or
Bē-nă'cŭs Lă'cŭs . . .	Lake Garda	nŭs	Gulf of Lepanto

<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>	<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
E-ruth-rē'um Mā'rē, or Mā'rē Rū'brum	Red Sea	Lē'rj-ūa Lā'cus . . .	Lake Como
Ghā-j-tā-nūm Frē'tum	Strait of Gibraltar	Lj-gūs'ti-cūs Sī'nus . . .	Gulf of Genoa
Ghā'l-lēē, or Gēn-nēs'- ā-rēth (Sea or Lake)	Lake of Tabareeyeh of . . .	Lē-mā'nus Lā'cus . . .	Lake of Geneva
Ghā'l-l-cūm Frē'tum . . .	Strait of Dover	Mēd-j-ter-rā'nē-ūm Mā'rē, or Mā'rē In- tēr'nūm . . .	Mediterranean Sea
Ghā'l-l-cūs Sī'nus . . .	Gulf of Lyons	Pā'lus Mē-s'tis . . .	Sea of Azof
Gan-gēt'-cūs Sī'nus . . .	Bay of Bengal	Pōn'tus Eux-i'nus . . .	Black (or Euxine) Sea
Gēr-mān'-cūm Mā'- rē, or Gēr-mān'-i- cūs Q-cē'ā-nūs . . .	German Ocean, or North Sea	Prō-pōn'tis . . .	Sea of Marmora
Hēl-lēs-pōn'tus . . .	Dardanelles	Sē-rōn'-i-cūs Sī'nus . . .	Gulf of Ægina
Hī-bēr-ni-cūs Q-cē'ā- nūs . . .	Irish Sea	Sic'ā-lūm Frē'tum . . .	Strait of Messina
I-s'ni-ūm Mā'rē . . .	Part of Gulf of Venice	Syr'tis Mā'jor . . .	Gulf of Sidra
		Str'y-mōn'-i-cūs Sī'nus {	Gulf of Contessa, or Gulf of Orphano
		Ti-bē'rj-ās, Sea of . . .	Lake of Tabareeyeh
		Vēr-bā'nus Lā'cus . . .	Lake Maggiore

ISLANDS.

<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>	<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>	<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
E-ē'i'nā . . .	Engia	Cy-thē'rā . . .	Cerigo	O-lē'ā-rūs . . .	Antiparos
E-ō'lj-m In'- su-lē . . .	Lipari Islands	Dē'lōs . . .	Delos	Pā'rōs . . .	Paros
A-mōr-gūs . . .	Amorgo	Eū-q-ūs . . .	Ivica	Pāt'mōs . . .	Patino
An'ā-phē . . .	Nanphio	Eū-bō'ā . . .	Negropont	Pe'y'rā . . .	Ipeara
An'drōs . . .	Andro	Fēr-tū-nā'tē In'su-lē . . .	Canaries	Rhō'dus . . .	Rhodes
Ar'ā-dūs . . .	Larek	Hēs-pēr'-i-dēs . . .	Bissagos	Sāl'ā-mis . . .	Kolouri
Bāl-q-ā'rēg . . .	Majorca	Hī-bēr-ni-ā . . .	Ireland	Sām-q-thrā'cē . . .	Samothraki
	Minorca	I-cā'ri-ā . . .	Nicarā	Sā'mōs . . .	Samos
	Ivica	I-l'vā . . .	Elba	Sar-dīn'-i-ā . . .	Sardinia
Cā-līm'nā . . .	Calimna	Im'brōs . . .	Imbro	Se'y'rōs . . .	Syra
Cā-prā'ri-ā . . .	Capraja	I'ōs . . .	Nio	Se-rī'phus . . .	Serpho
Cā-prē-mē . . .	Capri	Ith'ā-cē . . .	Theaki	Si-cīl'-i-ā . . .	Sicily
Cār-pā-thūs . . .	Scarpanto	Lēm'nōs . . .	Stalimene	Siph'nōs . . .	Siphanto
Cēph-āl-lē'ni-ā . . .	Cephalonia	Lēs'bōs . . .	Metelin	Stēs'h'-ā-dēs . . .	Hyères
Cē'ōs . . .	Zia	Lēū-cā'di-ā . . .	Santa Maura	Strōph'-ā-dēs . . .	Strivall
ghī'ōs . . .	Scio	Lip'ā-rē . . .	Lipari	Sy'rōs . . .	Syra
Gl-mō'lus . . .	Argentiera	Māl'-i-tā . . .	Malta	Tēn'q-dōs . . .	Tenedos
Gēr-cy'rā . . .	Corfu	Māl'-i-tā . . .	Meleda	Tē'nōs . . .	Tino
Gēr-si-cā . . .	Corfica	Mē'lōs . . .	Milo	Thē'ōs . . .	Thaso
Cōs . . .	Stanchio	Mō'nā . . .	Anglesea	Thē'rā . . .	Santorin
Crēte . . .	Candia	Mō-nā'bi-ā . . .	Man	Thū'lē . . .	Shetland Isles
Crēs'sā . . .	Cherso	Myc'q-nūs . . .	Myconi	Vē'ō'tis . . .	Isle of Wight
Cy'prus . . .	Cyprus	Nax'ōs . . .	Naxia	Zē-cyn'thus . . .	Zante
Cyth'nos . . .	Thermia	Ni-sy'rōs . . .	Nisiri		

RIVERS.

SARMATIA.

<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>	<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>	<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
Eo-r'yā'thē-nēs	Dnieper	Rē'bō . . .	Niemen	Tū-rūn'tus . . .	Dwina
Hyp'ā-nis . . .	Bog	Tān'ā-Is . . .	Don	Ty'ras . . .	Dniester
Rhā . . .	Volga				

GERMANY.

Al'bīs . . .	Elbe	Mō'nus . . .	Main	Vīs'ty-lā . . .	Vistula
A-m'i'si-ā . . .	Ems	Rhē'nus . . .	Rhine	Vi-sū'r'gīs . . .	Weser
Is'ter . . .	Danube	Vi'q-drūs . . .	Oder		

GAUL.

I'rār . . .	Seine	Mō'sā . . .	Meuse	Sēl'dis . . .	Scheldt
Gē-rūm'nā . . .	Garonne	Mō-sē'l'ā . . .	Moselle	Sē'q-uā-nā . . .	Seine
Li'gēr . . .	Loire	Rhō'd'ā-nūs . . .	Rhone		

SPAIN.

<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>	<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>	<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
Ā'ngas . . .	Guadiana	Dŭ'ri-ūs . .	Duero	Mĭn'j-ūs . .	Minho
Sē'tis . . .	Guadalquivir	I-bē'rys . .	Ebro	Tā'gus . . .	Tagus, or Tajo

ILLYRIA, DACIA, &c.

Də-nū'bi-ūs, } Danube or is'ter	Hē'brus . . Marizza Œ'ngus . . Inn Pŷr'e-tūs . . Pruth	Sā'vus . . . Save Tī-bis'cus . . Theiss
Drā'vus . . Drave		

ITALY.

Ād'du-q . .	Adda	Ē-rīd'q-nūs .	Po	Rē'bj-cōn . .	Fiumicino
Ā'nj-ō . .	Teverone	Mē-dō'q-cūs .	Brenta	Tī'be'ria . .	Tiber
Ā'r'ngas . .	Arno	Mē-tān'rys .	Metauro	Tī-cl'ngas . .	Ticino
Āth'q-sis . .	Adige	Mīn'cj-ūs . .	Mincio	Vql-tūr'ngas .	Volturno
Āu'fj-dūs . .	Ofanto	Pā'dus . . .	Po		

GREECE.

Āsh-q-lō'us .	Aspro-Potamo	Āx'j-ūs . . .	Vardar	Hē-lj-ic'mon .	Indje-Kara-So
Āl-phē'us . .	Rouphia	Eū-rō'tas . .	Vasilee-Potamo	Pe-nē'us . .	Salembria
Ās-trē'us . .	Vistritza	Ē-vē'ngas . .	Fidari	Str'y'mon . .	Kara-Soe

ASIA.

A-rāx'sg . .	Aras	Eū-phrā'tēs .	Euphrates	Mē-kn'der . .	Mende
Ōq-i'cys . .	Bakir-Chal	Grā-nī'cys . .	Chalatlere	Ō-rōn'tēs . .	Orontes
Cāl-y-cād'ngas	Kalikdoni	Hē'lys . . .	Kizil-Irmak	Ōx'us . . .	Amoo-Darya
Ōq-yē'trys .	Cayster	Hēr'mas . .	Sarabat	Phā'sis . .	Rion
Cŷ'rys . . .	Kur	Hŷ-dāq'tēs .	Jhyllum	Pŷ'r-q-mūs . .	Jyhoon
Dā'ix, or Yā'ik	Ural	Jāx-ār'tēs .	Sir-Darya	Sān-gā'rij-ūs .	Sakaria
Ēt-y-mān'der	Helmund	Jō'dan . . .	Jordan	Thēr-mō'don .	Termsh
Ēū-lā'us, or	Karoon	Lŷ'cys . . .	Zab	Tī'gris . . .	Tigris
Ō'lā-i . . .					

AFRICA.

Bāg'rā-dūs .	Mejerda	Nī'ger . . .	Niger	Sē'ahīr . . .	Gambia
Dār-q-dūs .	Senegal	Nī'lys . . .	Nile		

CITIES AND TOWNS.

BRITAIN.

<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>	<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>	<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
Ā'quas Sō'līs, } Bath		Ōk's'tra . . .	Edinburgh	Lōn-dŭn'j-ūm .	London
or Ōl'i'-dōē		Ā-lē'ta . . .		Lū-gū-vāl'lūm	Carlisle
Ōm-bōr'i-		Dū-ro-vēr'num	Canterbury	Ōx-ō'nj-q . .	Oxford
cūm . . .	Cambridge	Ē-bōr-q-cūm .	York	Thē-ōd-q-rū' .	Wells
Ōkn-ta-		Ēb-q-rā'cūm .		num . . .	
brīg'i-q . .		Lōn-dī'num .	London		

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Ās-tŭ'ri-q . .	Astorga	Ōm-plū'tum .	Alcalá	Nŷ-mān'tj-q, } Soria
Bār'cj-nō . .	Barcelona	Ōp-nīm'brī-q .	Coimbra	near . . .
Bĭl'bj-līs . .	Calatayud	Ōr-dŭ-bq . .	Cordova	Ōl-i-ālp'pō . .
Ōm'gar Āu-		Gā'dēs . . .	Cadiz	Pin-tj-q (shq)
gūs'ta . . .	Saragossa	Hīs-pā-līs . .	Seville	Pōm'pē-lōn . .
Ōl-l-q-gŭ'r'is .	Calahorra	I-lēr-dq . . .	Lerida	Sq-gŭn'tum . .
Ōl'le . . .	Oporto	I-tāl'j-q . .	Santiponce	Se-gō'vi-q . .
Ōl'pē . . .	Gibraltar	Māl'q-ca . . .	Malaga	Tā'r-q-ōē . . .
Ōar-thā'gō		Mūn'dq . . .	Monda	Tō-lē'tum . . .
Mō'vq . . .	Carthagena			Toledo

GAUL.

<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>	<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>	<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
<i>K'que Sâx'</i>	Aix	<i>Bj-brâc'te</i>	Autun	<i>Mas-all'i-â</i>	Marseilles
<i>ti-se</i>		<i>Bur-dig'e-lâ</i>	Bordeaux	<i>Mô-gyn-ti'â</i>	Mentz
<i>Ar-gên-tô</i>	Strasbourg	<i>Oq-lô-ni-â</i>	Cologne	<i>côm</i>	
<i>râ'tum</i>		<i>Ag-rip-pi'</i>		<i>Mâr'bô Mâr'</i>	Narbonne
<i>Av-g-r'um</i>	Bourges	<i>nâ</i>		<i>ti-na (she)</i>	
<i>A-vô-ni-ô</i>	Avignon	<i>Fô'rum Jâ'i-lî</i>	Fréjus	<i>Nq-mân'us</i>	Nismes
<i>Av-en-ti'um</i>	Avenches	<i>Gq-nô'vâ</i>	Geneva	<i>Rq-tôm'â-gûs</i>	Rouen
<i>Av-gûs'ta</i>	Treves	<i>Lî-mô'nym</i>	Poitiers	<i>Tq-lô'nâ</i>	Toulouse
<i>Trév-q-rô'</i>		<i>Lug-dû'nym</i>	Lyons		
<i>rum</i>		<i>Lû-tô'ti-â</i>	Paris		

ITALY.

<i>Ag-ri-gên'tum</i>	Girgenti	<i>Clî'si-um</i>	Chiusi	<i>Pa-tâ'vi-um</i>	Padua
<i>Al-bâ'nym</i>	Albano	<i>Cô'mum</i>	Como	<i>Pe-rû'si-</i>	Perugia
<i>An-cô'nâ</i>	Ancona	<i>Oq-sên-ti-â</i>	Cosenza	<i>Pi'se</i>	Pisa
<i>An'ti-um</i>	Porto d'Anzio	<i>Orq-tô'nâ</i>	Cotrone	<i>Pla-cên'ti-â</i>	Piacenza
<i>Ap-pi-i Fô'</i>	Fossa Nuova	<i>Drép'â-nûm</i>	Trapani	<i>Præ-nês'te</i>	Palestrina
<i>rum</i>		<i>Fâ-vên'ti-â</i>	Faenza	<i>Pu-tô'q-lî</i>	Pozzuoli
<i>Aq-uj-lô'i-â</i>	Aquileia	<i>Flo-rên'ti-â</i>	Florence	<i>Râ-vên'nâ</i>	Ravenna
<i>A-qu'i'num</i>	Aquino	<i>Gên'ti-â</i>	Genoa	<i>Rhê'ti-um</i>	Reggio
<i>A-rim'i-nûm</i>	Rimini	<i>Hâ'dri-â</i>	Adria	<i>Rq-lér'num</i>	Salerno
<i>Ar-pi'num</i>	Arpino	<i>Hý-drûn'tum</i>	Otranto	<i>Scyl'â-cô'm</i>	Squillace
<i>Av-gûs'ta</i>	Turin	<i>In-ter-âm'nâ</i>	Terni	<i>Sô'nâ</i>	Siena
<i>Tâu-ri-nô'</i>		<i>Lô-on-ti'ni</i>	Lentini	<i>Spo-lô'ti-um</i>	Spoletto
<i>rum</i>		<i>Lil-y-bæ'um</i>	Marsala	<i>Tâ-rên'tum</i>	Taranto
<i>Bâ'i-se</i>	Baja	<i>Mô-dj-q-lâ'</i>	Milan	<i>Ter-gês'te</i>	Trieste
<i>Bên-q-vên'tum</i>	Benevento	<i>num</i>		<i>Ti'bur</i>	Tivoli
<i>Bô-nô-ni-â</i>	Bologna	<i>Mû'ti-nâ</i>	Modena	<i>Ti-ci'num</i>	Pavia
<i>Brûn-dû'gi-um</i>	Brindisi	<i>Mân'ti-â</i>	Mantua	<i>Tri-dên'tum</i>	Trênt
<i>Câ-i-s'ta</i>	Gaeta	<i>Mes-sâ'nâ</i>	Messina	<i>Tûs-cu-lûm</i>	Veracati
<i>Cal-lip'q-lis</i>	Gallipoli	<i>Nq-kp'q-lis</i>	Naples	<i>Ve-nû'frum</i>	Venafro
<i>Câ-nû'si-um</i>	Canosa	<i>Ôs'ti-â</i>	Ostia	<i>Vq-nû'si-â</i>	Venosa
<i>Câp'ti-â</i>	Capua	<i>Pæ's'tum</i>	Pesto	<i>Ver-cêl'is</i>	Vercelli
<i>Câ'â-lis</i>	Cagliari	<i>Fâ-nôr'mus</i>	Palermo	<i>Vq-rô'nâ</i>	Verona
<i>Câ'tâ-nâ</i>	Catania	<i>Fâ'r'mâ</i>	Parma	<i>Vî-cên'ti-â</i>	Vicenza
<i>Cên'tum Cêl'</i>	Civita Vecchia	<i>Fâ'r-thên'q-pô</i>	Naples	<i>Vol-sîn'i-um</i>	Bolsena
<i>læ</i>					

MACEDONIA.

<i>Am-phip'q-lis</i>	Neokhoris	<i>Dyr-râ'shi-um</i>	Durazzo	<i>Sta-si'ra</i>	Stavros
<i>Ap-ol-lô'ni-â</i>	Polina	<i>P-dô's'sâ</i>	Vodina	<i>Thês-sâ-lq'</i>	Salonica
<i>Be-ro'sâ</i>	Veria	<i>Pê'l'is</i>	Jenitza	<i>ni'câ</i>	
<i>Dî'um</i>	Standia	<i>Pôt-i-dm'â</i>	Cassandra		

GREECE.

<i>Ac'ti-um</i>	Agio	<i>E-leu'sis</i>	Lepseia	<i>Nâu-pâc'tus</i>	Lepanto
<i>An-tiô'x-râ</i>	Aspro-Spitia	<i>Ep-i-dâu'rus</i>	Pidavro	<i>Ni-côp'q-lis</i>	Prevesa
<i>Argô's</i>	Argos	<i>Lâc-q-dæ'</i>	Mistra	<i>Mes-sê'nê</i>	Mavromati
<i>A-thê'næ</i>	Athens	<i>mon, near</i>		<i>Nâu'pli-â</i>	Napoli
<i>Âu'lis</i>	Megalo-Vathi	<i>Lâ-ris'sâ</i>	Larissa	<i>Pâ'træ</i>	Patras
<i>Cên'shræ-se</i>	Kenkris	<i>Leu'trâ</i>	Livadosta	<i>Phâr-sâ'li-â</i>	Farsa?
<i>ôhal'cis</i>	Negropont	<i>Mân-ti-nê'â</i>	Tripolitza	<i>Pý'lôs</i>	Navarino
<i>Cô-rô'nê</i>	Coron	<i>near</i>		<i>Sig'y-ôn</i>	Basilio
<i>Cô-rin'thus</i>	Corinth	<i>Mq-thô'nê</i>	Modon	<i>Spâr'ta, near</i>	Mistra
<i>Cyl-lô'nê</i>	Chiaeriza	<i>Mô'g'q-râ</i>	Megara	<i>Thêbes</i>	Thiva
<i>Dêl'phi</i>	Castri				

ASIA MINOR.

<i>A-bý'dos</i>	Nagara	<i>Dê'r'bê</i>	Devli?	<i>Ni-cm'â</i>	Iznik
<i>Ad-ra-mý't'</i>	Adramyti	<i>Ep'h'e-sûs</i>	Ayasoolook	<i>Nic-q-mê-di'â</i>	Is-Nicmid
<i>ti-um</i>		<i>Er'y-thræ</i>	Erethri	<i>Pâ'phos</i>	Baffa
<i>A-mâ'si-â</i>	Amasia	<i>Eû-pâ-tô'ri-â</i>	Tchernikeh	<i>Pât'q-râ</i>	Patera
<i>A-mi'sus</i>	Samsoon	<i>Hâl-i-câ'r-</i>	Boodroom	<i>Pê'r'gâ</i>	Kara-Hissar
<i>An-ô'f'râ</i>	Agora	<i>nâ's'usâ</i>		<i>Pê'r-gâ-mûs</i>	Bergama

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

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<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>	<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>	<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
Ān-ti-šah . . .	Akabeher	Hūr-ā-olš' . .	Erekli	Phīl-ā-dēl- . .	Ala-Shehr
Āp-ā-mē' . .	Aphiom-Kara-	I-ōš-ni-ām . .	Konieh	Phī' . . .	Ala-Shehr
. . .	Hissar	Is' . . .	Aias	Phy-ōs' . .	Fochea
At-tā-lī' . .	Adalia	Lāmp-ā-ōš . .	Lamsaki	Phī' . . .	Brusa
Bē-rī' . .	Tocat	Lā-šā-i-ōš' . .	Eaki-Hissar	Phī' . . .	Constanza
Cas-ā-rē' . .	Kaisarieh	Māg-nē-si' . .	Aineh Bazar	Phī' . . .	Sart
Cūr' . .	Keresoon	Mā-ān-dri' . .	Maneesa	Phī' . . .	Selof keh
phāl-ōš-don . .	Kadi-keni	Māg-nē-si' . .	Maneesa	Phī' . . .	Sinob
phrī-šōp' . .	Scutari	Si-pyī' . .	Kaisareeyeh	Phī' . . .	Smyrna
Clā-rēm' . .	Vouria	Mā' . . .	Palatia	Phī' . . .	Tarsoos
Cō-lās' . .	Chonoe	Mā' . . .	Niksar	Phī' . . .	Macri
Con-stān-ti' . .	Constanza	. . .	. . .	Phī' . . .	Ak-Hissar
Cōt-x-m' . .	Kutaisch	Phī' . . .	Trebizond

SYRIA, MESOPOTAMIA, &c.

Āl-ēx-ān- . .	Alexandretta	phī' . . .	Harran	Phī' . . .	Rakka
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PALESTINE.

Ār-i-mā-thē' . .	Ramleh	Hē-bron . .	El Khaleel	Phī' . . .	Acres
Ā-rō' . .	Asdood	Jēr-i-phō . .	Eriha	Phī' . . .	Sebastieh
Bēth'le-hēm . .	Bethlehem	Jē-rū-ā-lēm . .	Jerusalem	Phī' . . .	Beisan
Bēth'ahan . .	Beisan	Jēr-ro-el . .	Zereen	Phī' . . .	Sefoorieh
Em'mā-ūs . .	Amos	Nāz-ā-rēth . .	Nazareth	Phī' . . .	Nablous
Gā'zā . .	Gaza	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

AFRICA.

Ā-bī'dos . .	Madfoon	Cy-rē-nē . .	Grennah	Phī' . . .	Tineh
Āl-ēx-ān-dri' . .	Alexandria	Dā'nis . .	Derne	Phī' . . .	Tolometa
Ar-ān' . .	Suez	Hē-lī-šōp' . .	Matareeyeh	Phī' . . .	Asswan
Cas-ā-rē' . .	Cherchell	Hīp' . .	Bona	Phī' . . .	Spaitia
Cā-nē' . .	Aboukir	Hīp' . .	Bizerta	Phī' . . .	Tangier
Cāp' . .	Gafsa	Lē-šōp' . .	Siout	Phī' . . .	Boo-Shattes
Cōn-tā . .	Constantina	. . .	Tripoli	Phī' . . .	Vegia
Cōn-tā . .	Medinet el Fa-	. . .	. . .	Phī' . . .	Zamah
. . .	yoom	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

PRONUNCIATION

OF

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

RULES OF PRONUNCIATION.

1. One of the principal differences between the pronunciation of the Hebrew proper names and that of the Greek and Latin relates to the sound of the letter *g*, which in Greek and Latin names is soft before *e*, *i*, and *y*, but in Hebrew names it is hard.

2. The digraph *ch*, in Hebrew names, is sounded hard, like *k*; as, *Chebar*, *Enoch*; but the words *Rachel*, *Cherubim*, also *Cherub* (an angel), are Anglicized in their pronunciation.

3. Every final *i*, forming a distinct syllable, though unaccented, is pronounced with its long sound; as, *A'i*, *Ari's* *a-i*.

4. The two vowels *ia*, when preceded by another vowel, are sometimes pronounced in one syllable, and sometimes in two. When pro-

nounced in one syllable, the *i* is sounded like *y* consonant; as, *Benaiak* (be-na'yah), *Isciah* (i-ma'yah). When pronounced in two syllables, the accent is on the *i*; as, *Ad-a'-ah*.

5. The diphthong *ei* is pronounced, according to Walker, like *ee*; as, *Ceilan* (se'lan). When *ei* is followed by a vowel, the *i* is usually sounded like *y* consonant; as, *Iphidelaiah* (if-e-dē'yah), *Sameius* (sa-mē'yus).

6. Gentile names ending in *ene*, *ine*, and *ie*, with their plurals, being Anglicized, are pronounced like English formatives; as, *Nazarene's*, *Philistine*, *Gadites*, *Am'monite*, *Is'hma'elites*; except *Magdalenē*. Words of this class ending in *ie* have the accent on the same syllable as their primitives.

Aa'ron (ar'on)	A'b'i-el	A'b'ner	A'd'be-el	A-dū'l'am-ite
Aa'ron-ites	A-b'i'el	A'bra-ham	A'd'bēl	A-dūm'mim
A-bād'don	A-b'i-s'zer	A'brām	A-d-bē'el	A'e-ne-ia
A-b'e-na	A-b'i'-gail	A'b'sa-lom	A'd'dan	A'e-non
A-bā'na	A-b-i-hā'il	A'b'sa-lōn	A'd'dar	A'g'a-būs
A-b'a-rim	A-b'i'hū	A'o'gad	A'd'di	A'gag
A-bā'rīm	A-b'i'jah	A'o'ghō	A'd'dō	A'gag-ite
A'b'ba	A-b'i'jam	A-oēl'da-ma	A'd'don	A'gar
A'b'di	A-b-i-lē'ne	A-shā'i'-a (ē-kā'yā)	A'd'i-dā	A-g'g'us
A'b'di-el	A-bim'a-el	A-shā'i'-cūs	A'd'in	A-grip'pa
A'b'don	A-bim'a-lēsh	A'shān	A'd-i-thā'im	A'gur
A-bēd'ne-gō	A-bim'a-dāb	A'sh'bōr	A'd'mah	A'hāb
A'b'el	A'b'i'-ner	A'shijah	A'd'-nāi	A-hāa-ū-s'rqa
A'b'el Bēth-mā'a-shāh	A-bim'a-km	A'sh'i'-tōb	A'd'-nī'as	A-hā'vā
A'b'el Mā'im	A-b'i'ram	A-shit'q-phōl	A-dōn-j-bē'zek	A'hās
A'b'el Mē-hō'lah	A-b'i'ron	A'sh-me-tha	A'd'-nī'jah	A-ha-si'ah
A'b'el Mīr-rā'im	A-b-i-sē'i	Ash-mē'tha	A-dōn-j-jūh	A-hi'ah
A-b'i'a	A-b'i'-shāg	A'shōr	A-dōn-j-kām	A-hi'kām
A-b'i'ah	A-b'i'shāg	A'sh'sa	A-dō-ni'kām	A-hi'kām
A-b'i-kl'ben	A-bīah'a-i	A'sh'sah	A'd'-n-i'ram	A-hi'lad
A-b'i'a-sāph	A-bīah'a-lōm	A'sh'sapph	A-dōn-j-sē'dek	A-him'a-ka
A-b'i'a-thār	A-b-i-shā'lōm	A'sh'zib	A'd'-rā'im	A-hi'man
A'b'ib	A-bīah'q-a	A'd'rah	A-dō'ram	A-him'q-lēsh
A-b'i'da	A-b'i'shū'q	A'd-a-i'ah'	A-drām-me-lēsh	A-hi'moth
A-b'i'dah	A-b-i-shū'i'q	A'd'am	A-d-rā-myt'q-ūm	A-him'q-km
A-b'i-dān	A'b'i'-tāl	A'd'a-mi	A'dri'-el	A-hi'o
A-b'i'dan	A-b'i'tal	A-dā'mi	A'dū'l'am	A-hi'ra
A-b'i'dan	A-b'i'ud	A'dār		Ah-i'shar

[illegible][illegible]

ʔr'vād
 ʔr'vād-ites
 ʔs'ə
 ʔs'ə-hēl
 ʔs'ə-'əh
 ʔs'əph
 ʔs'ə-lōn
 ʔs'ə-nāth
 ʔs'əhan
 ʔsh'b'e-ə
 ʔsh'b'e-ə
 ʔsh'b'el
 ʔsh'dōd
 ʔsh'dōd-ites
 ʔsh'dōth Pīg'-
 gah
 ʔsh'er
 ʔsh'er-ites
 ʔsh'ke-lōn
 ʔsh'ke-nās
 ʔsh'ri-el
 ʔsh'ta-rōth
 ʔsh'ta-mōh
 ʔsh'ta-rōth
 ʔsh'q'r-ites
 ʔs'i-ə (ʔsh'eq-ə)
 ʔs'ke-lōn
 ʔs'mo-dē'us
 ʔs'mo-nē'ang
 ʔs-nāp'per
 ʔs'p'ur
 ʔs'sh'ur
 ʔs-si-ēd'ang
 ʔs'sir
 ʔs'sos
 ʔs'sur
 ʔs-sy'ri-ə
 ʔs-sy'ri-an
 ʔs'ta-rōth
 ʔs-t'y-ə-gēg
 ʔt'id
 ʔ-tir-ga-tis
 ʔt'a-rōth
 ʔt'a-rōth-ʔ'dar
 ʔt'a-rōth-ʔ'dar
 ʔt'er
 ʔt-e-ro-xi'as
 ʔt'hāh
 ʔth-g-lī'ah
 ʔth'eng
 ʔt'ta-ə
 ʔt-ta-lī'ə
 ʔt-ta-lūs
 ʔu-rūs'tis
 ʔv'ə
 ʔv'en
 ʔv'im
 ʔv'ites
 ʔv'ith
 ʔs'ə-əl
 ʔs'ə-ri'ah
 ʔs'ə-ri'as
 ʔs-ə'zel
 ʔs-ə-zih
 ʔs-ə'kah
 ʔs'əl
 ʔs-mə-vōth
 ʔs-mə-vōth
 ʔs'mon
 ʔs-rō'fus

B.
Bă'el, or Bəl
Bă'r-lah
Bə'-lah
Bă'el-kh
Bă's-lath
Bă'el-kh Bă'er
Bă'el Pər-rieth
Bă'el Hā'mōn
Bă'el Hā'nən
Bă'el Hā'sor
Bă'el Hēr mōn
Bă'el-im
Bə-s'ilim
Bă'el Pər-or
Bă'el Pər-q-sim
Bă'el Shāl'i-shəq
Shə-lf-ah
Bă'el Zē'būb
Bă'el Zē'phōn
Bə-nə'
Bə-g-nāh
Bə-a'nəh
Bə-a'nəh
Bə-a-se'iah
Bə-a-se'ar ah
Bə-bel
Bā'h-y-lon
Bə-ca
Bə'e-shj-dēs
Bə-chūs
Bə-q'as
Bə-hy'tim
Bāk-buk-t'ah
Bā'leam (bə'ləm)
Bā'leao
Bā'lek
Bəl-thā'ser
Bā'moth Bā'ni
Bā'ni
Bə-rīb-bes
Bār-q-shī'aš
Bā'rak
Bār-jə'yus
Bār-jō'n
Bār-nə-bes
Bār-as-bes
Bār-thōl-q-mew
Bār-tj-me-vəs, or
Bār-tj-mr
Bā'rūsh
Bār-zē'l-i
Bār-zil-f-i
Bā'shan
Bə-shə'math
Bās-san
Bāth-shə-be
Beth-shə'be

Bhāḥ'ah-g
Bāth-ah'g
Bāh'-ā-i
Bē-bā'i
Bē'āgher
Bāh'-ā'-ī'ah
Bā'h'dan
Bē-āl'zē-būb
Bē'er
Bē-er'-ē'lim
Bē-ēr'-ē'lim
Bē-er'-le-hā'i-rōy
Bē-er'-le-hā'i-rōi
Bē'-r'oth
Bē'-r'oth
Bē'-r'oth-ites
Bē-ēr-ahē-bē
Bē-er-ahē'bē
Bē'hē-mōth
Bē'hē'mōth
Bē'kah
Bē'kah
Bāi
Bē'la, or Bē'lah
Bē'l'-al
Bē-lah-ā's'er
Bē-lē-āhā's'er
Bē-nā'iah (yo)
Bē-n-ā'-ī'ah
Bē-n-ā-m'li
Bē-n-ā-m'li
Bē-n-ē-jē'-kān
Bē-n-ē-jē'-kān
Bē-n-ē-jē'-dād
Bē-n-ē-jē'-dād
Bē-n-ā-m'in
Bē-n-ā-jē-mite
Bē-nō'ni
Bē'or
Bē'r'a
Bē-r'-ā-shī'ah
Bē-r'-ē, or
Bē-r'-ē
Bē-r'-ā-shī'ah
Bē-ri'ah
Bē-ri'ri'ah
Bē'r'ith
Bē-r'-nō'q
Bē-r'nicē
Bē-r'ō dāsh Bāi
dān
Bē-r'-ō-thāi
Bē-r'ō'thah
Bē'r'yth-ite
Bē-r'-ē'thō
Bē'sūr
Bē'tah
Bē'tah
Bē'th-ā-r-ā
Bē'th-ā-nāth
Bē'th-ā'nāth
Bē'th-ā-nx
Bē'th-ā-r-ā-bāh
Bē'th-ā'rān
Bē'th-ā'rān
Bē'th-bā-āl'-mē'om
Bē'th-bā'rah
Bē'th-dā'gūn
Bē'th'āl
Bē'ther
Bē'thē'dā
Bē'th-ā'mul
Bē'th-hā'q-ē-rēm
Bē'th-hā'ran
Bē'th-hō'rah

B.

[illegible]

G.

[illegible]

Gə'əl
 Gə'sah
 Gə'p
 Gə'pə-thə
 Gə'br-i-əl
 Gə'də'ə-rə
 Gə'də'rə-nə
 Gə'də'tə
 Gə'hik
 Gə'hiu (gə'yo)
 Gə'li'f-ə (ah-
 Gə'li'f-āng (ah-
 Gə'li'-ləw'an, or
 Gə'li'-lō'ān
 Gə'li'-lōs
 Gə'li'-lō
 Gə-mā'li-əl
 Gə'm-mə-dīng
 Gə'tam
 Gə'h
 Gə'h Hə'phər
 Gə'h Rīm'mən
 Gə'zə
 Gə-zə'r
 Gə-zə'h-ites
 Gə'zer
 Gə'z'itə
 Gə'z'itə
 Gə'z'am
 Gə'bal
 Gə'bal
 Gə'ber
 Gə'bim
 Gə'də'-li'h
 Gə'də'-ən
 Gə'dər
 Gə'də'rəh
 Gə'də-rīh
 Gə'də-rath-ite
 Gə'də'rāth-ite
 Gə'dör
 Gə'hə'ri
 Gə'hən'nə
 Gə'hə'nə-rūth
 Gə'hə'nə-rūth
 Gə'n-ə-als
 Gə'n-nə-rēt
 Gə'n'tile
 Gə'rə
 Gə'rəh
 Gə'rər
 Gə'r-ə-sə-nə's
 Gə'r-i-zim
 Gə'rə shom
 Gə'rə shon
 Gə'rə shon-ite
 Gə'rəshur
 Gə'hə'u-rī
 Gə'hə'u-rī
 Gə'hə'-səm-ə-nə
 Gə'-əl
 Gə'səl
 Gə'ser
 Gə's'rītə
 Gə'b-bə-thū
 Gə'b-ə
 Gə'b-āh
 Gə'b-ən

sŭb'-e-on-ite
 sŭd'del
 sŭd'-e-on
 sŭd'-e-ŏ-nŭ
 sŭ'hŏn
 sŭl'-b-q
 sŭl'-e-ad
 sŭl'gŭl
 sŭl'ŏh
 sŭr'gŭ-shite
 sŭt'-tŭ-im
 sŭt'tite
 sŭt'tŭh
 Gŭ'lan
 Gŭl'gŭ-thŭ
 Gŭ-lŭ'ŭh
 Gŭ'mer
 Gŭ-mŏr'rah, or
 Gŭ-mŏr'rhŭ
 Gŭ'shen
 Gŭ'sŭn

Hăn'nah
Hă'nqah
Hă'nqah-ites
Hă'nun
Hă'ra
Hă'ran
Hă'ra-rīte
Har-bō'na
Hă'reth
Hă'rim
Hă'r-q-shēth
Hă'sha
Hă-s-a-dī'ah
Hăsh-a-bī'ah
Hă'shub
Hă'shum
Hă'srah
Hă'tqah
Hat-tā'a-vāh
Hăt'tqah
Hău'ran

Hí'el
 Hí-q-ráp'q-lis
 Hig-gá'ion (hig-
 gá'yon)
 Híl-kí'ah
 Hín'nom
 Hí'ram
 Hít'tite
 Hí'vite
 Hó'ba, or Hó'báh
 Hó'báb
 Hó-bá'iah
 Hó-dá-vi'ah
 Hó-dé'vah
 Hó-di'jah
 Hól-o-fér'nés
 Hóph'ni
 Hór
 Hó'ram
 Hó'reb
 Hó'ri

И.

Hăb'ak-kūk
Hə-băk'kuk
Hă'bör
Hăch'i-läh
Hăsh-mo-ni
Həsh-mō'ni
Hăsh-mo-nite
Hă'däd
Hăd-ad-s'zer
Hă'där
Hăd-ar-s'zer
Hə-däs'səh
Hə-dät'tah
Hă'did
Hə-dö'ram
Hă'drəsh
Hä'gar
Hä-gar-səg's
Häg-ge-i
Häg-gites
Häg-gith
Hä'i

Hā-xə-í'ah
Hā-xər Šū'al
Hā-xər Šū'sah
Hā-xər Šū'sim
Hə-xə'rim
Hās-xə-rim
Hə-xə'rəth
Hās-xə-rəth
Hās-xə-xən Tā'mə
Hā-xər
Hə'ber
Hə'ber-ites
Hə'brew (-brū)
Hə'brən
Hə'brən-ites
Hə'lam
Həl'bōn
Hə'lek
Hə'lek-ites
Həl'kəth
Həl'kəth Hās-sə-
rim

Hô-rô-nite
Hô-sê's (hò-zê's)
Hôsh-g-i'ah
Hôsh's-mə
Hô-shə mə
Hô-shê's
Hûl'dah
Hûp'pim
Hûr
Hû'ram
Hû'shai
Hû'sha-ı
Hû'shath-ite
Hû'shim
Hûz'zab
Hý-mə-nə'u's, or
Hý-mə-né'us

I.

F.

Fē'lix
Fēs'tus
För-tu-nā'tus

gən'ə-mis
gən-nə's-ə-rēt
gən'tile
sə's'rah
sə's'rah
sə's'rar
sə's'ə-g-sənes'
sə's'i-zim
sə's'shon
sə's'shon
sə's'shon-ite
sə's'shur
sə's'h'p-ri
sə's'h'p-rites
sə's'h-səm'ə-nə
sə's'ū-əl
sə's'ū-əl
sə's'xər
sə's'rites
sə'b'be-thōa
sə'b'ə-a
sə'b'ə-āh
sə'b'ə-on
sə'b'ə-on

Hă'lah
 Hă'lık
 Hă'li
 Hă'mən
 Hă'məth
 Hăm-məh-lə'kəth
 Hăm'məth
 Hăm-məd'ə-thə
 Hăm-mə-ləsh
 Hăm'mən
 Hăm'məth Dör
 Hă'mən Göğ
 Hă'mör
 Hă'mul
 Hə-mül'tal
 Hə-năm'ə-el
 Hăn'ə-möl
 Hă'nən
 Hə-năn'ə-el
 Hăn'ə-nöl
 Hăn'ə-ni
 Hăn-g-nə'fəh
 Hăn'-el

Hê'măn
Hê'nạ
Hê'n-ạ-dăd
Hẹ-nă'dăd
Hê'nạsh
Hêph'xi-băkh
Hêr'cu-lêg
Hêr'mas
Hêr'mêg
Hêr-môg'ẹ-nôg
Hêr'môn
Hêr'ôd
Hêr'dj-ang
Hê-rô'dj-as
Hê-rô'dj-ôn
Hêsh'bôn
Hês'run, or
Hês'ron
Hês'ron-ites
Hêz-ẹ-k'i'ah
Hêz'zir
Hêz'zi-ôn
Hêz-dê-kêl

Ib'le'-ām
 Ib'-le'-ām
 Ib'-ān
 Ish'-g-bod
 I-cō'ni-ūm
 Id'dō
 Id-ū-mō's-ē, or
 I-dū-mō's-ē
 I'gal
 I'im
 I'-ē-āb'-ē-ŕim
 I'jōn
 Il-lŕ'i-ōum
 Im-mān'ū-ēl
 Im'mer
 Im'di-ē
 I'ra
 I'rām
 I-rī'jah
 Ir-nā'hāsh
 Ir-shō'mēah
 I'qaan ('Zak)
 I'qan ('Zak)

Má-ha-ná'ím	Móm'phís	Mít'péh	Néb-á-shad-néz'-	O'nán
Má-há-ná'h	Mé-mu'qim	Mít'ra-ím	q-nés/j-mús	q-nés/j-mús
Má'héth	Món'a-hém	Mix-rá'im	Néb-á-shad-réz'-	q-né-siph'q-rús
Má'hésh-áhl'ál-	Mé'n'a	Mná'son (ná'son)	zar	ó-ní'as
háah'bas	Mé'ph'á-kth	Mé'ab	Néb-á-shás'ban	ó'nó
Má'hlon	Mé-phá'sth	Mé'ab-ite	Néb-u-ná'á-dán	ó'phél
Má'hól	Mé-phib'q-shéth	Mé'din	Né'phó	ó'phir
Má'hás	Mé'r'ab	Mé'á-dáh	Néd-a-bí'ah	ó'ph'rah
Má'hé-loth	Mé-rá'ioth (-yoth)	Mé'sloph	Né'í-nóth	ó'rbp
Má'h'ke-dáh	Mé'rá'ri	Mé'sláh	Né-he-mí'ah	ó'ri'on
Má'í'a-shí	Mé-a-thá'im	Mé'sras-thite	Né'hí-lóth	ó'ran
Má'í'pham	Mé-r'ó'ri-ús	Mé'á-dái	Né-húah'tan	ó'rah
Má'í-shí'ah	Mé'r'ó-móth	Mé'srah	Né'í-el	ó'spé
Má'í-shí-el	Mé'í-háh	Mé'á'ah-ék Gkth	Né'kéb	ó'shé-á
Má'í-shí'ah	Mé'í-háh,Ké'désh	Mé-r'í'ah	Né-mu'el	ó'shé-á
Má'í-shí-shú'a	Mé-rí'b'be-ál	Mé'seg	Né'phes	ó'h'ni-á
Má'í'shus	Mé-rí'b-bá'el	Mé'sah	Né'ph-tha-lím	
Má'í'lush	Mé-r'ó'desh	Mé'ahí	Né'ph-tó'ah	
Mám'món	Mé'm'qesh Bál'a-	Mé'shites	Né'reús, or	
Mám're	dán	Mé's'ra	Né're-ús	
Mán'a-on	Mé'rom	Mé'y'í-á	Nér'gal	
Mán'a-háth	Mé-rón'q-thite		Nér'gal Shá-ré'zer	Pá'dan A'ram
Mé-na-háth-ites	Mé'rór		Né'ri	Pá'don
Mé-nán'sah	Mé'seph		Né-rí'ah	Pá'í-el
Mé-nán'sés	Mé'sha		Né'rek	Pá'hath Mé'qab
Mé-nán'sites	Mé'shaqah		Né-thán'q-el	Pá'q-tine
Má'neh	Mé'sheqah		Né-tha-ní'ah	Pá'li'q
Mé-nó'ah	Mé'a-q-po-tá'mí-á		Né'th'ímph	Pá'í-tí-el
Má'on	Mé-sí'ah		Né'th'ímph	Pám'phý'l'á
Má'on-ites	Mé-sí'as		Nér'hac	Fán'nés
Má'rah	Mé'theg Am'mah		Ní-cá'nor	Pá'phos
Má-r-a-náth'á	Mé-thú-se-láh		Níc-o-dé'mus	Pá'r-a-dise
Má'ryus	Mé's-a-háb		Níc-o-lá'í-tang	Pá'r'an
Má-r-do-phé'us	Mí'a-mín		Níc'q-las	Pá'r'bar
Má-ré'shah	Mí'qah		Náb-n-sho-dón'q-	Pá'r'mé-nás
Má'rk	Mí-cá'iah (-yah)		sór	Pá'r'róh
Má'r-se-na	Mí'sha		Ná'shón	Pá'r'th'ang
Má'ry Hill	Mí'sha-el		Ná'shór	Pá'r-vá'im
Má'rthá	Mí-shá'iah (-yah)		Ná'dáb	Pá'h'ur
Má'ry	Mí'shal		Ná-ha-lí-el	Pá't-a-ra
Má's-shil	Mí'ah'mah		Ná-ha-lál	Pá'th'ros
Má's-re-káh	Mí'ah'mé-thúh		Ná-ha-rá'im	Pá'th-ró'sim
Má'sé	Mí'ah'tam		Ná-ha-ri	Fát'mos
Má'sqah	Mí'd'din		Ná'hah	Fát'mq-bás
Má'ta-náh	Mí'd'í-an		Ná'háth	Pául
Má't-ta-ní'ah	Mí'd'í-an-ite		Ná'hór	Pé-dá'iah
Má't-ta-ná'í	Mí'd'dol		Ná'hshon	Pé-de-í'ah
Má't-thew (máth'-	Mí'ron		Ná'hum	Pé'kah
thá)	Mí-já'mín		Ná'í-dús	Pé-k-a-hí'ah
Má't-thí'as	Mí'í'loth		Ná'in	Pé-l-a-í'ah
Má's-zá-róth	Mí'l-a-lá'í		Ná'ioth (-yoth)	Pé-l-a-tí'ah
Mé'ah	Mí'í'qah		Ná'q-mí	Pé'leg
Mé-a-rah	Mí'l'om		Ná-ó'mí	Pé'leth-ites
Mé'dán	Mí-lé'tum		Ná'phíah	Pé'ni-el
Mé'dé	Mí-lé'tus		Ná'ph'á-li	Pé-nín'nah
Mé'd'e-bé	Mí'l'is		Ná'ph'á-li	Pé-mu'el
Méde	Mí'n'íth		Ná'p-ó'sus	Pé'or
Mé'di-a	Mí'r'í-am		Ná'shon	Pé'r-a-zim
Mé'di-an	Mí'a-él		Ná'síth	Pé'r-a-zim
Mé-gíd-don	Mí'a-gab		Ná'son	Pé'r-a-zim
Mé-hé'a-bél	Mí'ah'á-el		Ná'shán	Pé'r-a-zim
Mé-hí'da	Mí'shal		Ná's-thán'á-el	Pé'r-a-zim
Mé-hú'ja-el	Mí'sheq-ál		Ná's-a-réne	Pé'r-a-zim
Mé-hú'nims	Mí'ah'ma		Ná's-réth	Pé'r-a-zim
Mé-kó'nah	Mí'ah'ra-ites		Ná's-ríte	Pé'r-a-zim
Mé'í'ehi	Mí'a-é-phóth-má'-		Né'ah	Pé'r-a-zim
Mé'l-shí'q-déó	ím		Né-áp'q-lis	Pé'r-a-zim
Mé'l-shí'q-dék	Mí'th're-dáth		Né-bá'ioth (-yoth)	Pé'r-a-zim
Mé'l'í-ta	Mí't-y-lé'ne		Né-bá'ioth	Pé'r-a-zim
Mé'l'sar	Mí'sar		Né-bát	Pé'r-a-zim
	Mí'sah		Né'bó	Pé'r-a-zim

Pēth-q-hi'ah
Pē'thēr
Phāi'ti
Phā'raōh (ā'rō)
Phā'ra-ōh
Phā'raōh Hōph'ra
Phā'raōh Nō'shōh
Phā'rēg
Phā'rēz
Phā'rēz-ites
Phā'r'i-sēē
Phā'r'par
Phā'r'sites
Phē'be
Phē-ni'ōē
Phē-ni'ōē
Phē-ni'ōē-ā
Phē'p-ē-sēth
Phī'shōl
Phīl-q-dēl-phī'ē
Phīl-u-dēl-phī-a
Phī-lō'mon
Phī-lō'tus
Phīl'ip
Phīl'ip-pi
Phīl'ip-pi-ang
Phī-līa'ti-ā
Phī-līa'tim
Phī-līa'tine
Phī-lōl'q-gūa
Phīn'q-ās
Phīn'q-ēs
Phīn'q-hās
Phīl'gon
Phry'g-i-ā
Phry'g-i-ān
Phūt
Phy-gōl'lyus
Pīb'q-sēth, or
Pi-bē'sēth
Pi-hā-hi'roth
Pi'lāte
Pi-lē'ser
Pi-lē'ser
Pi'r-a-thōn
Pi'r-a-thōn-ite
Pi's'gah
Pi-sid'i-ā
Pi'son
Pi'thom
Plō'i-a-dēs
Plō'i-a-dēs
Pōn'ti-ūs Pi'lāte
(pōn'shō-ūs)
Pōn'tus
Pōr'ci-ūs
Pōt'i-phar
Pō-tiph'q-rūh
Pōt'i-phē'rāh
Pri's'ca
Pri's-cil'la
Prōsh'q-rūs
Ptōl-q-mā'is (tōl-)
Ptōl-q-mē'us (tōl-)
Pūb'l-i-ūs
Pū'dens
Pū'hites
Pū
Pū'nites
Pūr, or Pū'rjm
Pu-tē'q-li

Q.

Quā'tus
Quā'tus Mēm'mi-
ūs

R.

Rā'q-māh
Rā'm'pāh
Rā-ām'sēg
Rāb'bah
Rāb'bah
Rāb'bi
Rāb-bō'ni
Rāb'q-ris
Rāb'shā-kēh
Rā'ōp, or Rā'shā
Rā'shāl
Rā'ohēl
Rā'gāu
Rā'gēs
Rā-gū'el
Rā'hāb
Rā'mē, or Rā'māh
Rā'māth
Rā'māth-ite
Rā'māth Lē'hi
Rā'māth Mīr'pēh
Rām'q-sēs
Rā'mōth
Rā'mōth M'q-ēd
Rā'phā-ēl
Rā'phā-ēl
Rē-bēc'ca
Rē-bēk'ah
Rē'shāb
Rē'shāb-ites
Rē-hā-bi'ah
Rē'hōb
Rē-hō-bō'am
Rē-hōb'q-am
Rē-hō'bōth
Rē'hō-bōth
Rē'hūm
Rēm-a-lī'ah
Rēm'mon
Rēm'mon Mēth'q-
ār, or Mē-thō'ar
Rēm'phan
Rēph-a-lī'ah
Rēph-a-lim
Rēph-a-lim
Rēph-a-lim
Rēph-i-dim
Rē-phid'im
Rē'q
Rē'n'bēn
Rē'n'bēn-ites
Rē'n'ēl
Rē'n'ēl
Rē'seph
Rē'sin
Rē'son
Rē's'i-ūm
Rē's'dē
Rē'dēs

Rhōd'q-cūs
Rhō'dus
Rī'bai
Rīb'lah
Rīm'mon
Rīm'mon Pē'rēs
Rī'phāth
Rīs'pāh
Rō-gē'līm
Rō'mān
Rōme
Rō'f'us
Rō'hā-māh
Rū-hā'māh
Rā'māh
Rāth

S.

Sā-bash-thā'ni
Sāb'q-ōth
Sā-bā'ōth
Sā-bē'ang
Sāb'tā, or Sāb'tah
Sāb'tē-shā
Sāb'tē-shāh
Sā'car
Sād-dūs
Sād'dā-cēsēg
Sād'dōc
Sā'l'ah
Sā'l'a-mis
Sā-lā'thi-ēl
Sāl'cāh
Sā'lēm
Sā'lēm
Sā'l'im
Sā'l'mē
Sā'l'mon
Sā'l-mō'ne
Sā-lō'mē
Sā-mā'ri-ā
Sā-mā'ri-tān
Sām'lah
Sām'mos
Sām-q-thrā'ci-ā
Sām'son
Sām'ū-ēl
Sān-bāl'lat
Sān-sān'nah
Sā'phat
Sāph'ir
Sāp-phī'ra (sāp-fī'-
rā)
Sā'rā, or Sā'rai
Sā'rāh
Sār-a-lī'ā, or -ah
Sār'a-mēl
Sār'dis
Sā-rēp'tā
Sār'gōn
Sār'ron
Sār-sē'shim
Sār-sē'shim
Sā'tan
Sāu
Sōs'vā (sō'vā)
Sō'yth'i-ān
Sō'bā
Sō'bāt

Sē'shū
Sē-cūn'dus
Sē'gub
Sē'ir
Sē'i-rāth
Sē'lā
Sē'lāh
Sē-lēn'ci-ā
Sē-lēn'cūs
Sēm-q-shī'ah
Sēm-q-lī'ah
Sēm'q-i
Sē-nā'ah
Sē'nēh
Sē'nir
Sēn-nāh'q-rīb
Sē-nū'ah
Sē'phar
Sēph-a-rād
Sēph-ar-vā'im
Sē'phar-vites
Sē-phē'lā
Sē'rah
Sēr-g-i'ah
Sēr-gi-ūs
Sē'ron
Sē'rūg
Sēth
Shā-l-āb'bīn
Shā-lī'bīm
Shā'aph
Shā-a-rā'im
Shāb-bēth-q-i
Shād'dā-i
Shā'drāsh
Shā-hā-rā'im
Shā-hā'r-i-māth
Shā'lēm
Shā'lī-ahā
Shā'lūm
Shā'lūm
Shā'l-mā-i
Shāl'mai
Shāl-mā-nē'ser
Shām-a-rī'ah
Shām'gar
Shā'mir
Shām'māh
Shām'mā-i
Shām'mōth
Shā'phan
Shā'phat
Shā-rē'ser
Shā'ron
Shā'ron-ite
Shā-rū'hān
Shā'ul
Shā'vāh
Shē-lī't-ēl
Shē-ar-jā'shūb
Shē'ba
Shē'bah
Shē'bām
Shēb-a-nī'ah
Shēb-a-rim
Shēb'nā
Shēb'q-nā'ah
Shē'shēm
Shē'shēm-ites
Shē'q-ūr
Shē'lāh

Shē'lan-ites
Shāl-q-mī'ah
Shē'lēph
Shāl'q-mīth
Shē-lē-mī-ēl
Shēm
Shē'mē
Shēm-q-āh
Shēm-q-i'ah
Shēm-q-rī'ah
Shē'mer
Shē-mī'dā
Shē-mī'dā-ites
Shē-mī'q-mōth
Shē-mū'ēl
Shēn
Shē'nir
Shēph-a-tī'ah
Shē'q-bī'ah
Shē'shāh
Shē'shāi
Shē'shān
Shēsh-bā'sāq
Shēth
Shē'thar
Shē'vā
Shīb'bō-lēth
Shīb'māh
Shig-gā'ion (yōō)
Shī'fī-q-nōth
Shī'hōr
Shī-lō'ah
Shī'lōh, or Shī'lā
Shī-lō'nite
Shīm'q-ā
Shīm'q-āh
Shīm'q-i
Shīm'q-on
Shīm'ron
Shīm'ron-ites
Shīm'ron Mē'shōn
Shīm'shāi
Shī'nar
Shī'ōn
Shī'shāk
Shī'tāh
Shī'tim
Shō'a, or Shō'ān
Shō'bāsh
Shō'bāl
Shō'shō, or
Shō'shōh
Shō'mer
Shō-shām'nim
Shō-shām'nim
Shō'uth
Shū'ah
Shū'p-ēl
Shū'hite
Shū'lām-ite
Shū'māth-ites
Shū'nām-ite
Shū'nem
Shū'p'im
Shūr
Shū'shān
Shū'shān Shō'uth
Shū'thē-lāh
Shū'bē-shāi
Shū'bō-lēth
Shū'māh

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

38' phəm
 38'd' dīm
 38' dē
 38' dōn
 38' dōn' n-ən
 38' hōn
 38' hōr
 38' las
 38' lō
 38' lō' əh
 38' lō' əm
 38' lō' ē
 38' l-ə nəs
 38' m-ə n
 38' m-ə n-ites
 38' mōn
 38' n
 38' n'ə
 38' n'əi
 38' n'ite
 38' n
 38' rəsh
 38' r-ən
 38' s-ə rə
 38' t'əh
 38' t'əh
 38' v'ən
 38' v'ə n'ə
 38' shəh
 38' cōh
 38'd' dīm
 38'd' d-ə m
 38' l-ə m-ən
 38' l-ə m-ən
 38' p-ə t-ər
 38' rək
 38-əp-ə t-ər
 38't-ə n-ēs
 38't'əh'ə (stə'k'n)
 38'təp'h-ə nās
 38't'əhən (stə'v'n)
 38'c' oəh
 38'c' oəh Bə'nəth
 38' ə
 38-ə'n' n'ə
 38' əhər
 38' əhəm
 38' əhəm-ite
 38'n' t'ə-əh
 38' r-ə əūse
 38' r-ə
 38' r-ə
 38' r-ə
 38' r-ə p'he-n' c-ən
 (n-ūsh-ən)

[illegible]

Tim' nath
 Tim' nê-thùk
 Tim' nath Hs' r'ng
 Tim' nath S' r'ng
 Tim' nite
 Ti' mon
 Ti'-mô-thê-ùs
 Ti'-g-thy
 Tiph' a-thy
 Ti' r'as
 Ti' r'ah-k'it
 Tir' h-à-th
 Tir' ahs-tha
 Tir' z'ah
 Tish' bite
 Ti' t'us
 To-bi' ah
 To-bi' as
 To-bi' j'ah
 To-g'ar' mah
 Tô'i
 Tô' phet
 Tô' pheth
 Tr'ah-q-ni' t'is
 Tr'ô's
 Tro-tyl'i-jim
 Trôph'i-mus
 Tr'y-phê' n'
 Tr'y-phôn
 Tr'y-phô's
 Tô' bal
 Tô' bal C'a'in
 Tô' bal Cain
 Tysh'i-chu
 Ty'-rân' n'us
 Ty'ro
 Ty'rus

U.

ō'cal
 ō'la-ī
 ō'lam
 ōm mah
 ō-phār'sin
 ō-bāne, *property*
 ōr-ban
 ō'ri
 ō-ri'ah
 ō-ri'as
 ō'ri-el
 ō-ri'jah
 ō'rim
 ō'sal
 ōs'sah
 ōs'si
 ōs-si'ah
 ōs-si-el

V.

Və-jěx'a-thə
Və-nī'ah
Văsh'nī
Văsh'ti
Vöph'ai

Z.

Zā'-a-nā'im
Zā'-a-dm'āng
Zā'b'di
Zā'di-ēl
Zā'būd
Zā'b'-u-lōn
Zā'-shē'us, or
Zā'-shē'us
Zāsh'-a-rī'ah, or
Zāsh'-a-rī'as
Zā'dōk
Zāl'mōn
Zāl-mō'nāh
Zāl-mūn'ah
Zām-sūm'māng
Zā-nō'ah
Zāph'nath-pā-q-
nō'ah
Zā'phon
Zār'-ē-phāth
Zār'-ē-tān
Zār'eth Shā'har
Zār'hites
Zār'than
Zāb'-a-dī'ah
Zā'bāh
Zā-bā'im
Zāb'-ē-dē
Zā-bī'ne
Zā-bō'im
Zā-bō'im
Zā-bō'im
Zā'būl
Zāb'-u-lōn-ite
Zāb'-u-lūn
Zāb'-u-lūn-ite
Zāsh'-a-rī'ah
Zā'sād
Zā-d'-a-kī'ah
Zā'bō
Zā'lah
Zā-lō-phē-hād
Zā-lō'tēg
Zēm-a-rā'im
Zēm-a-rite
Zā'nān
Zā'nās
Zāph'-a-nī'ah

Zô-phath
 Zôph-â-thăh
 Zô-phâ'thah
 Zô-răh
 Zêr-â-hî'ah
 Zêr-â-i'ah
 Zô-rêd
 Zê-rêd'â-thăh
 Zêr-ê-răth
 Zê-rô'răth
 Zê-rû'ah
 Zê-rûb'ba-bôl
 Zêr-û-i'ah

Zi' bə
Zi'b-q-on
Zi'q-r'i (zik'r'i)
Zi'd dim
Zi'-dō' nī-əng
Zik' lāg
Zi' ləh
Zi' ləh
Zi' t'ai
Zim' məh
Zim' rām, or
Zim' rān
Zim' rī
Zim
Zi' on, or Si' qon
Zi' or
Zi' phəh
Zi'ph'im
Zi'ph'-i-on
Zi'ph'ites
Zi' phron
Zi'ph' rōn
Zi'p pōr
Zi'p-pō' rāh
Zi'th' rī
Zi' s'ah
Zō' an
Zō' ar
Zō' bə
Zō' bəh
Zō' bə' bəh
Zō' h'ar
Zō' bə-lēth
Zō' bə' lēth
Zō' phah
Zō' phar
Zō' phim
Zō' rāh
Zō' rāh'-ites
Zō' rō' k'h
Zō' rō' s'ah
Zō' rites
Zō' rō' s'ə- bəl
Zū' rī-əl
Zū' rī-ahād' d'ə-
Zū' s'ima

T.

Tā'-nāsh
Tā'-nāsh

CHRISTIAN NAMES OF MEN AND WOMEN,

WITH

THEIR SIGNIFICATION, AND AN INDICATION OF THE LANGUAGES
FROM WHICH THEY ARE DERIVED.

REMARKS.

A GREAT part of the Christian names now in common use are Scripture names, the most of which are from the Hebrew language; many are from the Teutonic family of languages; some are from the Greek and Latin languages and the

languages derived from the Latin; but the etymology and signification of a considerable number of the names are very uncertain, and etymologists differ much in tracing their origin and interpreting their meaning.

NAMES OF MEN.

Aaron, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Very high.	Ashbel, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Fire of Bel.
Abdiel, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Servant of God.	Asher, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Happy, fortunate.
Abel, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Vanity.	Ashur, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Blackness, black.
Abiathar, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Father of plenty.	Augustus, <i>Lat.</i> . . .	Venerable; majestic.
Abiel, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Father of strength.	Augustin, } <i>Lat.</i> . . .	Belonging to Augustus.
Abner, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Father of light.	Austin, } . . .	Bold in war.
Abraham, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Father of a multitude.	Baldwin, <i>Sax.</i> . . .	(Son of prophecy, or exhortation; powerful in exhortation.
Abraha, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Father of elevation.	Barnabas, } <i>Heb.</i> . . .	The son of Tolmai.
Abesalom, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Father of peace.	Barnaby, } . . .	Kingly; royal.
Adam, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Man; red earth.	Bartholomew, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Blessed.
Adin, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Soft.	Basil, <i>Gr.</i> . . .	Benedict, } <i>Lat.</i> . . .
Adolphus, <i>Sax.</i> . . .	Noble helper.	Bennet, } . . .	Son of the right hand.
Adoniram, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Lord of height.	Benoni, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Son of my sorrow.
Alan, } <i>Slav.</i> . . .	{ A hound, or from the Latin	Bernard, <i>Sax.</i> . . .	A brave man.
Allan, } . . .	{ Ælianus.	Brian, <i>Fr.</i> . . .	Having a thundering voice
Alaric, <i>Sax.</i> . . .	All-rich; all-powerful.	Cadwallader, <i>Bril.</i> . . .	Valiant in war.
Albert, <i>Sax.</i> . . .	All-bright.	Cesar, <i>Lat.</i> . . .	Haar.
Alexander, <i>Gr.</i> . . .	A helper of men.	Caleb, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	A dog.
Alfred, <i>Sax.</i> . . .	All peace; or, protecting all.	Calvin, <i>Lat.</i> . . .	Bald.
Allen, <i>Slav.</i> . . .	Probably the same as Alan.	Cecil, <i>Lat.</i> . . .	Dim-sighted.
Alonzo, <i>Ger.</i> . . .	The same as Alphonso.	Charles, <i>Sax.</i> . . .	Manly; noble-spirited.
Alpheus, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Exchange.	Christopher, <i>Gr.</i> . . .	Bearing Christ.
Alphonso, <i>Ger.</i> . . .	All-ready.	Clarence, <i>Lat.</i> . . .	Illustrious.
Alvan, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Unrighteous.	Clement, <i>Lat.</i> . . .	Mild-tempered.
Alvin, Alwin, <i>Sax.</i> . . .	Conquering all.	Conrad, <i>Sax.</i> . . .	Able, or bold, in counsel.
Amariah, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Whom Jehovah promised.	Constantine, <i>Lat.</i> . . .	Resolute.
Amasa, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	A burden.	Cornelius, <i>Lat.</i> . . .	Uncertain.
Ambrose, <i>Gr.</i> . . .	Immortal.	Cuthbert, <i>Sax.</i> . . .	Renowned.
Amos, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Burden.	Cyrus, <i>Pers.</i> . . .	The sun.
Andrew, <i>Gr.</i> . . .	Courageous.	Daniel, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	A judge from God.
Anselm, Ansel, <i>Ger.</i> . . .	A heroic defender.	Darius, <i>Pers.</i> . . .	Preserver.
Anthony, <i>Lat.</i> . . .	Flourishing.	David, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Beloved.
Archibald, <i>Ger.</i> . . .	Distinguished for boldness.	Derrick, } . . .	The same as Theodoric.
Ariel, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Lion of God; valiant.	Dionysius, } <i>Gr.</i> . . .	Belonging to the god of wine.
Arnold, <i>Sax.</i> . . .	A maintainer of honor.	Dennis (Fr.), } . . .	A stone.
Artemas, <i>Gr.</i> . . .	A strong man.	Eben, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	
Arthur, <i>Bril.</i> . . .	A strong man.		
Asa, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Healer; physician.		
Asaph, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Collector.		

Ebenezer, <i>Heb.</i>	The stone of help.	Ingram, <i>Ger.</i>	A stalwart youth.
Edgar, <i>Sax.</i>	Successful spear, or warrior.	Ira, <i>Heb.</i>	Watchful.
Edmund, <i>Sax.</i>	Successful protector.	Isaac, <i>Heb.</i>	Laughing.
Edward, <i>Sax.</i>	Successful keeper.	Isaiah, <i>Heb.</i>	Salvation of the Lord.
Edwin, <i>Sax.</i>	Successful in war.	Israel, <i>Heb.</i>	Contender of God.
Egbert, <i>Sax.</i>	Bright eye.	Ivan	The same as John.
Elbert, <i>Sax.</i>	The same as Albert.	Jabez, <i>Heb.</i>	He will cause pain.
Eldred, <i>Sax.</i>	Terrible.	Jacob, } <i>Heb.</i>	He will supplant.
Eleazar, <i>Heb.</i>	Whom God helps.	James, }	
Eli, <i>Heb.</i>	A foster-son.	Jared, <i>Heb.</i>	Descent.
Eliab, <i>Heb.</i>	God is his father.	Jason, <i>Gr.</i>	A healer.
Elihu, <i>Heb.</i>	God the Lord.	Jasper, <i>Dutch.</i>	Uncertain.
Elijah, <i>Elias, Heb.</i>	Strength of the Lord.	Jedidiah, <i>Heb.</i>	Beloved of the Lord.
Eliphalet, <i>Heb.</i>	God of salvation.	Jeffrey, <i>Sax.</i>	The same as Godfrey.
Elisha, <i>Heb.</i>	God the Saviour.	Jeremiah, <i>Heb.</i>	Exalted of the Lord.
Elizur, <i>Heb.</i>	God is my rock.	Jerome, <i>Gr.</i>	Having a sacred name.
Emmanuel, <i>Heb.</i>	God with us.	Jesse, <i>Heb.</i>	Wealth.
Eneas, <i>Gr.</i>	Laudable; praised.	Joab, <i>Heb.</i>	Jehovah is his father.
Enoch, <i>Heb.</i>	Initiated; instructed.	Job, <i>Heb.</i>	The persecuted.
Enos, <i>Heb.</i>	Man.	Joel, <i>Heb.</i>	The Lord is God.
Ephraim, <i>Heb.</i>	Very fruitful.	John, <i>Heb.</i>	Gracious gift of Jehovah.
Erasmus, <i>Gr.</i>	Lovely; worthy to be loved.	Jonah, <i>Jonas, Heb.</i>	A dove.
Erastus, <i>Gr.</i>	Lovely; amiable.	Jonathan, <i>Heb.</i>	The Lord gave.
Ernest, <i>Ger.</i>	Earnest.	Joseph, <i>Heb.</i>	He shall add.
Esau, <i>Heb.</i>	Covered with hair.	Josiah, <i>Josias, Heb.</i>	Given of the Lord.
Ethan, <i>Heb.</i>	Firmness; strength.	Joshua, <i>Heb.</i>	Lord of salvation.
Eugene, <i>Gr.</i>	Well-born, noble.	Judah, <i>Heb.</i>	Praised.
Eusebius, <i>Gr.</i>	Religious.	Julian, <i>Lat.</i>	Belonging to Julius.
Eustace, <i>Gr.</i>	Standing firm.	Julius, <i>Gr.</i>	Soft-haired.
Evan, <i>Brit.</i>	The same as John.	Justin, <i>Lat.</i>	Just.
Everard, <i>Ger.</i>	Fierce as a wild boar.	Kenelm, <i>Sax.</i>	A defence of his kindred.
Ezekiel, <i>Heb.</i>	Strength of God.	Laban, <i>Heb.</i>	White.
Ezra, <i>Heb.</i>	Help.	Lambert, <i>Sax.</i>	{ A keeper of lambs; or, rich
Felix, <i>Lat.</i>	Happy.		in lands; or, long-beard.
Ferdinand, <i>Ger.</i>	Pure peace.	Lancelot, <i>Ital.</i>	A little angel.
Fernando, <i>Sp.</i>	The same as Ferdinand.	Laurence, } <i>Lat.</i>	Crowned with laurel.
Francis, <i>Frank, Fr.</i>	Free.	Lawrence, }	
Fredrick, <i>Ger.</i>	{ Rich in peace; or, peaceoful	Lemuel, <i>Heb.</i>	Created by God.
	ruler.	Leonard, <i>Sax.</i>	Brave as a lion.
Gabriel, <i>Heb.</i>	Man of God.	Leopold, <i>Ger.</i>	Bold as a lion.
Ganaliel, <i>Heb.</i>	Recompense of God.	Levi, <i>Heb.</i>	Adhesion.
Godfrey, <i>Sax.</i>	The same as Godfrey.	Lewis, <i>Louis, Fr.</i>	Defender of the people.
George, <i>Gr.</i>	A husbandman.	Linus, <i>Gr.</i>	Flax; flaxen-haired.
Serard, <i>Ger.</i>	Amiable.	Lionel, <i>Lat.</i>	A little lion.
Gideon, <i>Heb.</i>	A destroyer; feller.	Llewellyn, <i>Brit.</i>	Like a lion.
Gilbert, <i>Sax.</i>	Bright as gold.	Lorenzo, <i>Ital.</i>	The same as Lawrence.
Giles, <i>Gr.</i>	A little goat.	Lot, <i>Heb.</i>	A veil, covering.
Godfrey, <i>Sax.</i>	Good protector.	Lucius, <i>Lat.</i>	Born at the break of day.
Godwin, <i>Sax.</i>	Good in war.	Luke, <i>Lat.</i>	A contraction of Lucanus.
Gregory, <i>Gr.</i>	Watchful.	Luther, <i>Ger.</i>	Illustrious.
Griffith, <i>Brit.</i>	Having great faith.	Malachi, <i>Heb.</i>	Messenger of the Lord.
Gustavus, <i>Ger.</i>	A corruption of Augustus.	Manasseh, <i>Heb.</i>	Forgetting; forgetfulness.
Guy, <i>Fr.</i>	A leader.	Marcellus, <i>Lat.</i>	Diminutive of Marcus.
Hannibal, <i>Punic.</i>	A gracious lord.	Marcus, <i>Lat.</i>	The same as Marcus.
Heman, <i>Heb.</i>	Faithful.	Marcus, <i>Mark, Lat.</i>	A hammer.
Henry, <i>Ger.</i>	Rich lord.	Marmaduke, <i>Sax.</i>	Mighty duke.
Herbert, <i>Ger.</i>	Glory of the army.	Martin, <i>Lat.</i>	Martial.
Herman, <i>Ger.</i>	A warrior.	Matthew, <i>Heb.</i>	Gift of Jehovah.
Hezekiah, <i>Heb.</i>	Strength of the Lord.	Matthias, <i>Heb.</i>	Gift of the Lord.
Hilary, <i>Lat.</i>	Merry; cheerful.	Maurice, <i>Lat.</i>	Sprung of a Moor.
Hiram, <i>Heb.</i>	Most noble.	Meredith, <i>Brit.</i>	The roaring of the sea.
Horace, } <i>Lat.</i>	Uncertain.	Micah, <i>Heb.</i>	Who is like the Lord?
Horatio, }		Michael, <i>Heb.</i>	Who is like God?
Hosea, <i>Heb.</i>	Salvation.	Morgan, <i>Brit.</i>	{ A seaman; or, born on the
Howell, <i>Brit.</i>	Sound; whole.		sea.
Hubert, <i>Sax.</i>	Bright of hue; handsome.	Moses, <i>Egypt</i>	Drawn out of the water.
Hugh, <i>Dutch</i>	High; lofty.	Nahum, <i>Heb.</i>	Consolation.
Humphrey, <i>Sax.</i>	Protector of the home.	Nathan, <i>Heb.</i>	A gift; given.
Ichabod, <i>Heb.</i>	The glory is departed.	Nathanael, <i>Heb.</i>	The gift of God.
Ignatius, <i>Gr.</i>	Uncertain.	Neal, <i>Lat.</i>	Somewhat black.
Immanuel, <i>Heb.</i>	God with us.	Nehemiah, <i>Heb.</i>	Comfort of the Lord.

Nicholas, <i>Gr.</i> . . .	Victorious over the people.	Sebastian, <i>Gr.</i> . . .	To be revered.
Noah, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Rest; comfort.	Seth, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Appointed.
Noel, <i>Fr.</i> . . .	Christmas; born on Christmas.	Silas, <i>Lat.</i> . . .	A contraction of Silvanus.
Norman, <i>Fr.</i> . . .	One born in Normandy.	Simeon, Simon, <i>Heb.</i>	Hearing.
Obadiah, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Servant of the Lord.	Solomon, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Peaceable.
Oliver, <i>Lat.</i> . . .	An olive-tree.	Stephen, <i>Gr.</i> . . .	A crown or garland.
Orestes, <i>Gr.</i> . . .	A mountaineer.	Sylvanus, <i>Lat.</i> . . .	A lover of the woods.
Orlando, <i>Ital.</i> . . .	The same as Roland.	Sylvester, <i>Lat.</i> . . .	Living in the woods.
Owen, <i>Brit.</i> . . .	Well-descended.	Thaddeus, <i>Syr.</i> . . .	A dear child.
Ozias, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Strength of the Lord.	Theobald, <i>Sax.</i> . . .	A bold leader.
Patrick, <i>Lat.</i> . . .	A nobleman.	Theodore, <i>Gr.</i> . . .	The gift of God.
Paul, <i>Lat.</i> . . .	Small; little.	Theophilus, <i>Gr.</i> . . .	A lover of God.
Peter, <i>Gr.</i> . . .	A rock.	Theron, <i>Gr.</i> . . .	A hunter.
Philander, <i>Gr.</i> . . .	A lover of men.	Thomas, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	A twin.
Philemon, <i>Gr.</i> . . .	Loving; friendly.	Timothy, <i>Gr.</i> . . .	One who honors God.
Phillip, <i>Gr.</i> . . .	A lover of horses.	Tobias, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Pleasing to Jehovah.
Phineas, } <i>Heb.</i>	Mouth of brass.	Tristram, -tam, <i>Lat.</i>	Sorrowful.
Phinehas, }		Tudor	The same as Theodore.
Pliny, <i>Lat.</i> . . .	Uncertain.	Tybalt	The same as Theobald.
Ptolemy, <i>Gr.</i> . . .	Mighty in war.	Valentine, <i>Lat.</i> . . .	Powerful.
Ralph, <i>Sax.</i> . . .	Helpful in counsel.	Vincent, <i>Lat.</i> . . .	Conquering.
Raymund, <i>Ger.</i> . . .	A strong man; or, strong protector.	Vivian, <i>Lat.</i> . . .	Living.
Reginald, <i>Sax.</i> . . .	Lover of purity.	Urban, <i>Lat.</i> . . .	Courteous.
Reuben, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Behold, a son!	Uriah, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Light of the Lord.
Reynold, <i>Sax.</i> . . .	The same as Reginald.	Urian, <i>Dan.</i> . . .	A husbandman.
Richard, <i>Sax.</i> . . .	Powerful.	Uriel, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Light of God.
Robert, <i>Ger.</i> . . .	Famous in counsel.	Walter, <i>Ger.</i> . . .	A ruler; or, forester.
Rodolphus, <i>Sax.</i> . . .	Aiding in counsel.	William, <i>Ger.</i> . . .	Golden helmet.
Roger, <i>Ger.</i> . . .	Quiet.	Winfred, <i>Sax.</i> . . .	Win-peace.
Roland, } <i>Ger.</i>	Counsel for the land.	Zabdiel, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Gift of God.
Rowland, }		Zaccheus, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Innocent; pure.
Rufus, <i>Lat.</i> . . .	Reddish; red-headed.	Zachariah, } <i>Heb.</i>	Remembered by Jehovah.
Rupert	(See Robert.)	Zachary, }	
Samson, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Splendid sun.	Zebadiah, } <i>Heb.</i>	Gift of the Lord.
Samuel, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Heard of God.	Zebedee, }	
Saul, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Asked for.	Zedekiah, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Justice of the Lord.
		Zelotes, <i>Gr.</i> . . .	A zealot.
		Zenas, <i>Gr.</i> . . .	Gift of Jupiter.

NAMES OF WOMEN.

Abigail, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	Father of exultation.	Blanche, <i>Fr.</i> . . .	Fair.
Ada, <i>Sax.</i> . . .	The same as Edith.	Bridget, <i>Irish</i> . . .	Shining; bright.
Adaline, } <i>Ger.</i>	Noble; a princess.	Camilla, <i>Lat.</i> . . .	Name of a Volscian heroine.
Adela, }		Caroline, <i>Ital.</i> . . .	Feminine of Carolus, the Latin of Charles.
Adelaide, }		Catharine, } <i>Gr.</i>	Pure.
Adelia, }		Cecilia, } <i>Lat.</i>	Feminine of Cecil.
Adeline, }		Celia, <i>Lat.</i> . . .	Feminine of Caelius.
Agatha, <i>Gr.</i> . . .	Good.	Charlotte, <i>Fr.</i> . . .	Feminine of Charles.
Agnes, <i>Gr.</i> . . .	Chaste.	Chloe, <i>Gr.</i> . . .	A green herb.
Alice, Alicia, <i>Ger.</i>	Noble.	Christiana, <i>Gr.</i> . . .	Belonging to Christ.
Althea, <i>Gr.</i> . . .	A healer.	Cicely, <i>Eng.</i> . . .	A corruption of Cecilia.
Amabel, <i>Lat.</i> . . .	Lovely; amiable.	Clara, <i>Lat.</i> . . .	Bright; illustrious.
Amanda, <i>Lat.</i> . . .	Worthy to be loved.	Clarissa, <i>Lat.</i> . . .	A variation of Clara.
Amelia, <i>Gr.</i> . . .	Uncertain; fem. of Amelius.	Clementina, <i>Lat.</i>	Mild; merciful.
Amy, <i>Fr.</i> . . .	Beloved.	Constance, <i>Lat.</i>	Constant.
Angelina, <i>Ital.</i>	A little angel.	Corra, <i>Gr.</i> . . .	Maiden; daughter.
Anna, } <i>Heb.</i>	The same as Hannah.	Cordelia, <i>Lat.</i> . . .	Noble-hearted.
Anne, Ann, }		Cornelia, <i>Lat.</i> . . .	Feminine of Cornelius.
Arabella, <i>Lat.</i> . . .	A fair altar.	Cynthia, <i>Gr.</i> . . .	Belonging to Mt. Cynthus.
Ariana, <i>Gr.</i> . . .	Corrupted from Ariadne.	Deborah, <i>Heb.</i> . . .	A bee.
Augusta, <i>Lat.</i> . . .	Feminine of Augustus.	Delia, <i>Gr.</i> . . .	Belonging to the isle of Delos.
Aurelia, <i>Lat.</i> . . .	Golden; fem. of Aurelius.	Diantha, <i>Gr.</i> . . .	Flower of Jove; a pink.
Barbara, <i>Lat.</i> . . .	Foreign or strange.	Dora, <i>Gr.</i> . . .	A gift.
Beatrice, <i>Lat.</i> . . .	Making happy.		
Bertha, <i>Sax.</i> . . .	Bright or famous.		
Betsy, <i>Eng.</i> . . .	A corruption of Elizabeth.		

Dorcas, <i>Gr.</i>	. . .	A gazelle.	Mabel, <i>Lat.</i>	. . .	Shortened from Amabel.
Dorothea, } <i>Gr.</i>	. . .	The gift of God.	Madeline, <i>Fr.</i>	. . .	The same as Magdalene.
Dorothy, }			Magdalene, <i>Heb.</i>	. . .	Belonging to Magdala.
Drusilla, <i>Gr.</i>	. . .	Dewy eyes.	Marcia, <i>Lat.</i>	. . .	Feminine of Marcus.
Edith, <i>Sax.</i>	. . .	Happiness.	Margaret, <i>Gr.</i>	. . .	A pearl.
Edna, <i>Heb.</i>	. . .	Pleasure.	Maria, <i>Lat.</i>	. . .	A form of Mary.
Eleanor, <i>Sax.</i>	. . .	All-fruitful.	Marianne, <i>Fr.</i>	. . .	From Mary and Anne.
Elinor, <i>Sax.</i>	. . .	The same as Eleanor.	Marion, <i>Fr.</i>	. . .	A familiar form of Mary.
Eliza	. . .	Contracted from Elizabeth.	Martha, <i>Heb.</i>	. . .	Bitterness.
Elizabeth, } <i>Heb.</i>	. . .	God her oath; worshipper	Mary, <i>Heb.</i>	. . .	The same as Miriam.
Elisabeth, }		of God.	Matilda, } <i>Ger.</i>	. . .	A heroine.
Ella	. . .	A contraction of Eleanor.	Maud,		
Ellen	. . .	Dimin. of Eleanor.—Helen.	Mehetabel, } <i>Heb.</i>	. . .	Benefited of God.
Elsie	. . .	Diminutive of Alice.	Mehitable, }		
Emeline, } <i>Gr.</i>	. . .	Harmonious; graceful.	Mellicent, <i>Lat.</i>	. . .	A sweet singer.
Emmeline, }			Melissa, <i>Gr.</i>	. . .	A bee.
Emily, <i>Lat.</i>	. . .	From <i>Æmilia</i> ; or, <i>Gr.</i> the	Minerva, <i>Lat.</i>	. . .	Name of a goddess.
Emma, <i>Ital.</i>	. . .	same as Emeline.	Minna, <i>Ger.</i>	. . .	Contracted from Wilhel-
Ernestine, <i>Ger.</i>	. . .	A gem.	mina,		
Esther, Hester, <i>Pers.</i>	. . .	Fem. diminutive of Ernest.	Miranda, <i>Lat.</i>	. . .	Admirable.
Ethelind, <i>Sax.</i>	. . .	Star; good fortune.	Miriam, <i>Heb.</i>	. . .	Their rebellion.
Eugenia, <i>Gr.</i>	. . .	Noble.	Nancy, <i>Eng.</i>	. . .	A familiar form of Anne.
Eunice, <i>Gr.</i>	. . .	Well-born; noble.	Nora, <i>Ital.</i>	. . .	A contraction of Honora
Euphemia, <i>Gr.</i>	. . .	Happily victorious.	and of Leonora.		
Euphemia, <i>Gr.</i>	. . .	Of good report.	Octavia, <i>Lat.</i>	. . .	Feminine of Octavius.
Evangeline, <i>Gr.</i>	. . .	Bringing glad news.	Olive, Olivia, <i>Lat.</i>	. . .	An olive.
Eve, Eva, <i>Heb.</i>	. . .	Life.	Olympia, <i>Gr.</i>	. . .	Heavenly.
Evelina, <i>Ital.</i>	. . .	Diminutive of Eva.	Paulina, <i>Lat.</i>	. . .	Feminine of Paulinus.
Fanny	. . .	Diminutive of Frances.	Penelope, <i>Gr.</i>	. . .	A weaver.
Felicia, <i>Lat.</i>	. . .	Happy.	Persis, <i>Gr.</i>	. . .	A Persian woman.
Fidelia, <i>Lat.</i>	. . .	Faithful.	Phebe, <i>Gr.</i>	. . .	The same as Phœbe.
Flora, <i>Lat.</i>	. . .	The goddess of flowers.	Philippa, <i>Gr.</i>	. . .	Feminine of Philip.
Florence, <i>Lat.</i>	. . .	Blooming; flourishing.	Phyllis, <i>Gr.</i>	. . .	A green bough.
Frances, <i>Fr.</i>	. . .	Feminine of Francis.	Priscilla, <i>Lat.</i>	. . .	Somewhat old.
Georgiana	. . .	Feminine of George.	Prudence, <i>Lat.</i>	. . .	Forethought; prudence.
Gertrude, <i>Ger.</i>	. . .	All truth.	Rachel, <i>Heb.</i>	. . .	A swe.
Grace, Gratia, <i>Lat.</i>	. . .	Grace; favor.	Rebecca, <i>Heb.</i>	. . .	A rope with a noose.
Hannah, <i>Heb.</i>	. . .	Gratuitous gift.	Rhoda, <i>Gr.</i>	. . .	A rose.
Harriet, <i>Eng.</i>	. . .	Fem. diminutive of Henry.	Rosa, Rose, <i>Lat.</i>	. . .	A rose.
Henrietta, <i>Fr.</i>	. . .		Rosabella, <i>Ital.</i>	. . .	A fair rose.
Helen, <i>Gr.</i>	. . .	Alluring.	Rosalie, <i>Fr.</i>	. . .	Rosy.
Hephzibah, <i>Heb.</i>	. . .	My delight is in her.	Rosamond, <i>Ger.</i>	. . .	Rosy lips.
Hester, <i>Pers.</i>	. . .	See Esther.	Ruth, <i>Heb.</i>	. . .	Beauty.
Honora, <i>Lat.</i>	. . .	Honorable.	Sabina, <i>Lat.</i>	. . .	Sprung from the Sabines.
Huldah, <i>Heb.</i>	. . .	A weasel.	Sabrina, <i>Lat.</i>	. . .	The river Severn.
Ida, <i>Sax.</i>	. . .	The same as Edith.	Salome, <i>Heb.</i>	. . .	Peaceful.
Irene, <i>Gr.</i>	. . .	Peace.	Sarah, Sara, <i>Heb.</i>	. . .	A princess.
Isabella, Isabel, <i>Sp.</i>	. . .	The same as Elizabeth.	Selina, <i>Gr.</i>	. . .	Parsley.
Jane, Jeanne, <i>Fr.</i>	. . .	Feminine of John.	Sibylla, <i>Gr.</i>	. . .	A sibyl; prophetess.
Janet, } <i>Fr.</i>	. . .	Diminutive of Jane.	Sophia, <i>Gr.</i>	. . .	Wisdom.
Jeannette, }			Sophronia, <i>Gr.</i>	. . .	Of a sound mind.
Jemima, <i>Heb.</i>	. . .	A dove.	Stella, <i>Lat.</i>	. . .	A star.
Jerusha, <i>Heb.</i>	. . .	Possessed; married.	Susan, } <i>Heb.</i>	. . .	A lily.
Joan, Joanna, <i>Lat.</i>	. . .	Feminine of John.	Susanna, }		
Josephine, <i>Fr.</i>	. . .	Feminine of Joseph.	Tabitha, <i>Syr.</i>	. . .	A gazelle.
Judith, <i>Heb.</i>	. . .	Praised.	Theodora, <i>Gr.</i>	. . .	The gift of God.
Julia, <i>Lat.</i>	. . .	Feminine of Julius.	Theodosia, <i>Gr.</i>	. . .	The gift of God.
Juliana, <i>Lat.</i>	. . .	Feminine of Julian.	Thomasine, <i>Fr.</i>	. . .	Feminine of Thomas.
Juliet, <i>Fr.</i>	. . .	Diminutive of Julia.	Tryphena, <i>Gr.</i>	. . .	Delicate; luxurious.
Katharine	. . .	(See Catharine.)	Tryphosa, <i>Gr.</i>	. . .	Luxurious.
Keturah, <i>Heb.</i>	. . .	Incense.	Urania, <i>Gr.</i>	. . .	Heavenly; name of one of
Kezia, <i>Heb.</i>	. . .	Cassia.	the Muses.		
Laura, <i>Lat.</i>	. . .	A laurel or bay-tree.	Ursula, <i>Lat.</i>	. . .	A she-bear.
Lavinia, <i>Lat.</i>	. . .	Name of the wife of <i>Æneas</i> .	Valeria, <i>Lat.</i>	. . .	Feminine of Valerius.
Leonora, <i>Ital.</i>	. . .	The same as Eleanor.	Victoria, <i>Lat.</i>	. . .	Victory.
Lois, <i>Gr.</i>	. . .	Good; desirable.	Vida, <i>Eves.</i>	. . .	Feminine of David.
Louisa, Louise, <i>Fr.</i>	. . .	Feminine of Louis.	Violet, <i>Lat.</i>	. . .	A violet.
Lucinda, <i>Lat.</i>	. . .	Shining; brilliant.	Virginia, <i>Lat.</i>	. . .	Virgin; pure.
Lucretia, <i>Lat.</i>	. . .	Feminine of Lucretia.	Wilhelmina, <i>Ger.</i>	. . .	Feminine of William
Lucy, Lucia, <i>Lat.</i>	. . .	Feminine of Lucius.	Winifred, <i>Sax.</i>	. . .	A lover of peace.
Lydia, <i>Gr.</i>	. . .	A Lydian.	Zenobia, <i>Gr.</i>	. . .	The life of Jupiter.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT

OF THE

PRINCIPAL DEITIES, HEROES, &c.,

IN THE FABULOUS HISTORY OF THE GREEKS AND ROMANS

À-cân'thâ. A nymph beloved by Apollo, and changed by him into the herb bear's-foot.

À-cês'tês. The son of Criniscus and Egeata:—a king of Sicily, who entertained Æneas.

À-shâ'tês. The faithful companion of Æneas.

Àsh'ê-rôn. The son of Sol and Terra, changed by Jupiter into a river of hell or the infernal regions:—used also for hell itself.

À-shil'lês. (The hero of Homer's *Iliad*.) The son of Peleus (king of Thrace) and Thetis. He was a Greek, who signalized himself in the Trojan war, and who, having been dipped by his mother in the river Styx, was invulnerable in every part except his right heel, but was at length killed by Paris with an arrow.

À-c-j-dâ'li-â. A surname of Venus.

À-c'is. The son of Faunus, a Sicilian shepherd, who was killed by Polyphemus because he had obtained the affections of Galatæa.

À-crî'sj-ûs. A king of Argos, killed accidentally with a quail by his grandson Perseus.

À-c-tæ'ôn. The son of Aristæus, and a famous hunter, who, having surprised Diana as she was bathing, was turned by her into a stag and killed by his own dogs.

À-d-mê'tus. A king of Thessaly, and husband of Alcectis. He was remarkable for his misfortunes and piety.

À-d's'nis. A beautiful youth, beloved by Venus.

À-drâ's'tus. A king of Argos, and one of the seven chiefs who sacked Thebes.

Æ-a-cûs. One of the infernal judges.

Æ-g'ôn. A giant, or monster, who was thrust under Ætæa.—represented as a marine god.

Æ-g'ri-â. A beautiful nymph, worshipped by the Romans, particularly by the ladies.

Æ-g's'ta. A king of Athens, who gave name to the Ægean Sea by drowning himself in it.

Æ-g'i'nâ. The daughter of Asopus, and a favorite of Jupiter.

Æ'jis. The shield of Jupiter.

Æ-gi's'thus. A king of Argos, and son of Thyestes. He was killed by Orestes for having murdered Agamemnon.

Æ-g'yp'tus. The son of Belus, and brother of Danaus. He had fifty sons, who were married to their fifty cousins, the daughters of Danaus.

Æ-nê's's. (The hero of Virgil's *Æneid*.) A Trojan prince, the son of Anchises and Venus. He, surviving the destruction of Troy, sailed into Italy, and succeeded King Latinus.

Æ-p-lûs. The god of the winds and storms.

Æ-s'a-cûs. The son of Priam, who threw himself into the sea in pursuit of Hesperia and was changed by Thetis into a cormorant.

Æ-cy-lâ'pi-ûs. The god of medicine, and the son of Apollo, killed by Jupiter with a thunderbolt on account of his skill, and particularly for having restored Hippolytus to life.

Æ-g-a-mêm'nôn. A king of Mycenæ and Argos, brother to Menelaus, and commander-in-chief of the Grecian army at the siege of Troy.

Æ-g-a-nip'pê. A fountain at the foot of Mount Helicon, consecrated to Apollo and the Muses.

Æ-g-lâ'i-â. One of the three Graces, an attendant on Venus.

Æ'jâx. The son of Telamon, and, next to Achilles, bravest of the Greeks in the Trojan war.

Al-cês'te, or Al-cês'tis. The daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus. She was brought back from hell by Hercules.

Al-ci'dês. A patronymic or title of Hercules.

Al-cin'ô-ûs. A king of Phœacia, who entertained Ulysses when he was shipwrecked.

Alc-mê'nâ. The mother of Hercules.

Al-cy'ô-nê. The daughter of Neptune, and wife of Ceyx. She, on hearing of her husband's death, threw herself into the sea, and was changed into a kingfisher.

Al-c'ô'ts. One of the three Furies.

À-mâr'ô-nês (Eng. Àm'â-sôn). A nation of warlike women in Cappadocia.

Àm'môn, or Hâm'môn. An Egyptian and Libyan deity, identified incorrectly by the Greeks and Romans with Jupiter or Zeus.

Àm-phî'ôn. The son of Jupiter and Antiope, who built the city of Thebes by the music of his harp. He and his brother Zethus are reported to have invented music.

Àm-phî-tri'te. The daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, sea-goddess, and wife of Neptune.

Àn-shî'sês. The son of Cæpy, and father of Æneâs, whom his son Æneâs carried on his shoulders out of the flames of Troy.

Àn-drôm'â-shê. The daughter of Eëtion, king of Thebes, and wife of Hector.

Àn-drôm'ê-dâ. The daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope. She, contesting with Juno and the Nereids for beauty, was exposed to a sea-monster, but was rescued and married by Perseus.

Àn-tæ'us. The son of Neptune and Terra. He was a famous giant, killed by Hercules.

Àn-tis'ô-nê. The daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta. She was famous for her filial piety.

Ä-nä'bja. An Egyptian deity having a dog's head.

Ä-ph-rö'di'te. The Greek name for Venus.

Ä-pis. An Egyptian deity, variously identified, as with Serapis and Osiris, and worshipped under the shape of an ox, in token of his having taught the Egyptians the art of husbandry.

Ä-pöl'lö. The son of Jupiter and Latona, and the god of music, poetry, eloquence, medicine, and the fine arts. Mount Parnassus was his favorite residence, and he had oracles at Delos and Delphi.

Ä-räsh'nö. A Lydian virgin, turned into a spider for contending with Minerva at spinning.

Ä-r-ö-öp-a-äi'te (*Eng. Ä-r-ö-öp-a-äites*). The judges of the Areopagus at Athens.

Ä-r-ö-thü'sä. One of Diana's nymphs, the daughter of Nereus and Doris. She was changed into a fountain.

Ä-r-ö-näu'te (*Eng. Ä-r-ö-näuta*). The companions of Jason, in the ship Argo, who went to Colchis in search of the golden fleece.

Ä-r-gua. The son of Areator; said to have had a hundred eyes, but, being killed by Mercury when appointed by Juno to guard Io, she put his eyes on the tail of a peacock.

Ä-rj-ä-d'nö. A daughter of Theseus; from love to Theseus, gave him a clew of thread which guided him out of the Cretan labyrinth, and she became his wife; but being afterwards deserted by him, she was married to Bacchus.

Ä-rj-ön. A lyric poet of Methymna, who, in his voyage to Italy, was saved from the cruelty of the mariners by the dolphins, which the sweetness of his music brought together.

Ä-rj-tä'us. A son of Apollo; he was a rural deity who taught mankind to extract oil from the olive, and to make honey, butter, &c.

Ä-r'tö-mis. The Greek name of Diana. Her festivals were called *Artemisia*.

Ä-s-ö-l'a-phüs. The son of Acheron and Nox, turned into an owl by Ceres for informing Pluto that Proserpine had eaten some grains of a pomegranate;—also a son of Mars, and one of the Argonauts.

Ä-s-ö-nj-üs, or Ä-ü'ly. The son of Æneas and Creusa, and founder of Alba Longa in Italy.

Ä-s-ö-pus. The son of Oceanus and Tethys, and king of Boeotia, changed into a river for rebelling against Jupiter.

Ä-s-trä's. The goddess of justice; changed into the constellation Virgo.

Ä-t-a-län'te. A princess of Scyros, who consented to marry that one of her suitors who should outrun her. Hippomenes was the successful competitor.

Ä'te. A daughter of Jupiter, and the goddess of discord.

Ä'tlas. One of the Titans, and king of Mauritania. He supported the world on his shoulders, and was turned into a mountain by Perseus.

Ä'treüs. The son of Pelops and Hippodamia, and father of Agamemnon and Menelaus.

Ä'tro-pös. One of the three Fates; the one that cut the thread of life.

Ä-ü'gö-äs, or Ä-ü'f'as. One of the Argonauts, afterwards king of Elis. It was one of the labors of Hercules to cleanse his stables of the filth which had been collecting for thirty years.

Ä-ü-rö'ra. The goddess of the morning.

Ä-ü-täl'x-cüs. One of the Argonauts, the son of Mercury and Chione, and a notorious thief.

B.

Bac-phän'täg. Priestesses of Bacchus.

Bac'shus. The son of Jupiter and Semele, and the god of wine and of drunkards.

Bel-lër'ö-phön. The son of Glaucus, king of Egypt, and very beautiful. With the aid of the horse Pegasus, he destroyed the Chimæra.

Bel-lö'nä. The goddess of war, and the companion and wife or sister of Mars.

Bö'ly. The son of Neptune and Libya, and one of the first kings of Babylon or Assyria, to whose statue divine honors were paid, and to whom a magnificent temple was built.

Bö'nä Dö's. A name given to Ops, Vesta, Cybele, and Rhea, and by the Latins to Fauna or Fatua. Her sacrifices were performed secretly or by night, and by women only.

Bö're-äs. The son of Astræus and Aurora; the name of the north wind.

Bri-ä're-üs. A giant that warred against heaven, and was feigned to have had fifty heads and one hundred hands. He is also called *Ægeon*.

Bri-sö'is, or Hip-po-dä-mi's. The daughter of Brises, priest of Jupiter. She was given to Achilles upon the taking of Lyrnessus in the Trojan war, but afterwards forced from him by Agamemnon.

Bu-si'ris. The son of Neptune and Libya. He was a tyrant of Egypt, and a giant, who fed his horses on human flesh, and was killed by Hercules.

C.

Cä-bi'ri. Mystic divinities, sacred priests, or deified heroes, whose rites were celebrated in the islands of Samothracia and Lemnos.

Cä'cus. The son of Vulcan, a notorious robber, slain by Hercules for stealing his oxen.

Cäd'mus. The son of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, the founder of the city of Thebes, and the reputed inventor of sixteen letters of the Greek alphabet.

Cäl'phas. A famous soothsayer in the Grecian army engaged in the Trojan war.

Cäl-li'ö-pö. One of the Muses. She presided over eloquence and epic poetry.

Cäl-lyä'tö. An Arcadian nymph, metamorphosed by Jupiter into a she-bear, and made a constellation, called the Great Bear.

Cä-lyp'äö. One of the Oceanides, and one of the daughters of Atlas. She reigned in the island Ogygia, and entertained Ulysses.

Cä-mil'ä. A famous queen of the Volsci, who opposed Æneas after his landing in Italy.

Cä-mö'nä. A title of the Muses.

Cäp'a-neüs. A famous Grecian, killed at the siege of Thebes.

Cäs-sän'dra. The daughter of Priam and Hecuba, endowed with the gift of prophecy by Apollo, but no one believed what she foretold.

Cäs-täl'i-däg. The Muses, so called from the fountain Castalius, at the foot of Parnassus.

Cla'tor. A son of Jupiter and Leda. He and his twin brother *Phalar* shared immortality alternately, living and dying every six months, and were formed into the constellation Gemini.

Cle'rops. A very rich Egyptian, the founder and first king of Athens, where he instituted marriage, altars, and sacrifices.

Cen-tau'ri (*Eng. Cën'taurs*). A people of Thesaly, half man and half horse, vanquished by Theseus.

Cër-be-rës. The three-headed dog of Pluto. He guarded the gates of hell; but Hercules overcame him and brought him away.

Cë'rës. The daughter of Saturn and Cybele, and the goddess of corn, harvest, and flowers.

phä'r-j-tës. The Graces.—See *GRACES*.

phä'ron. The son of Erebus and Nox, and ferryman of hell, who conducted the souls of the dead, in a boat, over the rivers Styx and Acheron.

phë-ryb'dja. A ravenous woman, turned by Jupiter into a gulf or whirlpool on the coast of Sicily, opposite to the rocks called *Scylla*.

phï-më'ra. A strange monster of Lycia, killed by Bellerophon.

phï'ron. The son of Saturn and Philyra. He was a Centaur, was preceptor to Achilles, taught Æsculapius physic, and Hercules astronomy, and was made the constellation Sagittarius.

phlô'ris. The goddess of flowers; Flora.

phry-së'is. The daughter of Chryseus, priest of Apollo, famed for her beauty and for her skill in embroidery. She fell to Agamemnon's lot in the course of the Trojan war, but was afterwards restored, in order to stop a plague among the Grecians, which Apollo had sent at the request of her father.

Cir'ce. The daughter of Sol and Perse. She was a noted enchantress.

Cli'ô. The Muse who presided over history.

Cliô-cï'nä. A surname of Venus, and a goddess at Rome who presided over the *cloacæ*, sewers or drains.

Cliô'thë. One of the three Fates; the one that presided over birth.

Clyt-ëm-në's'tra. The faithless wife of Agamemnon, killed by her son Orestes for her crimes.

Cö-cy'tus. One of the infernal rivers.

Cö'lyus. Son of Æther and Tellus, and one of the most ancient of gods; the same as *Uranus*.

Cö'mys. The god of revelry, feasting, and jollity.

Cër-y-bän'tës. Priests of Cybele.

Cre-ü'sä. The daughter of Priam, and wife of Æneas.

Crë'ous. A young man who was enamoured of the nymph Smilax, and was changed into the flower or plant called crocus.

Crös'sus. The king of Lydia, and the richest man of his time.

Cü'pid. The son of Mars and Venus, a celebrated deity; the god of love, and love itself.

Cyb'e-lë. The daughter of Cælus and Terra, wife of Saturn, and mother of Jupiter and other gods. She is called also *Rhea*, *Ops*, &c.

Cy-clôps (*sing. & pl.*; Lat. *pl. Cy-clô'pës*). Vulcan's workmen, giants who had only one eye, in the middle of the forehead, and who were slain by Apollo in a pique against Jupiter. According to Hesiod, they were three in num-

ber, *Arges*, *Bronies*, and *Storops*. Their number was greater according to other mythologists, and in the age of Ulysses *Polyphemus* was the chief among them.

Cyn'thi-ä. A surname of Diana.

Cyn'thi-äa. A surname of Apollo.

Cyp-s-ria'sus. A beautiful youth metamorphosed by Apollo into a cypress for having killed a favorite stag.

D.

Dæd'ä-lüs. An ingenious artist and artificer of Athens, who formed the Cretan labyrinth, and invented the auger, axe, glue, plumb-line, saw, and masts and sails for ships.

Dän'a-ë. The daughter of Acrisius, and mother of Perseus.

Da-nä'i-dës. The fifty daughters of Danaus, king of Argos, all of whom, except one (*Hypermnestra*), killed their husbands on the first night after marriage, and were therefore doomed to draw water out of a deep well and eternally to pour it into a cask full of holes.

Däph'në. The daughter of the river Peneus. She was changed into a laurel-tree.

Däph'nja. A shepherd of Sicily, and son of Mercury. He was educated by the nymphs, and inspired by the Muses with the love of poetry.

Där'dä-nä. The son of Jupiter and Electra, and founder of Troy.

De-ld-ä-mi'ä. The daughter of Lyncædes, king of Scyros, wife of Achilles, and mother of Pyrrhus.

De-iph'q-büs. A son of Priam and Hecuba. He married Helena after the death of Paris, but was betrayed by her to the Greeks.

Dë-j-ä-ni'ra. The daughter of Æneus, and wife of Hercules, who killed herself in despair because her husband burnt himself to avoid the torment occasioned by the poisoned shirt that she had given him to regain his love, according to the direction of Nessus, the Centaur, from whom she received it.

Dë'li-ä. A festival in honor of Apollo.

Dë'li-äa. A surname of Apollo.

Deü-cä'li-qn. The son of Prometheus, and king of Thessaly, who, with his wife Pyrrha, was preserved from the general deluge. They repopulated the world by throwing stones behind them, as directed by the oracle.

Di-ä'nä. The daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and goddess of hunting, chastity, and marriage.

Di'dë. The queen of Carthage, daughter of Bælus, and wife of Sicheus. She built Carthage, and, according to Virgil, entertained Æneas on his voyage to Italy, and stabbed herself in despair because Æneas left her.

Di-q-më'dës. The son of Tydeus, and king of Ætolia, who gained great reputation at Troy and with Ulysses carried off the Palladium.

Di'ra. A name or title of the Furies.

Dir'ce. The wife of Lycus, king of Thebes. She was dragged to death by a mad bull.

Dia. A title of Pluto:—also, a god of the Gauls.

Dia-öü'di-ä. A malevolent deity, the goddess of contention.

Drá'cō. An Athenian lawgiver, so severe as to punish every crime with death.

Drý'q-dēs (*Eng. Drý'qds*). Nymphs who presided over the woods.

E.

Eph'ō. The daughter of Aër, or Air, and Tellus. She pined away through love for Narcissus.

E-gē'ri-q. A nymph of Arcia, and wife of Numa.

E-lēc'tra. The daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. She instigated her brother Orestes to avenge their father's death upon their mother and Ægisthus.

E-ly'gi-ūm, or the *Elysian Fields*. The happy residence of the virtuous after death.

E-n-cēl'q-dūs. The son of Titan and Terra, and the strongest of the giants, who conspired against Jupiter and attempted to scale heaven.

E-n-dym'i-ōn. A king of Elis, or a shepherd of Caria, condemned to a sleep of thirty years.

E-pē'us. An artist, who made the Trojan horse and invented the sword and buckler.

Eph-i-kl'tēs. A monstrous giant, son of Neptune.

ēr'q-tō. One of the Muses:—she presided over lyric and amorous poetry.

ēr'q-būs. The son of Chaos and Nox, an infernal deity:—a river of hell, or hell itself.

E-rin'ny-ēs. A Greek name for the Eumenides, or Furies.

ēr-y-c'i'na. A surname of Venus.

Eū-mēn'i-dēs. A name of the Furies.

Eū-phōr'bus. The son of Panthous. He was slain by Menelaus in the Trojan war.

Eū-phrō's'y-nē. One of the three Graces.

Eū-rō'pē. The daughter of Phoenix or Agenor. Her beauty charmed Jupiter, who took the form of a white bull and carried her to Crete.

Eū-rý'q-lē. A queen of the Amazons:—also, one of the three Gorgons.

Eū-rý'q-lūs. A Peloponnesian chief in the Trojan war:—also a Trojan and a friend of Nisus, for whose loss Æneas was inconsolable.

Eū-rý'd'i-cē. The wife of Orpheus, killed by a serpent on her marriage-day.

Eū-rýl'q-shūs. One of the companions of Ulysses, and the only one who was not changed by Circe into a swine.

Eū-rýn'q-mē. The daughter of Oceanus, and mother of the Graces.

Eū-rý's-theūs. The son of Sthenelus, and king of Mycenæ, who, at Juno's instigation, set his brother Hercules twelve different labors.

Eū-tēr'pē. The Muse who presided over music.

F.

Fātes, or **Pār'cēs.** Powerful goddesses, who presided over the birth and the life of mankind. They were the three daughters of Nox and Erebus, named *Clotho*, *Lachesis*, and *Atropos*. Clotho was supposed to hold the distaff, Lachesis to draw the thread of human life, and Atropos to cut it off.

Fāu'ni (*Eng. Fāung*). Rural deities, described as having the legs, feet, and ears of goats, and the rest of the body human.

Fāu'npa. A fabled king of Italy, fond of agriculture, and revered as a deity.

Fē-rō'nj-q. The goddess of woodlands and groves, and the patroness of slaves.

Flo'ra. The goddess of flowers and gardens.

Fer-tū'nq. The goddess of fortune, from whose hand were derived riches and poverty, happiness and misery:—said to be blind.

Fū'ries. The three daughters of Nox and Acheron, *Alecto*, *Tisiphone*, and *Megæra*. They were armed with snakes and lighted torches, and were ministers of the vengeance of the gods.

G.

Gā-l-q-tē'q. A sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris, loved by Polyphemus and by Acis.

Gān-y-mē'dēs (*Eng. Gān'y-mēde*). The son of Trōs, king of Troy. Jupiter, in the form of an eagle, snatched him up, and made him his cup-bearer, instead of Hebe.

Gē'ni-i. Spirits, demons, or guardian angels who presided over the birth and life of men.

Gē'ry-ōn. A monster, represented as having three bodies and three heads, and as having fed his oxen with human flesh, and who was therefore killed by Hercules.

Gōr'dj-ūs. A husbandman who became king of Phrygia, and who tied a knot of cords, on which the empire of Asia depended, in so intricate a manner that Alexander, unable to unravel it, cut it asunder.

Gōr'gōns. Three daughters of Phorcys and Ceto, named *Stheno*, *Euryale*, and *Medusa*. Their bodies were covered with impenetrable scales, their hair was entwined with serpents, they had wings and brazen claws, and they could change into stone those whom they looked on.

Grā'cēs. Three goddesses, represented as beautiful virgins, and attendants on Venus. Their names are *Aglæa*, *Euphrosyne*, and *Thalia*.

H.

Hē'mon. A Theban prince who slew himself on the tomb of Antigone for love.

Hām-q-drý'q-dēs. (*Eng. Hām'q-drý'qds*). Nymphs who lived in woods and presided over trees.

Hār-pý'i-æ (*Eng. Hār'pies*). The three daughters of Neptune and Terra, named *Atlo*, *Celene*, and *Ocyppete*, hideous winged monsters, with the faces of virgins, the bodies of vultures, and hands armed with claws.

Hē'be. The daughter of Juno. She was the goddess of youth, and Jupiter's cup-bearer, but was banished from heaven on account of an unlucky fall.

Hēc'q-tē (*Eng. Hēc'ate*). A goddess of hell, sometimes identified with *Diana* on earth, *Luna* in heaven, and *Proserpine* in hell.

Hēc'tor. The son of Priam and Hecuba: the most valiant of the Trojans, slain by Achilles.

Hēc'ā-bq. The daughter of Dymas, king of

Thrace, and wife of Priam. She tore her eyes out for the loss of her children, and was turned into a bitch for railing at the Grecians.

Hēl'ē-nā (*Eng.* Hēl'en). Daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, and wife of Menelaus; the most beautiful woman of her age, who, by running away with Paris, occasioned the Trojan war.

Hēl'ē-nūs. Son of Priam and Hecuba, spared by the Greeks for his skill in divination.

Hē-lī'ē-dēs. The three daughters of Sol (the sun) and Clymene, *Lampethusa*, *Lampetia*, and *Phaethusa*, changed into poplars for lamenting greatly the death of their brother Phaëton.

Hēl'j-ōōn. A mountain of Boeotia, sacred to the Muses.

Hēl'īē. The daughter of Athamas; flying from her step-mother Ino, she was drowned in a strait,—hence called Hellespont.

Hēr-ē-olī'dm. The descendants of Hercules.

Hēr'ē-ū-lēs, or **Hēr'ē-klēg**. The son of Jupiter and Alcmena. He became a famous hero, and was remarkable for his great strength, and celebrated for his *twelve labors*.

Hēr'mē. Statues of Mercury in Athens.

Hēr'mēs. The Greek name of Mercury.

Hēr-mī'ē-nē. The daughter of Mars and Venus, and wife of Cadmus. She was changed into a serpent. Also, a daughter of Menelaus and Helena, married to Pyrrhus.

Hēr'rē. A beautiful woman of Sestos, in Thrace, and a priestess of Venus, whom Leander of Abydos loved so tenderly that he swam over the Hellespont every night to see her; but he being at length unfortunately drowned, she threw herself, in despair, into the sea.

Hē-ā'ē-nē. The daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, saved from a sea-monster by Hercules.

Hēs-pēr'j-dēs. Three nymphs, daughters of Hesperus. They guarded the golden apples which Juno gave to Jupiter.

Hēs'pē-rūs, or **Vēs'pēr**. The son of Japetus, and brother to Atlas; changed into the evening star.

Hēp-pōl'y-tūs. The son of Theseus and Antiope, or Hippolyte. He was restored to life by Æsculapius at the request of Diana.

Hēp-pōm'ē-dēn. The son of Neimachus, and one of the seven Grecian chiefs in the war against Thebes.

Hēp-pōm'ē-nēs. A Grecian prince, who, beating Atalanta in the race by throwing golden apples before her, married her. They were changed by Cybele into lions.

Hē'ē-cīn'thus. A beautiful boy, beloved by Apollo and Zephyrus. The latter killed him; but Apollo changed the blood that was spilt into a flower called the Hyacinth.

Hē'ē-dēs. Nymphs whose parentage, names, and number are differently stated by the ancients; but the number is seven as they appear in the constellation that bears their name. Their names are *Ambrosia*, *Eudora*, *Pedile*, *Coronia*, *Polyxo*, *Phyto*, and *Thyene* or *Dione*.

Hē'drā. A monster or serpent with nine—or, according to some, one hundred—heads, which infested the Lake Lerna. It was killed by Hercules.

Hē'jē'i-ē. A daughter of Æsculapius. She was the goddess of health.

Hēm'ē-nē'ūs, and **Hē'mēn**. The son of Bacchus and Venus, or, according to some, of

Apollo and one of the Muses, and the god of marriage.

I.

I-ē'phus. A surname of Bacchus.

I-ē'rūs. The son of Dædalus. He, flying with his father out of Crete, soared so high that the sun melted the wax which fastened his wings to his body, and he fell into the sea,—thence called the Icarian Sea.

I-dēm'ē-nēs. A king of Crete, who was banished for sacrificing his son on account of a vow which he had made in a tempest.

I'ē. The daughter of Inachus and Iamene, turned by Jupiter into a cow, and worshipped after her death.

Iph-i-ē-nī'ē. The daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and a priestess of Diana.

I'rīs. The daughter of Thaumas and Electra, one of the Oceanides, and messenger of Juno, who turned her into a rainbow.

I'sīs. A very widely worshipped Egyptian goddess.

I-tēs'ūs. The son of Deucalion, and king of Thessaly, reported to have found out the fusion of metals and the art of coining money.

Ix-i'ōn. A king of Thessaly, and father of the Centaurs. He killed his own sister, and was punished by being fastened in hell to a wheel perpetually turning round.

J.

Jē'ūs. The god of the year, who presided over the gates of heaven, and over peace and war. He is represented with two faces; and his temple at Rome was always open in time of war and shut in time of peace.

Jē'son. The leader of the Argonauts, who obtained the golden fleece at Colchis.

Jū'nē. The daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister and wife of Jupiter. She was queen of heaven and of all the gods, and the goddess of marriages and births.

Jū'pī-ter. The son of Saturn and Ops. He was the supreme deity of the heathen world, the most powerful of all the gods, the father and king of gods and men, and the governor of all things.

L.

Lēsh'ē-ās. One of the three Fates;—the one that spun out the thread of life.

Lē'i-ās. King of Thebes, killed unwittingly by his own son, Œdipus.

Lē-ē'ē-ōn. The son of Priam and Hecuba, and high-priest of Apollo. He opposed the reception of the wooden horse into Troy. He and his two sons were killed by serpents.

Lē-ōm'ē-dēn. A king of Troy, killed by Hercules for refusing him his daughter Hesione after he had rescued her from the sea-monster to which she had been exposed on so-

count of her father's refusal to pay Neptune and Apollo for building the city walls.

Lāp'i-thē. Monstrous giants of Thessaly, famous for their battle with the Centaurs, and reputed to be the first that tamed horses.

Lā'rēs. Inferior gods at Rome, who presided over houses and families.

Lā-tī-nus. A king of Latium, in Italy, who first opposed Æneas, but afterwards made an alliance with him, and gave him his daughter Lavinia.

Lā-tō'nā. The daughter of Cœus the Titan and Phœbe, and mother of Apollo and Diana.

Lā-vīn'i-ā. The daughter of Latinus. She was married to Æneas, in consequence of his slaying Turnus in single combat.

Lā'dā. The mother of Castor and Pollux, of Helen and Clytemnestra.

Lā'thē. A river of the infernal regions. The drinking of the waters of this river caused an entire forgetfulness of the past.

Lā'cī-fer. The planet Venus, or morning star;—said to be the son of Jupiter and Aurora.

Lā-cī'nā. A daughter of Jupiter and Juno. She was a goddess who presided over childbirth.

Lā'nā. The moon, the daughter of Hyperion and Terra;—Diana's name in heaven.

Lā-per-cā'lī-ā. A festival of Pan at Rome.

Lā-o-o-mē-dēs. A king of the island Scyros, among whose daughters Achilles was for some time concealed in women's apparel, to keep him from going to the Trojan war.

Lā'n'cēus. The only son of Ægyptus who was not killed by the Danaides on the night of their marriage.

M.

Mē-shā'ōn. The son of Æsculapius. He was a famous Grecian physician, and died at Troy.

Mā'i-ā. The daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and mother of Mercury.

Mā'rg. The god of war, who, next to Jupiter, enjoyed the highest honors at Rome.

Mā'sy-lā. A satyr, who, overcome by Apollo at a trial of skill in music, was flayed by him, and turned into a river of blood in Phrygia.

Mē-dē's. The daughter of Æetes; she was a wonderful sorceress, or magician.

Mē-dū'sā. One of the three Gorgons, whose hair Minerva changed into snakes. She was killed by Perseus.

Mē-lē's-fer, or Mē-lē-s'fer. A prince of Ætolia, and son of Ceneus and Althea, killed by his mother's burning the fatal billet on which his life depended.

Mēl-pōm'e-nē. One of the Muses;—the one who presided over tragedy.

Mēm'nōn. King of Æthiopia; the son of Titonus and Aurora. He was killed by Achilles for assisting Priam, and changed into a bird.

Mēn-e-lā'us. King of Sparta, son of Atreus, brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen.

Mēn'tōr. The friend of Ulysses, the tutor of Telemachus, and the wisest man of his time.

Mēr'cū-ry. The son of Jupiter and Maia, messenger of the gods, inventor of letters, and god of eloquence, commerce, travellers, and robbers.

Mī'dās. The son of Gordius, and king of Phrygia, who, entertaining Bacchus, had the power given him of turning whatever he

touched into gold. He had his ears lengthened into the ears of an ass for giving a verdict for Pan against Apollo in a trial of singing.

Mī-nēr'vā. The goddess of wisdom, the arts, and war. She was produced in full armor from Jupiter's brain.

Mī'nōs. The son of Jupiter and Europa, and king of Crete; distinguished for his justice, and hence made supreme judge in the infernal regions.

Mīn'o-tāur. A celebrated monster, half man and half bull, killed by Theseus.

Mnē-mōs'x-nē. The goddess of memory, and the mother of the nine Muses.

Mō'smus. The son of Nox, and god of folly, satire, and pleasantry.

Mōr'pheus. The attendant of Nox and Somnus, and god of dreams.

Mōrg (Death). The daughter of Nox, and one of the infernal deities.

Mū'ses. Nine goddesses, daughters of Jupiter and Mnemoeine, who presided over all the liberal arts and the sciences, were the patrons of musicians and poets, and governesses of the feasts of the gods. Their names are *Calliope, Clio, Erato, Euterpe, Melpomene, Polyhymnia, Terpsichore, Thalia, and Urania.*

N.

Nā iādē. Nymphs of streams and fountains.

Nar-cl'sus. The son of Cepheus and Liriope. He was a very beautiful youth, who, falling in love with his own image in the water, pined away into a flower of the same name.

Nēm'e-nis. One of the infernal deities, and the goddess of vengeance.

Nēp'tūne. The son of Saturn and Ops; the god of the sea, the father of rivers and fountains, and, next to Jupiter, the most powerful deity; represented with a trident in his right hand.

Nē-rē'i-dēs (Eng. Nē-rē-idēs). Sea-nymphs, the fifty daughters of Nereus and Doris, the son and daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.

Nē-reūs. A sea-deity, father of the Nereides.

Nēs'sus. A celebrated Centaur.

Nēs'tōr. The son of Neleus and Chloris, and king of Pylos and Messenia. He fought against the Centaurs, was distinguished in the Trojan war, and lived to a great age.

Nī'nus. The son of Belus, was the first king of the Assyrians, and founder of the monarchy.

Nī'o-bē. The daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion. Preferring herself to Latona, her fourteen children were killed by Apollo and Artemis, and she wept herself into a stone.

Nox (night). One of the most ancient of the deities, and goddess of night.

O.

Ō-ōē-kn'i-dēs. Sea-nymphs, daughters of Oceanus, three thousand in number.

Ō-cē's-nūs. A powerful deity of the sea, son of Cœlus and Terra.

Ōd'i-pūs. The son of Latius and Jocasta, and

king of Thebes. He solved the riddle of the Sphinx, unwittingly killed his father, married his mother, and afterwards ran mad and tore out his own eyes.

Om'phē-lē. A queen of Lydia, of whom Hercules was enamoured, and for whom he was made to spin wool and put on women's garments.

Ops. A Roman goddess incorrectly identified with *Cybele*.

O-rē'a-dēs (*Eug.* *Ō-rē-ēds*). Nymphs of the mountains, and attendants upon Diana.

O-rēs-tēs. The son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and the constant friend of Pyllades. He avenged the death of his father by slaying his mother and Ægisthus, and carried away the statue of Diana from Tauris.

O-rī'on. A mighty giant, who was made a constellation.

Ōr'phēus. A celebrated Argonaut, whose skill in music is said to have been so great that he could make rocks, trees, &c., follow him.

O-sī-ris. One of the great gods of the Egyptians, worshipped under the form of an ox.

Ōs'sa. A mountain in Thessaly. The giants attempted to pile Pelion on the top of Ossa.

P.

Pīl-a-mē-dēs. The son of Nauplius, king of Euboea, stoned at the siege of Troy through the accusation of his enemy Ulysses. Palamedes had feigned madness that he might avoid going to the Trojan war; but Ulysses had found him out.

Pī-lēs. The goddess of sheepfolds and pastures.

Pīl-i-nū-rus. The pilot of the ship of Æneas.

Pā-lē'dj-km. A famous statue of Pallas.

Pīl'is. A name of Minerva.

Pān. The god of shepherds, huntsmen, and the inhabitants of the country.

Pān-dō-ra. According to Hesiod, the first mortal female that ever lived. Jupiter gave her a box which contained all the evils and miseries of life, but with *hope* at the bottom.

Pār'ce. The Fates.—See *FATES*.

Pīr'is, or Al-ex-ān'der. The son of Priam and Hecuba; a beautiful youth, who ran away with Helen and thus occasioned the Trojan war.

Pa-trō-clus. One of the Grecian chiefs in the Trojan war, a friend and companion of Achilles, slain, in the armor of Achilles, by Hector.

Pēg'a-sūs. A winged horse belonging to Apollo and the Muses. He sprang from the blood of Medusa when Perseus cut off her head.

Pē'lōpa. A son of Tantalus; he was served up before the gods by his own father, and had his shoulder eaten by Ceres, but it was replaced with an ivory one by Jupiter.

Pē-nē-tēs. Small statues, or household gods.

Pē-nēl'ō-pē. A princess of Greece, the wife of Ulysses, remarkable for her constancy during the long absence of her husband.

Pēr'sēia. The son of Jupiter and Danaë. He vanquished the Gorgons, and performed many exploits by means of Medusa's head, and was made a constellation.

Pēā'ō-tōn. The son of Sol and Clymene. He asked the guidance of his father's chariot for

one day, as a proof of his divine descent, but set the world on fire, and was therefore hurled by Jupiter into the river Po.

Phīl-ō-ō-tēs. The son of Pean, and one of the Argonauts. He discovered to the Greeks the place where the arrows of his companion Hercules were buried, without which discovery Troy could not have been taken.

Phīl-ō-mē'lē. The daughter of Pandion, king of Athens. She was changed into a nightingale.

Phlēg'ō-thōn. One of the infernal rivers.

Phīl'i-lē. Son of Mars and Chryse, and king of the Lapithæ; killed and placed under a stone in hell by Apollo for burning his temple.

Phōs'bē. A name of Diana.

Phōs'bys. A name of Apollo.

Phōs'nix. A fabulous bird, which, according to a tale related to Herodotus at Heliopolis in Egypt, visited that place once in every five hundred years.

Pi-ēr'i-dēs. A name of the Muses, from Pieria, near Mount Olympus;—also, the daughters of Pierius, whom the Muses changed into magpies for challenging them to sing.

Pi-rēth'ō-lē. The son of Ixion, and king of the Lapithæ, was a friend of Theseus, and was killed by Cerberus.

Pī's-i-dēs. The seven stars, daughters of Atlas and Pleione, and called *Atlantides* and *Vergilæ*:—named *Electra*, *Maia*, *Tuygete*, *Alcyone*, *Celeste*, *Sterope*, and *Merope*.

Pī's'tē. The son of Saturn and Ops. He was a brother of Jupiter and Neptune, and chief god of the infernal regions.

Pī's'tus. The son of Iasion (or Iasion) and Ceres, and the god of riches.

Pī'lux. Twin brother of Castor.—See *CASTOR*.

Pō-l'yā'a-mā. A famous wrestler or athlete, who strangled a lion, lifted a mad bull, and stopped a coach in full career, but who was killed in attempting to stop a falling rock.

Pōl-y-dē-rus. The son of Priam and Hecuba, killed by Polymnestor, king of Thrace.

Pōl-y-hēm'nj-a, or Pō-lēm'nj-a. The Muse who presided over singing and rhetoric.

Pōl-y-phē'mus (*Eug.* *Pōl'y-phēme*). One of the Cyclops, a son of Neptune; he was a cruel monster, with only one eye in the middle of his forehead, which Ulysses destroyed with a firebrand.

Pō-mō'ne. Goddess of orchards and fruit-trees.

Pri'am. The last king of Troy, the son of Laomedon. Under his reign Troy was taken by the Greeks.

Pri'a-pūs. The god of gardens.

Prō'cria. The daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens, killed through mistake by the unerring dart of her husband, Cephalus, and turned by Jupiter into a star.

Pro-crūs-tēs (*the Stretcher*). The surname of the robber Polypemon, or Damastes, who used to tie travellers who fell into his hands upon a bed, and accommodate their length to it, stretching or shortening their limbs as the case required.

Prō'ne. The daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, and wife of Tereus. She was changed into a swallow.

Pro-mē'theus. The son of Japetus. He stole fire from heaven to animate two bodies which

he had formed of clay; and he was therefore chained by Jupiter to Mount Caucasus, with a vulture perpetually gnawing his liver.

Prōs'er-pine. The daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, wife of Pluto, and queen of hell.

Prō'teus. The son of Oceanus and Tethys. He was a sea-god and prophet, who possessed the power of changing himself into different shapes.

Psy'she. A nymph beloved by Cupid and made immortal by Jupiter.

Pyg-mē'i (*Eng.* **Pygmies**). A nation of dwarfs only a span high, carried away by Hercules.

Pyg-mā'li-on. The son of Belus, and king of Tyre. He slew his brother-in-law Sichæus for his money.

Pyr'g-mūs and Thig'be. Two fond lovers, at Babylon, who killed themselves by the same sword, and were the occasion of turning the berries of the mulberry-tree, under which they died, from white to a blood color.

Pyr'rhus. The son of Achilles and Deidamia, remarkable for his cruelty at the siege of Troy. He was killed by Orestes, at the request of Pyrrhus's wife.

Pý'thon. A huge serpent produced from the mud of the deluge of Deucalion, and which Apollo killed, and in memory thereof instituted the Pythian games.

R.

Rē'mus. Twin brother of Romulus, killed by him for ridiculing the city walls, which Romulus had just erected.

Rhād-a-mān'thus. The son of Jupiter and Europa, and king of Lycia, made one of the three infernal judges on account of his justice.

Rhē'a. A name of Cybele.

Rōm'ū-lūs. The son of Mars and Ilia. He was thrown into the Tiber by his uncle, but was saved, with his twin-brother Remus, by a shepherd, and he became founder and king of Rome.

S.

Sar-pē'don. The son of Jupiter, and king of Lycia, who distinguished himself at the siege of Troy, and was killed by Patroclus.

Sa-tūr'nus (*Eng.* **Saturn**). The son of Coelus and Terra, and father of Jupiter. He attempted to devour all his male children; but, being deposed by Jupiter, he fled into Italy, and taught men husbandry.

Sā't'y-ri (*Eng.* **Satyr**). Demi-gods of the woodlands, and priests of Bacchus; horned monsters, half man and half goat.

Scyll'a. The daughter of Nisus, who betrayed her country to Minos by cutting off her father's purple locks, and was turned into a lark;—also, the daughter of Phorcus, turned by her rival Circe into a monster with six heads. She was, according to the fable, changed into rocks on the coast of Italy, opposite to the whirlpool of Charybdis.

Sēm'e-lē. The daughter of Cadmus and Thebe, and mother of Bacchus.

Sē-mī'r'a-mīs. The wife of Ninus, and celebrated queen of Assyria, who built the walls of Babylon, and was slain by her own son, Ninyas, and turned into a pigeon.

Si-lē'nus. The foster-father, master, and companion of Bacchus, who lived in Arcadia, rode on an ass, and was every day inebriated.

Si'rēns. Three sea-nymphs, or sea-monsters, the daughters of Oceanus and Amphitrite, named *Parthenope*, *Ligeia*, and *Leucosia*. They were famed for the sweetness of their voices, which so charmed all hearers that they forgot their employments to listen with entire attention and at last died for want of food.

Sis'y-phūs. The son of Æolus. He was a very crafty prince, killed by Theseus, and condemned after his death to roll up-hill a large stone, which constantly fell back again.

Sōm'nus (*Sleep*). The son of Erebus and Nox, and the god of sleep.

Sphinx. A monster, who destroyed herself because Edipus solved a riddle she proposed.

Stēn'tor. A Grecian, whose voice is reported to have been as strong and as loud as the voices of fifty men together.

Styx. One of the infernal rivers.

Syl-vā'nus. A god of the woods and forests.

T.

Tān'ta-lūs. The son of Jupiter, and king of Lydia, who served up the limbs of his son Pelops to try the divinity of the gods. He is represented by the poets as punished in hell with insatiable thirst, and placed up to the chin in a pool of water which flows away as soon as he attempts to taste it.

Tār'ta-rūs. The part of the infernal regions in which the most impious were punished.

Tē'ta-mōn. The son of Æacus, and king of Salamis, who first scaled the walls when Hercules took Troy, in the reign of Laomedon.

Tē-lēm'a-shūs. The only son of Ulysses and Penelope. He went in quest of his father after the siege of Troy.

Tēr'mi-nūs. The god of boundaries.

Terp-siph'q-rē. The Muse who presided over dancing.

Tē'thys. The wife of Oceanus, and the mother of rivers, and of about three thousand daughters, called *Oceanides*.

Thē-lī'a. One of the Graces;—also, one of the Muses;—the latter presided over festivals, and over comic and pastoral poetry.

Thē'mis. The daughter of Coelus and Terra, and the goddess of justice, who rewarded virtue and punished vice.

Thē'seus. The son of Ægeus and Æthra. He was king of Athens, was reckoned the next hero to Hercules, and was famous for slaying the Minotaur and conquering the Centaurs.

Thig'be. See **PYR'G-MUS**.

Ti-āph'q-nē. One of the three Furies.

Ti'tan. The brother of Saturn, and one of the giants who warred against heaven.

Ti-thō'nus. The son of Laomedon, loved by Aurora, and turned by her, in his old age, into a grasshopper.

Ti'ty-ūs. The son of Jupiter and Terra, &

huge giant, whose body covered nine acres of land.

Trip-tîl'q-mûs. The son of Oceanus and Terra, taught husbandry by Ceres.

Tri'ton. The son of Neptune and Amphitrite, a powerful sea-god, and Neptune's trumpeter.

Trô'q-lûs. The son of Priam and Hecuba. He was slain by Achilles.

Trô-phô'ni-ûs. A famous architect, son of Erginus. He was the builder of Apollo's temple at Delphi, and his cave at Lebadea was one of the celebrated oracles of Greece.

Tûr'us. A king of the Rutuli, in Italy, killed by Æneas in single combat.

Ty'deus. The son of Æneus, king of Calydon, and conqueror of Eteocles, king of Thebes.

Ty'phon, or Ty-phô'eûs. A giant or monster, on whom the island of Sicily was placed.

U.

Û-lÿ's'sÿ. King of Ithaca, husband of Penelope, and father of Telemachus. His adventures while returning to Ithaca, after the Trojan war, are the subject of Homer's *Odyssey*.

Û-râ'ni-q. One of the Muses:—she presided over astronomy.

Û'ra-nûs (*Heaven*). The most ancient of gods, the husband of Tellus, Terra, or the Earth, and father of Saturn. The same as the *Cæles* of the Latins.

V.

Vs'ngs. One of the most celebrated deities of the ancients, the wife of Vulcan, the goddess of love and beauty, and the mistress of the graces and of pleasures.

Vër-tûm'ngs. A deity of the Romans, who presided over spring and orchards, and who was the lover of Pomona.

Vës'tâ. The sister of Ceres and Juno, the goddess of fire, and patroness of vestal virgins. Her mysteries were celebrated by virgins who kept lamps perpetually burning in her temple.

Vûl'can. The god who presided over fire and workers in metal. He was the son of Jupiter and Juno, and the husband of Venus, and was so deformed that Jupiter kicked him out of heaven into the isle of Lemnos, where he set up a smith's shop and forged thunderbolts for his father. The Cyclops were his workmen.

Z.

Zëph'x-rûs. The son of Æolus and Aurora, who passionately loved the goddess Flora:—also, a name for the west wind.

Zë'tâs and Câl'q-ls. Sons of Boreas, king of Thrace. They attended the Argonauts, and drove the Harpies from Thrace.

Zëûs. A name of Jupiter.

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN

WRITING AND PRINTING.

A. Answer.—Acre.—Adjective.
—Afternoon.
A. A. P. S. American Association for the Promotion of Science.
A. A. S. (*Academie Americane Socius*) Fellow of the American Academy.
A. A. S. S. (*Academie Antiquariane Societatis Socius*) Member of the American Antiquarian Society.
A. B. (*Artium Baccalaureus*) Bachelor of Arts.
A. B. C. F. M. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
Abp. Archbishop.
A. B. S. American Bible Society.
A. C. (*Ante Christum*) Before Christ.
Acct. Account.
A. D. (*Anno Domini*) In the Year of our Lord.
Ad., or Adv. Adverb.
Adj. Adjective.
Adj't. Adjutant.
Adj't. Gen. Adjutant-General.
Ad lib. (*Ad libitum*) At pleasure.
Admr. Administrator.
Admx. Administratrix.
Adv. (*Ad valorem*) At the value.—Advent.—Advocate.
Æ., or Æ. (*Ætatis*) Of age, aged.
A. & F. B. S. American and Foreign Bible Society.
A. F., or A. fir. Firkin of Ale.
A. F. Africa.
A. H. (*Anno Hegire*) In the Year of the Hegira.
A. H. M. S. American Home Missionary Society.
Al., or Ala. Alabama.
Ald. Alderman.
Alex. Alexander.
Alt. Altitude.
A. M. (*Artium Magister*) Master of Arts.
A. M. (*Ante Meridiem*) Before noon.
A. M. (*Anno Mundi*) In the Year of the World.
Am., or Amer. American.

Amb. Ambassador.
Amt. Amount.
An. (*Anno*) In the year.
An., or Ans. Answer.
Ana. (*Medicine*) In like quantity.
Anat. Anatomy.
Ang. Sax. Anglo-Saxon.
Anon. Anonymous.
Ant., or Antiq. Antiquities.
A. O. S. S. (*Americane Orientalis Societatis Socius*) Member of the American Oriental Society.
Ap., Apr., or Apl. April.
Ap. Apostle.
Apo. Apogee.
Apoc. Apocalypse.
Ar., or Arab. Arabic.
Arch. Architecture.
Arith. Arithmetic.
Ark. Arkansas.
A. R. S. S. (*Antiquariorum Regis Societatis Socius*) Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries.
Art. Article.
A. S., or A. Sax. Anglo-Saxon.
A. S. A. S. Member of the American Statistical Association.
A. S. S. U. American Sunday-School Union.
Astrol. Astrology.
Astron. Astronomy.
A. T. S. American Tract Society.—American Temperance Society.
Att., or Atty. Attorney.
Atty Gen. Attorney-General.
A. U. C. (*Anno Urbis Condite*) In the Year from the Building of the City [Rome].
Aug. August.
Av. Average.—Avenue.
Avolr. Avoiddupols.

B.

B. (*Basso*) Bass, in music.
B., or Bk. Book.—b. Born.
B. A. Bachelor of Arts.—British America.
Bal. Balance.
Bar. Barrel.—Barleycorn.

Bar., or Bt. Baronet.
Bbl., or Bl. Barrel.
B. C. Before Christ.
B. C. L. Bachelor of Civil Law.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.
Bd. Bound.
Bds. Bound in boards.
Belg. Belgic.
Benj. Benjamin.
Bib. Bible.—Biblical.
Bk. Bank.—Book.
B. L. (*Baccalaureus Legum*) Bachelor of Laws.
B. M. (*Baccalaureus Medicinæ*) Bachelor of Medicine.
Bot. Botany.
Bp. Bishop.
Br., or Bro. Brother.
Brig. Brigade.—Brigadier.
Brit. Gen. Brigadier-General.
Brit. Britain.—British.
Bu., or Bush. Bushel.
B. V. (*Beata Virgo*) Blessed Virgin.
B. V. (*Bene Vale*) Farewell.

C.

C. (*Centum*) A hundred.—Cent.—Centime.—Congress.
C., or Cap. (*Caput*) Chapter.
Cal. California.—Calends.
Cant. Canticles.
Cap. Capital.—Caps. Capitals.
Capt. Captain.
Car. Carpentry.—Carat.
C. A. S. (*Connecticutensis Academicæ Socius*) Fellow of the Connecticut Academy.
Cash. Cashier.
Cath. Catholic.—Catherine.
C. B. Cape Breton.
C. C. County Court.—County Commissioner.
C. C. (*Compte Courant*) Account Current.
C. C. Cubic Centimetre.
C. C. P. Court of Common Pleas.
C. E. Civil Engineer.—Canada East.
Celt. Celtic.
Cent., or Ct. (*Centum*) A hundred.

376 ABBREVIATIONS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

C. H. Court-House.
Ch., or C. Church.
Chal., or Ch. Chaldron.
Chal. Chaldee.—Chaldaic.
Chap., or Ch. Chapter.
Chem. Chemistry.
Chron. Chronicles.—Chronology.

C. J. Chief Justice.
Cl. Clerk.—Clergyman.
Co. County.—Company.
C. O. D. Collect on Delivery.
Col. Colonel.—Colossians.
Coll. College.—Collector.
Com. Commissioner.—Commodore.—Commentary.—Commerce.—Committee.
Comp. Comparison.
Con. (Contra.) Against, or in opposition.
Conch. Conchology.
Con. Cr., or C. C. Contra Credit.
Cong., or C. Congress.
Conj., or c. Conjunction.
Conn., or Ct. Connecticut.
Const., or Const. Constable.
Cor. Corinthians.
Cor. Sec. Corresponding Secretary.

C. P. Common Pleas.—Court of Probate.
C. P. S. (Custos Privati Sigilli) Keeper of the Privy Seal.
Cr. Credit.—Creditor.
Crim. Con. Criminal Conversation, or Adultery.
Crystal. Crystallography.
C. S. (Custos Sigilli) Keeper of the Seal.—Court of Sessions.
Ct. Cent. — Count. — Court. — Connecticut.
Cur. Current, or This month.
C. W. Canada West.
Cwt. (Centum and weight) Hundred-weight.
Cyc. Cyclopædia.

D.

D., or d. (Denarius) Penny.
D., or d. Day.—Died.—Dime.
Dan. Daniel.—Danish.
Dat. Dative.
D. C. District of Columbia.
D. C. L. Doctor of Civil Law.
D. D. (Divinitatis Doctor) Doctor of Divinity.
Dea. Deacon.
Dec. December.—Declination.
Deg. Degree, or Degrees.
Del. Delaware.—Delegate.
Del. (Delinavit) He drew it; —placed on a copperplate with the name of the draftsman.
Den. Denmark.
Dep., or Dept. Department.
Dep. Deputy.

Dept., or Dpt. Deponent.
Deut. Deuteronomy.
D. F. Defender of the Faith.—Dean of the Faculty.
Dft., or Dft. Defendant.
D. G. (Dei Gratia) By the Grace of God.

Diam. Diameter.
Dict. Dictator.—Dictionary.
Dim. Diminutive.
Dis., Disc., or Disc. Discount.
Dist. District.
Dist. Atty. District Attorney.
Div. Divided.—Division.—Dividend.
D. M. Doctor of Music.
Do. (Idem) The same; as aforesaid.
Dols., or \$. Dollars.
Doz. Dozen.
Dr. P. Doctor of Philosophy.
Dr. Doctor.—Debtor.—Dram.
Dut. Dutch.
D. V. (Deo Volente) God willing.
Dwt. (Denarius and weight) Pennyweight.

E.

E. East.—Earl.—Eagle.
Ecc., or Eccles. Ecclesiastical.
Ecc. Ecclesiastes.—Ecclesiastical.
Ecc. Hist. Ecclesiastical History.
Eccles. Ecclesiasticus.
Ed. Edition.—Editor.
E. E. Errors excepted.—English Ells.
E. Fl. Ells Flemish.
E. Fr. Ells French.
E. G., or e. g. (Exempli Gratia) For example.
E. I. East Indies, or East India.
E. I. C. East India Company.
Elec. Electricity.
E. Lon. East Longitude.
Emp. Emperor.—Empress.
Ency., or Encyc. Encyclopædia.
E. N. E. East-north-east.
Eng. England.—English.
Ent. Entomology.
Env. Ext. Envoy Extraordinary.
Ep. Epistle.
Eph. Ephesians.—Ephraim.
E. S. Ells Scotch.
E. S. E. East-south-east.
Eq., or Esqr. Esquire.
E. T. English Translation.
Et al. (Et alii) And others.
Et al. (Et alibi) And elsewhere.
Etc., or &c. (Et cætera) And others; and so forth.
Eth. Ethiopic.
Ex. Example.—Exodus.
Exc. Excellency.—Exception.

Exch. Exchequer.
Exod. Exodus.
Exon. (Exonia) Exeter.
Exr. Executor.
Ezek. Ezekiel.

F.

F., or f. Franc.—Feminine—Florida.
Fahr. Fahrenheit.
Far. Farthing.—Farriery.
F. A. S. Fellow of the Society of Arts.
F. D. (Fidei Defensor, or Defensor) Defender of the Faith.
F. E., or Fl. E. Flemish Ell.
Feb. February.
Fem. Feminine.
F. E. S. Fellow of the Entomological Society.
F. G. S. Fellow of the Geological Society.
F. H. S. Fellow of the Horticultural Society.
Fig. Figure.—Figurative.
Fir. Firkin.
Fl., Flor., or Fla. Florida.
Fl. Flemish.
Fl., or f. Flourished.—Florin.
Fl. E. Flemish Ell.
F. L. S. Fellow of the Linnean Society.
Fo., or Fol. Folio.
Fort. Fortification.
Fr. France.—French.—Francia.
F. R. A. S. Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.
Fr. E. French Ell.
Freq. Frequentative.
F. R. G. S. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
Fra. Friesic, Frisian.
F. R. S. E. Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.
F. R. S. L. Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
F. S. A. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.—Fellow of the Society of Arts.
F. S. A. R. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Edinburgh.
Ft. Foot, or Feet.—Fort.
Fth. Fathom.
Fur. Furlong.
F. Z. S. Fellow of the Zoological Society.

G.

Ga., or Geo. Georgia.
Gael. Gaelic.
Gal. Galatians.—Gallon.

G. B. Great Britain.
G. C. M. G. Grand Cross of Sts. Michael and George.
G. C. S. I. Grand Cross of the Star of India.
Gen. General.—Genitive.—Genesis.
Gent. Gentleman.
Geo. George.—Georgia.
Geog. Geography.
Geol. Geology.
Geom. Geometry.
Ger. German.—Germany.
Goth., or Go. Gothic.
Gov. Governor.
Gov. Gen. Governor-General.
G. R. (*Georgius Rex.*) King George.
Gram. Grammar.
Guin. Guinea, or Guineas.

H.

H., h., or hr. Hour.
Hab. Habakkuk.
Hag. Haggai.
H. B. C. Hudson's Bay Company.
H. B. M. His (or Her) Britannic Majesty.
Heb. Hebrew.—Hebrew.
H. E. I. C. Honorable East India Company.
Her. Heraldry.
Herp. Herpetology.
Hf. bd. Half-bound.
Hhd. Hoghead.
Hil. Hilary.
Hist. History.
H. M. His (or Her) Majesty.
H. M. S. His (or Her) Majesty's Ship, or Service.
Hon. Honorable.
Hort. Horticulture.
Hos. Hosea.
H. P. Half-pay.
H. R. House of Representatives.
H. R. H. His (or Her) Royal Highness.
H. S. (*Hic situs.*) Here lies.
H. S. S. Fellow of the Historical Society.
Hun. Hungary.—Hungarian.
Hund. Hundred.
Hyd. Hydrostatics.

I.

I., or Isl. Island.
Ia. Indiana.
Ib., or Ibd. (*Ibidem.*) In the same place.
Icel. Iceland.—Icelandic.
Ich. Ichthyology.
Id. (*Idem.*) The same.

I. e., or i. e. (*Id est.*) That is.
I. H. S. (*Iesus Hominum Salvator.*) Jesus the Saviour of Men.
Ill. Illinois.
Imp. Imperial.—Imperative.—Imperfect.
In. Inch, or Inches.
Inc., or Incor. Incorporated.
Incog. (*Incognito.*) Unknown.
Ind. India.—Indian.—Indiana.
Ind. Ter. Indian Territory.
Infin. Infinitive.
In loc. (*In loco.*) In the place.
I. N. R. I. Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews. *Jesus Nasareus, Rex Judæorum.*
Inst. Instant, or Of the present month.
Int. Interest.
Interj., or Int. Interjection.
In trans. (*In transitu.*) On the passage.
Io. Iowa.
I. O. O. F. Independent Order of Odd-Fellows.
Ipecac. Ipecacuanha.
Ir. Ireland.—Irish.—Iridium.
Isa. Isaiah.
I. t., or imp. t. Imperfect tense.
I. T. Indian Territory.
It. Italy.—Italian.—Italic.
Itin. Itinerary.

J.

J. Judge.
J. A. Judge-Advocate.
Ja., or Jaa. James.
Jac. Jacob.
Jam. Jamaica.
Jan. January.
J. C. D. Doctor of Civil Law.
J. D. (*Jurum Doctor.*) Doctor of Laws.
Jer. Jeremiah.
J. H. S. (*Jesus Hominum Salvator.*) Jesus the Saviour of Men.
Jno. John.
Jona. Jonathan.
Jos. Joseph.
Joeh. Joshua.
Jour. Journal.
J. P. Justice of the Peace.
J. Prob. Judge of Probate.
J. R. (*Jacobus Rex.*) King James.
Jr., or Jun. Junior.
J. U. D., or J. V. D. (*Juris utriusque Doctor.*) Doctor of both Laws; i. e., the Canon and the Civil Law.
Judg. Judges.
Jul. July.—Julius.
Jul. Per. Julian Period.
Jun. June.—Junius.
Jus., or Just. Justice.
Jus. P. Justice of the Peace.

K.

K. King.
Kan. Kansas.
K. B. Knight of the Bath.
K. B. King's Bench.
K. C. King's Council.
K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Bath.
K. C. S. I. Knight Commander of the Star of India.
Ken., or Ky. Kentucky.
K. G. Knight of the Garter.
K. G. C. Knight of the Grand Cross.
K. G. C. B. Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.
Kil. Kildarkin.
Kingd., or Km. Kingdom.
Knt., Kt., or K. Knight.
K. T. Knight of the Thistle.
Ky. Kentucky.

L.

L. Lord.—Lady.—Latin.
L., or Lib. (*Lib.*) Book.
L., Lib., lb., or lb. (*Libra.*) Pound in weight.
L., l., or £. Pound sterling.
La., or Lou. Louisiana.
Lam. Lamentations.
Lat. Latitude.—Latin.
Lb., or lb. Pound in weight.
L. C. Lord Chancellor.—Lower Canada.
L. C., or l. c. (*Loco citato.*) In the place cited.
L. C. J. Lord Chief Justice.
Ld., or L. Lord.
Ldp., or Lp. Lordship.
Lea. League.
Leg., or Legis. Legislature.
Lev. Leviticus.
L. I. Long Island.
Lib. Librarian.
Lib., or L. (*Lib.*) Book.
Lieut., or Lt. Lieutenant.
Lieut. Col. Lieutenant-Colonel.
Lieut. Gen. Lieutenant-General.
Lieut. Gov. Lieutenant-Governor.
Lit. Literature.—Literary.
Lit., or lit. Literally.
Liv., or liv. Livre.
LL.B. (*Legum Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Laws.
LL.D. (*Legum Doctor.*) Doctor of Laws.
Lon., or Long. Longitude.
Lond. London.
Lou., or La. Louisiana.
Low L. Low Latin.
L. S. (*Locus Signifi.*) Place of the Seal.
L. S. D., or l. s. d. Pounds, shillings, pence.

M.

M. Marquis.—Masculine.—
Monsieur, Sir, or Mister.—
Morning.—Month.—Minute.—
Mile.—Married.
M. (*Mille*). A thousand.
M. (*Meridies*). Meridian, Mid-
day, or noon.
M., Mon., or Mond. Monday.
M. A. Master of Arts.—Mili-
tary Academy.
Ma., or Minn. Minnesota.
Mac., or Macc. Maccabees.
Mad., or Madm. Madam.
Mag. Magazine.
Maj. Major.
Maj. Gen. Major-General.
Mal. Malachi.
Man. Manège, or Horsemanship.
Mar. March.
March. Marchioness.
Marq. Marquis, or Marquess.
Mas., or Masc. Masculine.
Mass., or Ma. Massachusetts.
Math. Mathematics.—Mathe-
maticians.
Matt. Matthew.
M. B. (*Medicine Baccalaureus*).
Bachelor of Medicine.
M. B. (*Music Baccalaureus*).
Bachelor of Music.
M. C. Member of Congress.—
Master Commandant.
M. D. (*Medicine Doctor*). Doc-
tor of Medicine.
Md. Maryland.
Me. Maine.
M. E. Methodist Episcopal.
Mech. Mechanics.
Med. Medicine.
Mem. (*Memento*). Remember.
Mem. Memorandum.
Messrs., or MM. (*Messieurs*).
Gentlemen.—Sirs.
Met. Metaphysics.
Meteor. Meteorology.
Meth. Methodist.
Mex. Mexico, or Mexican.
M. Goth. Mosco-Gothic.
M. H. S. Massachusetts His-
torical Society.—Member of
the Historical Society.
Mic. Micah.
Mich. Michigan.—Michaelmas.
Mid. Midshipman.
Mil. Military.
Min. Mineralogy.
Min., or min. Minute, minutes.
Minn. Minnesota.
Min. Plen. Minister Plenipo-
tentiary.
Miss., or Mi. Mississippi.
Mlle. Mademoiselle.
MM. Messieurs. Gentlemen.
M. M. S. Moravian Missionary
Society.
M. M. S. S. (*Massachusettsensis
Medicines Societatis Socius*)

Member of the Massachusetts
Medical Society.
Mo. Missouri.—Month.
Mod. Modern.
Mon., or Mond. Monday.
Mons. Monsieur, or Sir.
M. P. Member of Parliament.
—Member of Police.
M. P. C. Member of Parlia-
ment in Canada.
Mr. Mister, or Master.
M. R. A. S. Member of the
Royal Asiatic Society.
M. R. C. S. Member of the
Royal College of Surgeons.
M. R. I. Member of the Royal
Institution.
M. R. I. A. Member of the
Royal Irish Academy.
Mrs. Mistress (*pron. Missis*).
M. R. S. L. Member of the
Royal Society of Literature.
M. S. (*Memorie Sacrum*). Sa-
cred to the Memory.
MS. Manuscript.
MSS. Manuscripts.
Mt. Mount, or Mountain.
Mus. Music.—Museum.
Mus. D. Doctor of Music.
M. W. S. Member of the Wer-
nerian Society.
Myth. Mythology.

N.

N. North.—Note.—Number.—
Nail.—Nitrogen.
N., or n. Noun.—Name.
N. A. North America.—North
American.
Nat. National.—Natural.
Nath. Nathaniel, or Nathanael.
Nat. Hist. Natural History.
Nat. Phil. Natural Philosophy.
Naut. Nautical.
N. B. (*Nota bene*). Mark well;
take notice.
N. B. New Brunswick.—North
Britain.
N. C. North Carolina.
N. E. New England.—North-
east.
Neb. Nebraska.
Neh. Nehemiah.
Nem. con. (*Nemine contradi-
cente*). No one contradicting;
unanimously.
Nem. diss. (*Nemine dissente*).
No one dissenting; unani-
mously.
Neth. Netherlands.
Neut. Neuter.
New Test., or N. T. New Tes-
tament.
N. F. Newfoundland.
N. H. New Hampshire.
N. H. H. S. New Hampshire
Historical Society.
N. J. New Jersey.

N. Lat., or N. L. North Lat-
tude.
N. M. New Mexico.
N. N. E. North-north-east.
N. N. W. North-north-west.
No. (*Numero*). Number.
Nom. Nominative.
Non pros. (*Non prosecutur*).
He does not prosecute.
Norm. Norman.
Norm. Fr. Norman French.
Norw. Norway.—Norwegian.
Nov. November.
N. P. Notary Public.—New
Providence.
N. P. D. North Polar Distance.
N. S. New style (after 1752).
N. S. Nova Scotia.
N. T. New Testament.
Num., or Numb. Numbers.
N. W. North-west.
N. W. T. North-west Territory.
N. Y. New York.
N. Y. H. S. New York His-
torical Society.

O.

Ob. Ohio.—Oxygen.
Ob. (*Obit*). He (or she) died.
Obj. Objection.—Objective.
Obs. Observation.—Observa-
tory.—Obsolete.
Obt. Obedient.
Oct. October.
O. F. Odd-Fellows.
Old Test., or O. T. Old Testa-
ment.
Olym. Olympiad.
O. P. Order of Preachers. (Do-
minicans).
Opt. Optics.
Ord. Oregon.
Ord. Ordinary.—Ordinance.
Ornith. Ornithology.
O. S. Old Style (before 1752).
O. S. A. Order of St. Augustine.
O. T. Old Testament.
Oxon. (*Oxonica*). Oxford.
Oz., or oz. Ounce, or ounces.

P.

P., or p. Page.—Participle.—
Pols.—Pint.—Pipe.
P., p., or P. (*Per*). By the.
Pa., or Penn. Pennsylvania.
P. a., or p. a. Participial adje-
ctive.
Pal. Paleontology.
Parl. Parliament.
Part., or p. Participle.
Payt. Payment.
P. C. Privy Councillor.
Pd. Paid.—Palladium.
P. E. Protestant Episcopal.
P. E. I. Prince Edward's Island.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING. 379

Penn. Pennsylvania.
 Per. Persia.—Persian.
 Per an. (*Per annum.*) By the year.
 Per cent., or Per ct. (*Per centum.*) By the hundred.
 Perf. Perfect.
 Peri. Perigee.
 Persp. Perspective.
 Pet. Peter.
 Phar. Pharmacy.
 Ph. D., or P. D. (*Philosophiae Doctor.*) Doctor of Philosophy.
 Phil. Philip.—Philippine.—Philosophy.—Philosopher.—Philosophical.
 Phila. Philadelphia.
 Philom. (*Philomathes.*) Lover of Learning.
 Philomath. (*Philomathematicus.*) Lover of Mathematics.
 Phon. Phonography.
 Phren. Phrenology.
 P. H. S. Pennsylvania Historical Society.
 Phys. Physics.—Physiology.
 Pinx., or pxt. (*Pinxit.*) He (or she) painted it.
 Pk. Peck.
 Pl. Plural.—Place.—Plate.
 P. M. (*Post Meridiem.*) Afternoon.
 P. M. Postmaster.—Past Midshipman.
 P. M. G. Postmaster-General.
 P. O. Post-Office.
 Pol. Polish.—Poland.
 Pop. Population.
 Port. Portugal.—Portuguese.
 Pos. Possessive.
 Pp. Past participle.
 Pp., or pp. Participles.—Pages.
 P. P. C. (*Pour prendre congé.*) To take leave.
 P. R. Porto Rico.
 Pr. Preposition.—(*Per.*) By, or by the.
 P. R. A. President of the Royal Academy.
 Prep., or Pre. Preposition.
 Pres. Present.—President.
 Pret. Preterite.
 Priv. Privative.
 Prob. Problem.
 Prof. Professor. [noun.
 Pron., or pr. Pronounced; pro-
 P. R. a. Pronominal adjective.
 Prop. Proposition.
 Pros. Prosody.
 Prot. Protestant. [the time.
 Pro tem. (*Pro tempore.*) For
 Prov. Proverbs.—Provost.—
 Province.
 Prox. (*Proximo.*) Next, or Of
 the next Month.
 P. R. S. President of the Royal
 Society.
 Prus. Prussia.—Prussian.
 P. S. Privy Seal.—(*Post Scrip-*
tum.) Postscript.

Ps. Psalm, or Psalms.
 Pt. Pint.—Payment.
 P. t. Post-town.
 Pub. Published.—Publisher.
 Pub. Doc. Public Document.
 Pun. Puncture.
 P. v. Post-village.
 Pwt. Pennyweight.

Q.

Q., or Qu. Question.—Queen.
 Q., or q. (*Quadrans.*) Farthing.
 Q. B. Queen's Bench.
 Q. C. Queen's Council.
 Q. D., or q. d. (*Quasi dicat.*) As
 if he should say.
 Q. E. (*Quod est.*) Which is.
 Q. E. D. (*Quod erat demon-*
strandum.) Which was to be
 demonstrated.
 Q. E. F. (*Quod erat faciendum.*)
 Which was to be done.
 Q. L., or q. l. (*Quantum libet.*)
 As much as you please.
 Q. P., or q. pl. (*Quantum placet.*)
 As much as you please.
 Qr., or qrs. Quarter, or Quar-
 ters.—Farthings.
 Q. S. Quarter Section.
 Q. S., or q. s. (*Quantum sufficit.*)
 A sufficient quantity.
 Qt., or qt. Quart.—Quantity.
 Qu., Qy., or q. (*Quære.*) Query.
 Ques. Question.
 Q. V., or q. v. (*Quod vide.*)
 Which see.
 Q. V., or q. v. (*Quantum via.*)
 As much as you please.

R.

R. (*Rex.*) King.—(*Regina.*)
 Queen.
 R., or r. Rood.—Rod.—Rises.—
 River.—Rare.
 R. A. Royal Academy.—Royal
 Academician.—Royal Artil-
 lery.—Rear-Admiral.—Right
 Ascension.
 Rad. Radical.
 R. E. Royal Engineers.
 Rec. Recipe.
 Recd. Received.
 Recpt. Receipt.
 Rec. Sec. Recording Secretary.
 Rect. Rector.
 Ref. Reformed.—Reference.
 Ref. Ch. Reformed Church.
 Reg. Prof. Regius Professor.
 Regr., or Reg. Register.—Reg-
 istrar.
 Regt. Regiment.
 Rel. Pron. Relative Pronoun.
 Rep. Representative.—Report-
 er.
 Rep., or Repub. Republic.

Rev. Reverend.—Revelation.
 —Review.
 Rhet. Rhetoric.
 R. I. Rhode Island.
 R. I. H. S. Rhode Island His-
 torical Society.
 R. M. Royal Marines.
 R. M. S. Royal Mail Steamer.
 R. N. Royal Navy.
 Ro. (*Recto.*) Right-hand Page.
 Robt. Robert.
 Rom. Romans.
 Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.
 R. R. Railroad.
 Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
 Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.
 Rt. Wful. Right Worshipful.
 Rus. Russia.—Russian.

S.

S. South.—Shilling.—Second.
 —Sign.—Sunday.—Scribe.
 S., or St. Saint.
 S. A. South America.
 Sam. Samuel.—Samaritan.
 Sans., or Sansc. Sanscrit.
 S. A. S. (*Societatis Antiquario-*
rum Socius.) Fellow of the
 Society of Antiquaries.
 Sat. Saturday.
 Sax. Saxon.—Saxony.
 S. C. South Carolina.
 Sc., or Sculp. (*Sculpit.*) He (or
 she) engraved it.
 S. c., or s. caps. Small capitals.
 Sch. (*Scholium.*) A note.
 Scil., or Sc. (*Scilicet.*) To wit.
 Sclav. Sclavonic. [tish.
 Scot. Scotland, Scotch, or Scot-
 sculp. Sculpture.
 Sculp. (*Sculpsit.*) He (or she)
 engraved it.
 S. E. South-east.
 Sec. Secretary.—Section.—Sec-
 ond.
 Sec. Leg. Secretary of Lega-
 tion.
 Sect. Section.
 Sen. Senior.—Senate.—Senator.
 Sep., or Sept. September.
 Sept. Septuagint.
 Serg., or Serj. Sergeant, or Ser-
 jeant.
 Servt. Servant.
 Sh., or S. Shilling.
 S. H. S. (*Societatis Historiæ So-*
cius.) Fellow of the Histori-
 cal Society.
 Sing. Singular.
 S. J. C. Supreme Judicial Court.
 S. L. Solicitor at Law.
 S. Lat., or S. L. South Latitude.
 Slav. Slavonic.
 Sol. Solomon.—Solution.
 Sol. Gen. Solicitor-General.
 Sp. Spain.—Spanish.
 S. P. A. S. (*Societatis Philoso-*
phicæ Americanæ Societas.)

380 ABBREVIATIONS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING

Member of the American Philosophical Society.
 S. P. G. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
 S. P. Q. R. (*Senatus Populusque Romanus*.) The Senate and the Roman People.
 Sq., or Sqr. Square.
 Sq. ft. Square feet.
 Sq. in. Square inches.
 Sq. m. Square miles.
 Sq. r. Square roods.
 Sq. yd. Square yards.
 Ss., or ss. (*Scilicet*.) To wit; namely.
 S. S. E. South-south-east.
 S. S. W. South-south-west.
 St. Saint.—Street.—Stone.
 S. T. D. (*Sacrae Theologiae Doctor*.) Doctor of Divinity.
 Ster., or Stg. Sterling.
 S. T. P. (*Sacrae Theologiae Professor*.) Professor of Theology.
 Su. Goth. Sulo-Gothic, or Norse.
 Sup., or Supp. Supplement.
 Sup., or Super. Superior.—Superfine.
 Supt. Superintendent.
 Surg. Surgeon.—Surgery.
 Surg. Gen. Surgeon-General.
 Surv. Gen. Surveyor-General.
 S. W. South-west.
 Sw. Sweden.—Swedish.
 Switz. Switzerland.
 Syn. Synonyme.
 Syr. Syria.—Syriac.

T.

T., or t. Town, or township.
 T. E. Topographical Engineers.
 Tenn. Tennessee.
 Tex. Texas.
 Text. Rec. (*Textus Receptus*.) Received Text.
 Theo. Theodore.
 Theol. Theology.
 Theoph. Theophilus.
 Theor. Theorem.
 Theos. Thessalonians.
 Thos. Thomas.
 Thurs. Thursday.
 Tier. Tierce.

Tim. Timothy.
 T. O. Turn over.
 Tr. Translator.—Translation.—Treasurer.—Trustee.
 Trans. Translation.—Translator.—Translated.
 Trin. Trinity.
 Tues., or Tu. Tuesday.
 Turk. Turkey.—Turkish.
 Typ. Typographer.

U.

U. C. Upper Canada.
 U. E. I. C. United East India Company.
 U. J. D. (*Utriusque Juris Doctor*.) Doctor of both Laws.
 Ult. (*Ultimo*.) Last, or Of the last month.
 Univ. University.
 U. S., or u. s. (*Ubi, or uti, supra*.) As above.
 U. S. United States.
 U. S. A. United States Army.—United States of America.
 U. S. M. United States Mail.—United States Marine.
 U. S. N. United States Navy.
 U. S. S. United States Ship.
 U. T. Utah Territory.

V.

V. Verb.—Verse.
 V., Vi., or Vid. (*Vide*.) See.
 V., or vs. (*Vernus*.) Against.
 Va. Virginia.
 V. A., or v. a. Verb active.
 V. C. Vice-Chancellor.—Victoria Cross.
 V. D. M. (*Verbi Dei Minister*.) Minister of God's Word.
 Vis., or V. Viscount.
 Viz. (*Videlicet*.) To wit; namely.
 V. N., or v. n. Verb Neuter.
 Vol. Volume.—Vols. Volumes.
 V. P. Vice-President.
 V. R. (*Victoria Regina*.) Queen Victoria.
 Vs., or V. (*Verma*.) Against.
 V. t., or V. tr. Verb transitive.

Vt. Vermont.
 Vul. Vulgate.

W.

W. Welsh.—West.
 W., or Wed. Wednesday.
 W., or Wk. Week.
 W. I. West India.—West India.
 Wis., or Wisc. Wisconsin.
 Wk. Week.
 W. Lon. West Longitude.
 Wm. William.
 W. M. S. Wesleyan Missionary Society.
 W. N. W. West-north-west.
 Wp. Worship.
 Wpful. Worshipful.
 W. S. Writer to the Signet.
 W. S. W. West-south-west.
 W. T. Washington Territory.
 W. Va. West Virginia.
 Wt. Weight.

X.

Xmas, or Xm. Christmas.
 Xn, or Xtian. Christian.
 Xnty, or Xty. Christianity.
 Xper, or Xr. Christopher.
 Xt. Christ.

Y.

Y., or Yr. Year.
 Y. B., or Yr. B. Year-Book.
 Yd. Yard.—Yds. Yards.
 Ys. The.
 Ys. Them.
 Ys. Then.
 Yr. Your.
 Ys. Yours.
 Ys. This.
 Ys. That.

Z.

Zech. Zechariah.
 Zeph. Zephaniah.
 Zool. Zoology.

SIGNS

USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

ASTRONOMICAL.

THE LARGER PLANETS, &c.

☉ or ☼	The Sun.	♂	Moon in its first quarter.	♄	Saturn
☿	Mercury.	☾, or ☾	Full moon.	♅, or ♁	Uranus.
♀	Venus.	♎	Moon in its last quarter.	♆	Neptune.
♁, ⊕, or ♂	The Earth.	♊	Mars.	*	A fixed Star.
●	New Moon.	♋	Jupiter.		

THE ASTEROIDS.

There are already more than 200 named asteroids on record. They are generally represented by circles, each enclosing Arabic figures, which represent the number of the asteroid in the order of their discovery, thus: ①, Ceres; ②, Pallas; ③, Juno; ④, Vesta; ⑤, Astræa; ⑥, Hebe; ⑦, Iris; ⑧, Flora, etc.

Many of the asteroids were formerly designated by emblematic signs, and the first four asteroids are still occasionally represented by the following characters:—

♀, or ♀	Ceres.	♀,	Pallas.	♂,	Juno.	♁,	Vesta.
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THE ZODIAC.

Spring signs.	{	♈	Aries, the Ram.	Autumn signs.	{	♎	Libra, the Balance.
	{	♉	Taurus, the Bull.		{	♏	Scorpio, the Scorpion.
	{	♊	Gemini, the Twins.		{	♐	Sagittarius, the Archer.
Summer signs.	{	♋	Cancer, the Crab.	Winter signs.	{	♑	Capricornus, the Goat.
	{	♌	Leo, the Lion.		{	♒	Aquarius, the Waterman.
	{	♍	Virgo, the Virgin.		{	♓	Pisces, the Fishes.

ASPECTS, NODES, &c.

♌	Conjunction, i.e., in the same degree.	♊	Trine, 120 degrees.
♍	Opposition, 180 degrees.	♈	Dragon's Head, or Ascending Node.
*	Sextile, 60 degrees.	♏	Dragon's Tail, or Descending Node.
□	Quartile, 90 degrees.		

BOTANICAL.

- * An asterisk prefixed to a name indicates that there is a good description at the reference given.
- † A dagger, in such cases, implies some doubt or uncertainty.
- ! An exclamation point denotes that an authentic specimen has been seen, from the author named.
- ? A mark of interrogation indicates doubt as to the correctness of a statement made.

☉, ☌, or ①	Annual.	♂	Male.
♂, ☉☉, or ②	Biennial.	♀	Female.
♂ or ④	Perennial.	♂—♀	Monocious, or the male and female on one plant.
♂, or ③	Shrub.	♂ : ♀	Dioecious, or the male and female on different plants.
♂	Hermaphrodite.	00, or ∞	Indefinite in number.

COMMERCIAL.

A 1, The designation of a first-class vessel, the letter denoting the character of the hull for build and sea-worthiness, and the figure that she is well found in rigging, gear, &c.

£ (Latin *libra*.) A pound sterling.

lb (Latin *libra*.) A pound weight.

\$ Dollars.

/ Shillings; as, $\frac{4}{6}$ = 4s. 6d.

@ At or to; as, Wood @ \$4 per cord; Oats 47 @ 48c. per bushel.

℥ Per; as, Rice 4c. ℥ lb.

% Per cent.; as, Commission at $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ = 3.38.

℥ Account; as, S. Brown in ℥ with L. A. Roberts.

GRAMMATICAL.

MARKS OR POINTS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

, Comma.	" " Quotation.	- The Long, or Macron.
; Semicolon.	[] Brackets, or Crotchets.	- The Short, or Breve.
: Colon.	☞ Index.	.. Diacresis.
. Period.	^ Caret.	.. Cedilla.
? Interrogation.	} Brace.	* Asterisk.
! Exclamation.	*** Ellipsis.	† Dagger, or Obelisk.
() Parenthesis.	' Acute accent.	‡ Double Dagger.
— Dash.	` Grave accent.	‖ Parallel.
' Apostropho.	^ Circumflex accent.	¶ Paragraph.
- Hyphen.		

MATHEMATICAL.

ROMAN NOTATION.

I. One.	XIV. Fourteen.	LXXX. Eighty.
II. Two.	XV. Fifteen.	XC. Ninety.
III. Three.	XVI. Sixteen.	C. One hundred.
IV. Four.	XVII. Seventeen.	CC. Two hundred.
V. Five.	XVIII. Eighteen.	CCC. Three hundred.
VI. Six.	XIX. Nineteen.	CCCC. Four hundred.
VII. Seven.	XX. Twenty.	D. Five hundred.
VIII. Eight.	XXI. Twenty-one.	DC. Six hundred.
IX. Nine.	XXX. Thirty.	DCC. Seven hundred.
X. Ten.	XL. Forty.	DCCC. Eight hundred.
XI. Eleven.	L. Fifty.	DCCCC. Nine hundred.
XII. Twelve.	LX. Sixty.	M. One thousand.
XIII. Thirteen.	LXX. Seventy.	MM. Two thousand.

+ *plus, or more*, denotes that the quantity before which it is placed is to be added; as, $a + b$;
 $3 + 4$.

— *minus, or less*, denotes that the quantity before which it is placed is to be subtracted; as, $a - b$;
 $3 - 2$.

× *into*, denotes, when placed between two quantities, that they are to be multiplied together; as,
 $a \times b$; 3×6 .

✱ Multiplication may also be indicated by placing a point between the factors; as, $a . b$;
 2 . 4 . 8. When the quantities to be multiplied together are represented by letters, the sign
 may be altogether omitted; as, abc ; xy .

÷, or : *divided by*, denotes, when placed between two quantities, that the one on the left is to be
 divided by the one on the right; as, $a \div b$; $8 \div 4$; $a : b$.

✱ Division is also indicated by making the dividend the numerator, and the divisor the
 denominator of a fraction,—the quantities taking the place of the dots; as, $\frac{a}{b}$; $\frac{8}{5}$. It is also
 indicated thus, $a | b$.

± *plus or minus*; as, $a \pm b$; $\sqrt{a^2} = \pm a$.

~ denotes the difference between two quantities, without implying which is to be subtracted
 from the other; as, $a \sim b$.

— : denotes the difference or excess.

∝ denotes that one quantity varies as another; as, $a \propto \frac{1}{b}$, a varies as $\frac{1}{b}$.

√ *radical sign*, denotes, when no number is written over the sign, that the square root is to be
 taken; as, \sqrt{a} ; $\sqrt[3]{9}$.

✱ The degree of the root is indicated by a number written over the sign $\sqrt{}$, which is called
 the *index of the root*; as, $\sqrt[3]{a}$, the cube or third root of a , &c. The symbol $\sqrt{}$ is a modification
 of the letter r , which stood for *radix*, or *root*. The root of a quantity is also indicated by a frac-
 tional exponent; as, $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$, the square root of a ; $a^{\frac{1}{4}}$, the fourth root of a , &c.

— *vinculum*,
 $[]$, $\{$, $\}$, *brackets*,
 $()$ *parenthesis*,
 $|$ *bar*,
 } indicate that the quantities enclosed, or separated from other quantities, by
 them, are to be considered together, or as one quantity; as, $(a + b) x$;
 $\overline{a - y} \times b$; $+\frac{a}{b}|x$.

Σ denotes that the sum is to be taken.

✱ The symbol Σ is used in algebra to denote that the sum of several quantities of the same
 nature as that to which the symbol is prefixed is to be taken; but in the Calculus it is com-
 monly used to denote the sum of the finite differences of a function.

f , F , ϕ , *functional symbols*. A functional symbol denotes that two or more quantities vary together
 in accordance with some mathematical law; as, $y = f(x)$, denoting that y is a function
 of x , or that there is a general relation of dependency of value between y and x .

✱ The symbols used to denote functions are generally the letter f , with accents if necessary,
 F , and ϕ , ψ , π , &c.

= *sign of equality*, denotes that the two quantities between which it is placed are equal; as,
 $a + b = x - y$; $8 + 4 = 5 + 7$.

> *sign of inequality*, denotes that the quantity placed at the opening is greater than the one at the
 vertex, and is read *greater than*; as, $a > b$, i.e., a greater than b .

< *sign of inequality*, denotes that the quantity at the vertex is less than the one at the opening,
 and is read *less than*; as $b < a$, i.e., b less than a .

⊃ *greater than*; as, $a \supset b$, i.e., a greater than b .

⊂ *less than*; as, $a \subset b$, i.e., a less than b .

∴ *geometrical proportion*, as, $\therefore a : b :: e : d$.

::: *signs used in proportion*; as, $3 : 5 :: 6 : 10$, which is read, 3 is to 5 as 6 is to 10; $a : b :: c : d$

∴ *hence; consequently; therefore*.

∵ *because*.

∠ denotes an angle; as, $\angle A$, or $\angle B A C$; which is read, the angle A , or the angle $B A C$.

△ denotes a triangle; as, $\triangle B C D$; which is read, the triangle $B C D$.

- \perp denotes a right angle; as, \perp B, or \perp A B C.
 \square denotes a square; as, \square A B C D.
 \square denotes a rectangle; as, \square A B C D.
 \bigcirc denotes a circle, or 360° .
 \parallel denotes parallelism.
 \perp denotes a perpendicular.
 \int denotes that an integration is to be performed; as, $\int dx$.
 \int_m denotes that several successive integrations are to be performed, m denoting the number of integrations.
 $\delta, \Delta, \Delta, L$, are symbols variously used by different mathematicians to denote differences, differentials, derivatives, or variations.
 π denotes the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, which is 3.14159265... &c.:—also the circumference of a circle whose diameter is unity:—also the semicircumference of a circle whose radius is unity. When radius = 1, $\pi = 180^\circ$.
 e denotes the base of the Naperian system of logarithms, which is 2.718281828.
 ∞ denotes an infinitely large quantity, or a quantity greater than any assignable quantity;
as, $\frac{A}{0} = \infty$.
 0 denotes naught, nothing, or zero:—an infinitesimal, or a quantity less than any assignable quantity; as, $\frac{A}{\infty} = 0$.
 g denotes the space described during the first second by a falling body, which is about $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
 ϵ denotes a residual.
 $^\circ$ denotes degrees of arc; as, 30° , which is read 30 degrees.
 $'$ denotes minutes of arc; as, $30^\circ 12'$, which is read 30 degrees, 12 minutes.
 $''$ denotes seconds of arc; as, $30^\circ 12' 10''$, which is read 30 degrees, 12 minutes, 10 seconds.

MEDICAL.

- \mathfrak{R} (*Recipe*), take.
 \mathfrak{A} —This symbol was originally the sign \mathfrak{J} of Jupiter, and was placed at the top of a formula to propitiate the king of the gods, that the compound might act favorably.
 \mathfrak{S} a scruple; \mathfrak{Sss} , half a scruple; \mathfrak{Si} , one scruple; \mathfrak{Siss} , one scruple and a half; \mathfrak{Sij} , two scruples, &c.
 \mathfrak{D} a drachm; \mathfrak{Dss} , half a drachm; \mathfrak{Di} , one drachm; \mathfrak{Diss} , one drachm and a half; \mathfrak{Dij} , two drachms, &c.
 \mathfrak{O} an ounce; \mathfrak{Oss} , half an ounce; \mathfrak{Oi} , one ounce; \mathfrak{Oiss} , one ounce and a half; \mathfrak{Oij} , two ounces, &c.
 \mathfrak{Lb} a pound. $\mathfrak{℥}$ a fluid ounce.
 $\mathfrak{℥i}$ a minim, or drop. \mathfrak{O} , or \mathfrak{O} (*Octarius*), a pint.
 $\mathfrak{℥}$ a fluid drachm. $\mathfrak{āā}$ (*āvā*), of each.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- $\&c.$ And.—&c. (*Ex cetera*.) And the rest; and so forth.
 $\&$ —The character $\&$ is a corruption of the Latin word *Et* (and), the letters *E* and *t* (\mathfrak{E} , \mathfrak{t}) being written with a single stroke of the pen. On sign-boards, and in books printed before the beginning of the present century, the character $\&$ frequently has this form, \mathfrak{E} in which the letters *e* and *t* are more distinctly seen.
 $\&to$, or $\&to$. Quarto, four leaves, or eight pages, to a sheet.

- 8vo, or 8°. Octavo, eight leaves, or sixteen pages, to a sheet.
 12mo, or 12°. Duodecimo, twelve leaves, or twenty-four pages, to a sheet.
 16mo, or 16°. Sexto-decimo, sixteen leaves, or thirty-two pages, to a sheet.
 18mo, or 18°. Octo-decimo, eighteen leaves, or thirty-six pages, to a sheet.

When the sheets of a book are folded into more leaves and pages than those named above, the number of leaves is designated by the proper Arabic numerals with the termination *mo*, or *o*, affixed; thus, 24mo, or 24°, and 48mo, or 48°, denote books in which the sheets are folded into twenty-four and forty-eight leaves respectively. As there are no corresponding Latin names in use, such characters must be regarded as mere signs, and must be read as English words.

- *, or ;, or |. Used in church books to divide each verse of a psalm into two parts, showing where the responses begin.
- + or + Used in service-books, in those places of the prayers and benediction where the sign of the cross is to be made. It is also used in the briefs of the pope, and in the mandates of archbishops and bishops immediately before the subscription of their names.
- × A sign by which persons who cannot write are accustomed to attest instruments, their names being added by those who can write; as—
 his
 JOHN × THOMAS.
 mark.
- 3 A common abbreviation for terminations, in use in the Middle Ages. Being in form somewhat like a *z*, it came to be represented among the early printers by that letter, and is still retained in the abbreviations *oz.* for *ounce* and *viz.* for *videlicet*.
- ſ, or y A corruption of the Anglo-Saxon character *þ* or *th*, found in the antiquated abbreviations *ſ^r* for *the*, *ſ^t* for *that*, &c.

TYPOGRAPHICAL.

- 3 dele, expunge.
- 9 turn an inverted letter.
-) less space between words or letters.
- (print the diphthong *ae* or *oe* as a single character; thus, *æ*, *œ*.
- # more space.
- × directs attention to a bad or foul type.
- ↓ directs attention to a space or quadrat that stands up.
- ... placed under words that have been erased, and which it is subsequently decided shall remain, the word *set* (let it stand) being written in the margin.
- [begin a new paragraph:—also, bring a word to the commencement of a line.
- † begin a new paragraph.
- ≡ drawn under words or letters which are to be printed in capitals.
- = drawn under words or letters which are to be printed in small capitals.
- Italics, if drawn under a word printed in Roman letters; Roman letters, if drawn under a word printed in Italics.

The following abbreviations are also used in the correction of proof:

- tr. transpose.
- l. c. lower case;—used when a letter or word that should be printed in common letters has been printed in capitals or small capitals.
- wf. wrong font;—used when a character is not of the proper size or kind of type.
- s. c. or s. caps, print in small capitals.
- Qy., or ? Query;—used in any case of doubt.

TABLES

OF

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND MONEY.

STANDARD OF WEIGHT.

The Standard Unit of Weight in the United States and Great Britain is the *Troy pound*, which is equal in weight to 22.2157 cubic inches of distilled water at 62° Fahrenheit, the barometer being at 30 inches. The Troy pound contains 5760 Troy grains; the pound avoirdupois is equal to 7000 of the same grains.

The Standard Unit of Length is the Yard. To determine the length of the yard, a pendulum vibrating seconds of mean time in a vacuum, at the level of the sea, in the latitude of London, is supposed to be divided into 391,393 equal parts; 10,000 of these parts are equal to one inch, and 360,000 of them to 36 inches, or the standard yard. In the United States the actual standard of length is a metallic scale procured by Congress for the United States Coast Survey and kept in the Office of Weights and Measures at the Treasury Department in Washington.

STANDARD OF CAPACITY.

In the United States the Standard Unit of Liquid Measure is the Wine Gallon, containing 231 cubic inches, or 8.3389 lbs. avoirdupois of distilled water at the temperature of its greatest density. The Standard Unit of Dry Measure is the *Winchester bushel*, containing 2150.42 cubic inches. The Winchester bushel is equivalent in capacity to a cylinder of which the internal diameter is 18½ inches, and its depth 8 inches, and which holds 77.6274 lbs. of distilled water at its maximum density. A gallon, Dry Measure, contains 268½ cubic inches.

The British standard measure, for both liquid and dry substances, is the *Imperial gallon*, containing 277.274 cubic inches, or 10 lbs. avoirdupois of distilled water when weighed at 62° Fahrenheit with the barometer at 30 inches.

The imperial bushel of eight gallons contains 2218.193 cubic inches.

WEIGHTS IN COMMON USE.

TROY WEIGHT.

Used in weighing Gold, Silver, Jewelry, &c.

24 grains = 1 pennyweight, marked *pwt.*
 20 pennyweights = 1 ounce, " *oz.*
 240 pennyweights = 12 ounces = 1 pound *lb.*

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

Used in compounding Medicines.

20 grains = 1 scruple, marked *ʒ*
 3 scruples = 1 dram, " *ʒ*
 8 drams = 1 ounce, " *ʒ*
 12 ounces = 1 pound, " *lb.*

The pound and ounce in Troy and Apothecaries' Weights are alike; but the ounce is differently divided.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

Used in Commercial Transactions, generally, and in weighing Metals, except Gold and Silver.

16 drams = 1 ounce, marked *oz.*
 16 ounces = 1 pound, " *lb.*
 14 pounds = 1 stone.
 25 pounds = 1 quarter, " *gr.*
 4 quarters = 1 hundred weight, *cwt.*
 20 hundred weight = 1 ton.
 100 pounds = 1 quintal.
 196 pounds = 1 barrel flour, marked *bbt*
 200 pounds = 1 barrel beef or pork.
 280 pounds = 1 barrel salt.
 1 pound avoirdupois = 7000 grains Troy.
 144 pounds avoirdupois = 175 pounds Troy.

At the Custom-House, and in some States, 28 pounds make 1 quarter; 112 pounds are reckoned to the hundred weight; and 2240 pounds make 1 ton.

Net weight is the weight of the merchandise only, separate from the boxes, &c., containing it. *Gross weight* includes the weight of both merchandise and the boxes, &c., containing it.

DIAMOND WEIGHT.

Applied to the weighing of Diamonds.

16 parts	= 1 grain.
4 grains	= 1 carat.
1 carat	= $3\frac{1}{8}$ grains Troy (nearly).
$151\frac{1}{2}$ carats	= 1 ounce Troy.

The word *carat* is also used to express the fineness of gold. The mass is supposed to be divided into twenty-four parts, or *carats*, and is said to be so many carats fine according to the number of 24th parts of pure gold contained in it.

MEASURES IN COMMON USE.

LINEAR OR LONG MEASURE.

Used in measuring Lines or Distances when Length only is considered.

3 barleycorns	= 1 inch, marked <i>in</i> .
3 inches	= 1 palm.
4 inches	= 1 hand.
9 inches	= 1 span.
12 inches	= 1 foot, marked <i>ft</i> .
3 feet	= 1 yard, marked <i>yd</i> .
6 feet	= 1 fathom.
$16\frac{1}{2}$ feet, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards	= 1 rod.
40 rods	= 1 furlong, marked <i>fur</i> .
8 furlongs	= 1 statute mile, " <i>m</i> .
$1\frac{3}{8}$ statute miles	= 1 geographical mile.
$3\frac{1}{8}$ statute miles	= 1 league.
60 geographical miles	= 1 degree, — <i>deg.</i> or °
$69\frac{1}{2}$ statute miles	= 1 equatorial degree (nearly).
360 degrees	= circumference of the earth.

SQUARE OR SURFACE MEASURE.

Used in measuring Surfaces, as Land, the Floors and Sides of Buildings, &c.

144 square inches	= 1 square foot, marked <i>sq. ft</i> .
9 square feet	= 1 square yard, " <i>sq. yd</i> .
$272\frac{1}{4}$ square feet	= 1 square rod, " <i>sq. rd</i> .
$30\frac{1}{4}$ square yards	= 1 square rod, " <i>sq. rd</i> .
40 square rods	= 1 rood.
4 roods or 160 square rods	= 1 acre.
640 acres	= 1 sq. mile or 1 sq. section.
36 sq. sections	= 1 township, 6 miles square.

SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

Used in measuring Distances and the Area of Surfaces.

7.92 inches	= 1 link, marked <i>l</i> .
25 links	= 1 rod.
100 links	= 4 rods = 1 chain.
80 chains	= 1 mile.
320 rods	= 1 mile.
625 square links	= 1 square rod.
16 square rods	= 1 square chain.
10 square chains	= 1 square acre.

SOLID OR CUBIC MEASURE.

Used in measuring Solid Bodies and Spaces having Length, Breadth, and Thickness, or Depth; as timber, stone, wood, ships, &c.

1728 cubic inches	= 1 cubic foot.
27 cubic feet	= 1 cubic yard.
16 cubic feet	= 1 cord foot of wood.
128 cubic feet } 8 cord feet }	= 1 cord.
$24\frac{3}{4}$ cubic feet	= 1 perch.
40 cubic feet	= 1 ton, U. S. shipping.
42 cubic feet	= 1 ton, English shipping.
40 feet of round timber, or } 50 feet of hewn timber, }	= 1 ton or load.

CLOTH MEASURE.

Used by Dealers in Cloth, Carpets, Ribbons, &c.

$2\frac{1}{4}$ inches	= 1 nail.
9 inches	= 4 nails = 1 quarter, marked <i>qr</i> .
27 inches	= 3 quarters = 1 ell Flemish.
36 inches	= 4 quarters = 1 yard.
45 inches	= 5 quarters = 1 ell English.
54 inches	= 6 quarters = 1 ell French.

MEASURES OF LIQUIDS.

WINE MEASURE.

Used in measuring Wine, Water, Cider, Oil, and most other Liquids.

4 gills	= 1 pint (<i>pt.</i>)	= $28\frac{1}{8}$ cubic inches.
2 pints	= 1 quart (<i>qt.</i>)	= $57\frac{3}{4}$ cubic inches.
4 quarts	= 1 gallon (<i>gal.</i>)	= 231 cubic inches.
10 gallons	= 1 anker.	
$31\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	= 1 barrel, marked <i>bbl</i> .	
2 barrels	= 63 gallons = 1 hogshead, " <i>hhd</i> .	
4 barrels	= 126 gallons = 1 pipe.	
2 pipes	= 252 gallons = 1 tun.	
42 gallons	= 1 tierce.	
2 tierces	= 84 gallons = 1 puncheon.	

In some of the United States the barrel for cider is fixed at thirty-two gallons.

ALE OR BEER MEASURE.

Applicable to the measuring of Ale, Beer, and Milk.

2 pints	=	1 quart	=	70½ cubic inches.
4 quarts	=	1 gallon	=	282 cubic inches.
36 quarts	=	9 gallons	=	1 firkin.
2 firkins	=	18 gallons	=	1 kilderkin.
2 kilderkins	=	36 gallons	=	1 barrel.
3 kilderkins	=	54 gallons	=	1 hogshead.
4 kilderkins	=	72 gallons	=	1 puncheon.
6 kilderkins	=	108 gallons	=	1 butt.

DRY MEASURE.

Applicable to all Articles, not liquid, bought and sold by Measure, such as Grain, Salt, Coal, &c.

2 pints	=	1 quart	=	67½ cubic inches.
4 quarts	=	1 gallon	=	268½ cubic inches.
8 quarts	=	2 gallons	=	1 peck, marked <i>pk.</i>
4 pecks	=	1 bushel,		" <i>bu.</i>
8 bushels	=	1 quarter.		

36 bushels = 1 chaldron, marked *ch.*

An *even* or *struck* Winchester bushel is equal to 2150.42 cubic inches. A *heaped* Winchester bushel (the height of the cone being six inches above the brim) contains 2747.71 cubic inches, or more than five pecks, *struck* measure. The English or imperial standard gallon contains 277.274 cubic inches, and the *imperial struck* bushel 8 of those gallons, or 2218.192 cubic inches; 8 of these bushels make 1 English quarter, and 40 bushels, or 5 quarters, 1 wey.

APOTHECARIES' MEASURE.

60 minims (m)	=	1 fluid drachm, marked <i>ʒ</i>
8 fluid drachms	=	1 fluid ounce, " <i>ʒ</i>
10 fluid ounces	=	1 pint, " 0
8 pints	=	1 gallon, " <i>con.</i>

MEASURE OF TIME.

Used in the Computation of Time.

60 seconds	=	1 minute,	marked	<i>min.</i>
60 minutes	=	1 hour.		
24 hours	=	1 day.		
7 days	=	1 week,	marked	<i>wk.</i>
2 weeks	=	1 fortnight.		
4 weeks	=	1 month.		
52 weeks, 1 day,	} = 12 calendar months.			
and 6 hours				
12 calendar months, or 365	} = 1 Julian year.			
days and 6 hours,				

The time in which the earth, departing from one fixed star, returns again to the same star, is called the *sideral* year, and is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 9½ seconds. The *solar* or *tropical* year consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 49½ seconds, and is the time in which the sun, departing from some point on the ecliptic, returns to the same point again.

MEASURE OF CIRCULAR MOTION.

Used in measuring Latitude, Longitude, &c.

60 seconds (")	=	1 minute, marked ' "
60 minutes	=	1 degree, " <i>deg.</i> or °
30 degrees	=	1 sign.
90 degrees	=	1 quadrant or right angle.
12 signs, or	} =	1 great circle of the so-
360 degrees,		
		diac.

BOOKS AND PAPER.

DENOMINATIONS AND SIZES OF PAPER.

Letter	. . . . .	10 × 15 inches.
Foolscap	. . . . .	14 × 17 "
Commercial	. . . . .	15 × 19 "
Demi	. . . . .	16 × 21 "
Folio	. . . . .	17 × 22 "
Medium	. . . . .	18 × 23 "
Royal	. . . . .	19 × 24 "
Super Royal	. . . . .	20 × 28 "
Imperial	. . . . .	23 × 31 "
Elephant	. . . . .	23 × 28 "
Columbia	. . . . .	23 × 35 "
Atlas	. . . . .	26 × 43 "

A sheet folded once (2 leaves) is called *Folio*

A sheet folded into 4 leaves, *Quarto*—4to.

"	8	Octavo—8vo.
"	12	Duodecimo—12mo
24	sheets =	1 quire.
10½	quires =	1 token.
20	quires =	1 ream.
10	reams =	1 bale.

NUMBERS.

12 units	=	1 dozen—doz.
20 units	=	1 score.
144 units	=	12 dozen = 1 gross.
12 gross	=	1 great gross.

TABLES OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

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THE METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AS ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF CONGRESS.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.		EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.
Myriametre	10000 metres	6.2137 miles.
Kilometre	1000 metres	0.62137 mile, or 3280 feet and 10 inches.
Hectometre	100 metres	328 feet and 1 inch.
Decametre	10 metres	393.7 inches.
METRE	1 metre	39.37 inches.
Decimetre . . . .	.1 metre	3.937 inches.
Centimetre . . . .	.01 metre	0.3937 inch.
Millimetre . . . .	.001 metre	0.0394 inch.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.		EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.
Hectare	10,000 square metres . .	2.471 acres.
ARE	100 square metres . .	119.6 square yards.
Centare	1 square metre	1550 square inches.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.			EQUIVALENTS IN DENOM. IN USE.	
Names.	No. of Litres.	Cubic Measure.	Dry Measure.	Liquid or Wine Measure.
Kilolitre or Stere . .	1000	1 cubic metre	1.308 cubic yards . .	264.17 gals.
Hectolitre	100	1 cubic metre	2 bu. and 3.35 pecks .	26.417 gals.
Decalitre	10	10 cubic decimetres . .	9.08 quarts	2.6417 gals.
LITRE	1	1 cubic decimetre . . .	0.908 quart	1.0567 qts.
Decilitre . . . .	.1	1 cubic decimetre . . .	6.1022 cub. inches . .	0.845 gill.
Centilitre . . . .	.01	10 cubic centimetres . .	0.6102 cub. inch . . .	0.338 fluid oz.
Millilitre . . . .	.001	1 cubic centimetre . . .	0.061 cub. inch . . .	0.27 fluid dr.

WEIGHTS.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.			EQUIVALENTS IN DENOM. IN USE.
Names.	No. of Grams.	Weight of what Quantity of Water at maximum Density.	Avoirdupois Weight.
Millier or Tonneau	1000000	1 cubic metre	2204.6 pounds.
Quintal	100000	1 hectolitre	220.46 pounds.
Myriagram	10000	10 litres	22.046 pounds.
Kilogram or Kilo	1000	1 litre	2.2046 pounds.
Hectogram	100	1 decilitre	3.5274 ounces.
Decagram	10	10 cubic centimetres	0.3527 ounces.
GRAM	1	1 cubic centimetre	15.432 grains.
Decigram . . . .	.1	1 cubic centimetre	1.5432 grain.
Centigram . . . .	.01	10 cubic millimetres	0.1543 grain.
Milligram . . . .	.001	1 cubic millimetre	0.0154 grain.

TABLE OF MONEYS.

TABLE OF MONEYS.

UNITED STATES.—The gold coins of the United States are the Double Eagle (20 dollars), Eagle (10 dollars), Half Eagle (5 dollars), and smaller fractions of the Eagle. The silver coins are the Dollar, Half Dollar, and coins less than the half dollar.

OFFICIAL VALUATION OF FOREIGN COINS, 1907.

COUNTRY.	Standard.	Monetary Unit.	Coins (values in United States gold).
Argentina	Gold	Peso (silver). . . .	Gold: Argentine (5 pesos = \$4.83), half Argentine. Silver: Peso, and divisions.
Austria-Hungary .	Gold	Crown	Gold: 20 crowns (\$4.05), 10 crowns, 1 ducat (\$2.288), 4 ducats. Silver: 5 crowns, 1 crown, 1 and 2 florins, and divisions.
Belgium.	Bimetallic	Franc	See Latin Union (below).
Bolivia	Silver	Boliviano.	Gold: None. Silver: Boliviano (about \$0.40).
Brazil	Gold	Milrei (silver) . . .	Gold: 20 milreis (\$10.927), 10 and 5 milreis. Silver: 2 milreis, 1 milrei, and half milrei.
Canada	Gold	Dollar (not coined) .	Gold: None native. Silver: Half dollar and minor coins; English coins of various denominations are current.
Chile	Gold	Peso (not coined) . .	Gold: Condor (20 pesos = \$7.2998), doblon (half condor), escudo (quarter condor). Silver: Peso, and divisions.
Colombia	Bimetallic	Gold dollar (not coined)	Gold: Condor (\$9.647), double condor. Silver: Dollar, and divisions.
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	Gold: 20 colons (\$9.307), 10, 5, and 2 colons. Silver: Divisions of colon.
Cuba . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	No native currency. United States gold and silver dollars and Spanish gold dollar are current, with minor coins.
Denmark	Gold	Crown	See Scandinavian Union (below).
Ecuador.	Gold	Sucra	Gold: 10 sucres (\$4.8665). Silver: Sucra, and divisions.
Egypt	Gold	Egyptian pound . . .	Gold: Pound (100 piasters = \$4.943), 50 piasters. Silver: 20 piasters, and other divisions.
France	Bimetallic	Franc	See Latin Union (below).
Germany	Gold	Mark (silver)	Gold: Crown (10 marks = \$2.382), double crown. Silver: Mark, half mark, 2 and 5 marks, and 1 thaler.
Great Britain . . .	Gold	Pound sterling	Gold: Sovereign (pound = \$4.8665), half sovereign, 2 and 5 pounds. Silver: Shilling, crown (5 shillings), half crown, florin (2 shillings), and divisions of shilling.
Greece	Bimetallic	Drachma (franc) . . .	See Latin Union (below).
Guatemala.	Silver	Peso	Gold: Peso (\$0.965), and multiples; onza or doblon (\$15.739), and half onza. Silver: Peso, and divisions.
Haiti.	Silver	Gourde	Chief currency is paper; divisions of gourde in use, with United States gold pieces.
Honduras	Silver	Peso	Gold: Peso (\$0.965), and multiples; onza or doblon (\$15.739), and half onza. Silver: Peso, and divisions.
India (British) . . .	Gold	Sovereign.	Gold: Sovereign (15 rupees = \$4.8665), and half sovereign. Silver: Rupee, and divisions.
Italy.	Bimetallic	Lira (franc)	See Latin Union (below).
Japan	Gold	Yen (not coined = 100 sen)	Gold: 20 yen (\$9.969), 10 and 5 yen. Silver: 50, 20, and 10 sen.

TABLE OF MONEYS.

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COUNTRY.	Standard.	Monetary Unit.	Coins (values in United States gold).
Latin Union (Belgium, France, Greece, Italy, Switzerland)	Bimetallic	Franc (silver) (called <i>drachma</i> in Greece, <i>lira</i> in Italy)	Gold: 100, 50, 20, 10, and 5 francs (= \$0.965). Silver: 1, 2, and 5 francs, and divisions.
Mexico	Bimetallic	Peso (silver).	Gold: Peso (\$0.984), 5, 10, and 20 pesos. Silver: Peso, and divisions.
Netherlands	Bimetallic	Florin (silver)	Gold: 10 florins (\$4.0195). Silver: Florin, and divisions, and rixdaler (2½ florins).
Nicaragua	Silver	Peso	Gold: Peso (\$0.965), and multiples; onza or doblon (\$15.739), and half onza. Silver: Peso, and divisions.
Norway	Gold	Crown	See Scandinavian Union (below).
Peru	Bimetallic	Sol (silver)	Gold: Libra (\$4.8665), half libra. Silver: Sol, and divisions.
Portugal	Gold	Milrei	Gold: Milrei (\$1.08), 2, 5, and 10 milreis (= crown). Silver: Milrei, and divisions.
Roumania	Gold	Lei (franc)	As Latin Union (above).
Russia	Gold	Ruble (silver)	Gold: 5 rubles (\$2.573), 7½, 10, and 15 rubles. Silver: Ruble, and divisions.
Salvador.	Gold	Peso (silver).	Gold: Peso (\$0.965), and multiples; onza or doblon (\$15.739), and half onza. Silver: Peso, and divisions.
Scandinavian Union (Denmark, Norway, Sweden)	Gold	Crown	Gold: 5 crowns (\$1.339), 10, and 20 crowns. Silver: 1 crown, 2 crowns, and divisions.
Servia		Dinar (franc)	As Latin Union (above).
Spain	Bimetallic	Peseta (franc)	As Latin Union (above).
Sweden	Gold	Crown	See Scandinavian Union (above).
Switzerland	Bimetallic	Franc	See Latin Union (above).
Turkey	Bimetallic	Piaster (silver)	Gold: Lira or medjidie (100 piasters = \$4.396), multiples, and divisions. Silver: Piaster, 2, 5, 10, and 20 piasters, and half piaster.
Venezuela	Bimetallic	Venezolano (peso). . .	Gold: Peso (5 bolivars = \$0.965), and multiples. Silver: Bolivar, 5 and 2 bolivars, and divisions.

